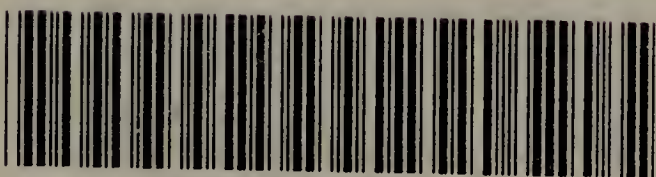




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THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MDCCCLXIV.—VOL. II.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XVII. OF A NEW SERIES,  
AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-SEVENTEENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,  
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.  
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## PREFACE.

SYLVANUS URBAN, in again offering a volume to the kind friends who have for so long a period patronized the labours of himself and his numerous coadjutors, expresses, with some confidence, the hope that it will be found to strengthen his claim to their continued favour. The usual wide range of subjects has been preserved, and the names of a few of the writers will be a sufficient guarantee that they have been soundly treated.

Owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. J. H. Parker, the series of papers on the Architecture of Ireland has suffered some interruption, but it is expected to be shortly resumed, and when completed it may fairly be said to have dealt with its very interesting subject far more satisfactorily than has ever been done before. Another series of papers, which also has attracted much attention, is that by Mr. Burges, on Art applied to Industry; it is completed in the present volume.

Among the single papers will be found an extempore Lecture on the Architecture of Switzerland, by Mr. E. A. Freeman, in which a subject that has hitherto received but little attention is very happily treated. Mr. Brash has written on Holed Stones, and collected notices of most of the remaining examples of these primæval objects of a superstition that is hardly yet extinct in this country and abroad. The very remarkable Jewish cemetery at Rome has been fully described, and the Runic Monuments of Scandinavia investigated; whilst the research into the evidence afforded of the state of our remote ancestors as furnished by the Grave-hills of Cleveland has been continued, and will in the ensuing year be pushed forward in hitherto unworked Hous. Of other

papers claiming particular attention may be mentioned that, by Mr. Parker, on the Corona Lucis of the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa at Aix-la-Chapelle; that on Jarrow Church, by Mr. Orlando Jewitt, and the account of the recent remodelling of the interior of the Chapel of Worcester College, Oxford, the authorities of which, in the language of the writer of the paper, have "had the rare courage now-a-days to spend their money on art instead of mere bricks and mortar," and have thus set an example that it is to be hoped may be extensively followed.

The other departments of the Magazine will also be found replete with interest. The proceedings of all the most important Learned Societies are fully reported, so far as they concern the archæologist; many highly interesting questions are discussed in the Correspondence; a conscientious estimate is given of various works received for critical notice; and the record of Births, Marriages and Deaths among the upper classes of society has been carefully kept up, with the addition of Obituary notices wherever the necessary materials have been supplied. The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has long been regarded as an authority on family history, and SYLVANUS URBAN, in conclusion, requests communications from relatives or friends that may enable him to sustain its high character in this particular department, as it must be obvious that perfectly trustworthy statements can only be expected from such sources.

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# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—V.

#### GOLD AND SILVER.

WITH all its faults the present century can hardly be charged with ingratitude to its benefactors, or at least to those it considers to come under that title. In truth, the fault if any is quite the other way, for we can scarcely take up a newspaper without seeing that a testimonial has been presented to somebody or other. These testimonials take the most varied shapes, from gold medals which are utterly useless down to tea services which are just as much the reverse. More generally, however, the token of esteem will turn out to be a vase, or a candelabrum, or an epergne; but whatever form it may take, the design, and frequently the execution, but too often leaves a very great deal to be desired. To any one acquainted with what was done in the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance there is really no sight more saddening than the interior of a silversmith's window; what little art is there to be found is generally of the latest and most debased *rococo*, with occasionally a *soi-disant* mediæval chalice with proportions and engraving such as no mediæval chalice ever had. If, on the contrary, we look over any collection of old plate, however late, say such as we see in Mr. Lambert's shop, we are at once struck with the amount of hand-work displayed; and if we go further and handle it, we are surprised at its exceeding lightness—it was hardly made to be sold at so much an ounce.

At the same time thus much must be said in favour of the modern silversmiths, viz. that the fault does not rest entirely with them; they only buy or cause to be manufactured things which they think will command a quick sale, and a great part of the blame must be attributed to their customers, who have

the bad taste and want of education which leads them to buy such objects. A more general spread of art education will, it is hoped, remedy this evil: in the meantime it may be as well to examine what was the state of things with regard to the silversmith's craft in the Middle Ages. I say the Middle Ages, because we possess a great mass of evidence, both documentary and real, of what was then done, which unfortunately is not the case with regard to the classic era; for although a considerable amount of documentary evidence might be obtained by an industrious rummaging of the old authors, still the value of the metal has so completely caused the destruction of the articles themselves that there would be very little to point to in the way of illustration. We even learn very little from Pliny (who is usually so full of details of all the arts), beyond certain facts of the poverty of the early Romans in respect to plate, of the gradual increase of the precious metals after the victories of Paulus Æmilius, and of the extravagances of later times; the most notable being the instance of Drusillanus, the slave of Claudius, who possessed a silver charger weighing 500 pounds, for the manufacture of which a workshop had to be expressly built: this charger being accompanied by eight other dishes each 250 pounds in weight. Our author finishes by sarcastically wanting to know how many of his fellow slaves would it have taken to introduce these chargers, and whether giants were the guests for whom such large dishes were wanted. The most interesting information we obtain from the "Natural History" is in chapters liii. and lv. of the 33rd Book. The former tells us of the enormous sums given for silver plate, and the latter mentions the names of the most celebrated artists. The Benvenuto Cellini of antiquity appears to have been one Mentor, whose works were so much esteemed that Lucius Crassus the orator paid 100,000 sesterces for two goblets chased by his hand. His most valued works, however, appear to have been dedicated in the temples, but in Pliny's time the conflagrations at Ephesus and in the Capitol had caused their destruction.

Other artists are also mentioned as well as the subjects on which they worked; these appear to have consisted of embossed figures of Sileni, Cupids, Centaurs and Bacchantes, hunting and battle scenes, the court of the Areopagus, and trial of Orestes, &c. Thus much for antiquity; but if we want to

form a just idea of what plate really ought to be we must go to the Middle Ages and to the early Renaissance.

In those times, when there were no bankers, when usury was forbidden, and when the acquisition of land or houses was apt to bring the possessor into suspicion with the ruling powers if he belonged to the middle classes, or to form an inconvenient security for his good behaviour if his station of life were higher, it was often exceedingly desirable to possess property in the form of plate, which in peaceful times was useful and occasionally afforded a means of display, while, on the contrary, should disturbances arise, it could easily be hidden away or sent to the coiner, who made it into money. In those days it was also the custom to give and receive presents pretty much as it is at the present time in the East, and in the royal accounts will be found numberless instances of this custom. Froissart, the mediæval Herodotus, in his quaint gossiping manner always winds up his account of any embassy or visit of one distinguished person to another with the fact that rich presents in jewels or plate were given and received. It is obvious that all this must have made good trade for the goldsmiths, who were then artists working in their own shops and producing their own work, not tradesmen who buy things out of manufactories or have them made to order. Out of such goldsmiths' shops great artists used to proceed: thus Pliny tells us that Mentor made statues in bronze; William Torel, who executed the effigies of Queen Eleanor and Henry III., was a goldsmith; so was Francia the painter, and so was Benvenuto Cellini, who has become the representative man of the craft, although almost the only authentic works of his now remaining are in bronze. How is it that we never hear of goldsmiths turning artists in the present day? I do not mean that artists do not occasionally work for goldsmiths, for they do, as in the case of the late Mr. Cotterell, and of Mr. Armstead and Vechte. But somehow or other we never hear of men who keep a shop, as Francia and Cellini did, turning sculptors or painters; the fact being that Torel, Cellini, and Francia were both tradesmen and artists, whereas our present silversmiths are simply tradesmen whose utmost accomplishments are to know the value of precious stones and of good workmanship. As the precious metals were rarer in the Middle Ages than at the present day, it was by no means uncommon to execute vessels in copper or

latten gilt; and from a passage in Sacchetti it is by no means improbable that their manufacture constituted a separate trade, as he speaks of an *orafo d'ottone*. At the present day this industry is represented by what is called *or-molu*, but a glance at any of the shops where fashionable nicknacks are sold will be sufficient to prove that the *orafo d'ottone* has taken leave of art quite as surely as his *confrère* who uses the more precious metals.

Before entering into a short description of the various articles required for ecclesiastical and secular use in the Middle Ages, it may be as well to take a glance at the various processes by which they were enriched. The simplest of these was engraving. Here the lines were not of varying thicknesses, but the same throughout; they also terminated in a blunt end, like the engraving on the monumental brasses. The lines were filled up either with a black composition somewhat like our heel-ball, or by enamelling, or by niello, an art almost lost at the present time; the platina vessels made in Russia being the best modern specimens of it. I need scarcely say how common was its use in Italy, or tell the well-known story how Maso Finiguerra discovered the art of taking impressions on paper while trying the effect of his niellos.

A great deal of engraving is done now-a-days, but it is almost inconceivable how difficult it is to get small figures engraved in good strong lines like the old work. The engravers do not want skill, but unfortunately they cannot draw the figure, and even the most skilful copyist must fail if he does not exactly know what he is about. Here, again, is a case for the schools of design. I must say, however, that I have never had to complain of the engraving done by Hardman and Co.; and why? simply because not only has the engraver been well trained, but one of the firm, Mr. J. Powell, is an excellent artist, and the work being submitted to his inspection, it is not allowed to go out if incorrect.

BOSSING UP.—This process is described by Theophilus and Cellini; the former would appear to refer to reliefs, but the latter directs his attention more particularly to statuettes. First of all the intended figure was modelled, then cast in bronze, and a thin plate of silver hammered over it, and when completed this silver was cut off in pieces, soldered together, filled with pitch, and afterwards finished with various tools,

the pitch being finally melted out. Work of this description is exceedingly light, and some ten years ago in Rome I saw a crucifix by Caradosso, who is particularly mentioned by Cellini for his skill in bossing up, the weight of metal being almost inconceivably small for the size of the figure. The shrine of St. Romain at Rouen has some excellent statuettes done by this process, which is also employed in the great altar dossals and frontals at Florence, Pistoia, St. Ambrogio at Milan, St. Mark at Venice, and elsewhere.

**CHASING FROM THE SOLID.**—This was not a very usual process, as it required the greatest care and accuracy, but it was almost always more or less necessitated in the preparation of enamels, more especially those called the translucid on relief. The celebrated bell attributed to Cellini, formerly in the Strawberry-hill collection, is said to have been executed in this manner.

**STAMPING.**—Also described by Theophilus, who gives long directions about it, especially for the preparation of the stamping irons: from his account it would appear to have been principally used for the ornamenting of horse furniture and books, and even for pulpits. The shrine of St. Taurin at Evreux presents some charming specimens of it executed during the best period of Christian art.

**PUNCHING** is used for the grounds of engraving instead of cross-hatching. The ornaments on the garments of the effigies of Richard II. and his Queen have been done by punching with a point.

**FILAGREE.**—This art is still practised. In parts where modern civilization has hardly reached, and in the more remote villages of Europe, we still see elegant ornaments of filagree in far better taste than the modern French jewellery which is gradually supplanting them.

Filagree is of two kinds: in one flat ribbons of metal are soldered together, the upper edges being often ornamented. This filagree, which is generally applied on a ground, is to be seen in the celebrated Hamilton fibula in the British Museum. The Roach Smith fibula at the same place is an example of the other variety, which consists of little round wires soldered together in various patterns, with the addition of little metal balls, in fact, very like the modern Maltese work. In later times, *i.e.*, in the thirteenth century, this filagree took a new form, and little leaves are soldered to the ends of the wires,

producing a most charming effect. This is the best development of the process; it occurs in the shrines of St. Taurin, St. Romain, and in many others; the founder's plate at New College, Oxford, also presents traces of it.

In early jewellery we often find a very curious kind of work, consisting of a number of little cells formed by means of gold ribbons, like in *cloisonné* enamels. These cells are filled up with pieces of garnet cut into thin slices, or even with thin red glass.

This is hardly the place to enter into the subject of enamelling which played so great a part in mediæval plate, but I can only remark that transparent enamels accord very much better with the precious metals than the opaque ones, and that the approved way of using both enamels and jewels in the early part of the Middle Ages was, as we are told by Theophilus, to set them alternately, often with filagree in the interstices.

Of course the gold and silver smiths frequently availed themselves of casting the smaller parts and finishing them up with the burin, but, as far as I have been able to ascertain, figures of any size were either bossed up or plated upon wood. The latter plan was seldom used, and is not very satisfactory; see the shrine of St. Taurin at Evreux.

Now let us see a few of the uses to which the Church applied the labours of the goldsmith. First of all there was the chalice, of which it was *de rigueur* that the bowl should be of silver, whatever the rest might be. It is for this reason in ancient examples that we so often see the bowl of a later date. The mediæval chalice can be deduced in clear gradation from the antique vase. Thus the little chalice found at Gourdon is nearly a copy in miniature of the celebrated vase at Naples. Then we get the chalice of Theophilus, where the gilded and nielloed bosses, like spoons, play so important a part—the handles having become a matter of indifference. Then we have the one at Augsburg, where we still see the spoons. In the Chichester example they occur only at the foot and end in trefoils; afterwards they disappear altogether, the only trace being in the cup into which the bowl drops. Still later we arrive at the fifteenth century chalice, where the knob is enormously large and the pipe enormously long.

The next most necessary vessel is the paten, which in the modern Roman communion is simply a round plate with no

engraving on the upper surface, and which fits into the top of the chalice. Anciently the practice was different, and we find patens with engraving, enamels, and even with jewels, as that of St. Goslin in the cathedral of Nancy. The *burettes* for the wine and water, the cross or crucifix, for both were used, and the candlesticks, completed the absolute furniture of the altar. In early times the Holy Sacrament was enclosed in a vessel, often in the form of a dove, and suspended over the altar; it was shewn to the people in an *ostensoir*, which generally took the form of a little chapel on a foot and pipe like a chalice, or else a round sun with rays similarly mounted; it was also kept in a *ciborium*, a little circular vase with a conical top, but in after times it changed into a globular vessel placed on the stem and foot of a chalice. Book-covers, alms-basins, sacring-bells, chrismatories, processional crosses, holy-water stoups, paxes, and portable altars were only a few of the articles demanded for the worship of the unreformed Church, and if the priest's cope required only a morse, there was hardly any end to the valuable adornments of the vestments of the higher clergy. Thus the bishop had his precious mitre, such as we see the remains of at Oxford; his crozier, such as is shewn at Winchester; his pastoral ring, his jewelled gloves, and jewelled orphreys to his chasuble, amice, stole, or cope. But the great ambition of the authorities of nearly every cathedral or large church was to possess a *feretrum*, or shrine, for the patron saint, to say nothing of numerous reliquaries, to describe the various forms of which would be to give a long description of a great portion of mediæval *orfèvrerie*, for nearly every vessel could be turned into a reliquary.

As to the great shrine, it consisted of a basement of marble or coloured stone, upon which was placed a wooden structure covered with plates of gold and silver. In latter times this upper part assumed the form of a small church with buttresses, pinnacles, windows, statues, &c.; but in the early part of the Middle Ages it was simply an oblong structure with a coped top. Of course all the processes above described were employed in its decoration, and although a long time was necessarily employed in the construction, when finished these *feretra* must have been marvels of the art of the time, to say nothing of subsequent votive offerings which were placed around or otherwise attached. The whole of this precious work was covered

with a wooden *cooperculum*, which was raised or let down by means of pulleys and counterpoises attached to the roof of the church: and although no one of these great shrines remains in its former position, the very excellent description of the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket by Erasmus enables us fully to realize the whole affair; such as the wooden chest which covered the golden one, and “being lifted up disclosed inestimable riches”—the jewels given by the French king, and the votive rings attached in bunches. Sometimes these shrines were comparatively small and could really be carried about, hence the term ‘feretory;’ but the more important ones were certainly fixtures, and appear to have been nothing more than the covering of the body, which was placed in the upper part of the stone basement, as at Westminster.

A few, very few, of the treasures attached to mediæval churches have escaped the hand of the destroyer. But at Aix-la-Chapelle the traveller, by paying a small fee, can even at the present day see what Erasmus would call “inestimable riches.” Still more curious is the *trésor* of the little church at Conques, in the middle of France: here the work is much earlier than that at Aix-la-Chapelle, being the work of Abbot Bego in the eleventh century. There is every reason to believe that he brought artists from a distance to work on the spot, much in the same manner as Suger describes the way he went to work at St. Denis. The revolution of 1789 dispersed the latter collection, but many of the objects are still to be seen at the Louvre and in the Cabinet de Médailles.

We now come to the Domestic Plate of the Middle Ages—a subject which has hitherto by no means received the attention it deserves, most people imagining that the church was the end-all and be-all of our ancestors, as the temples were of the ancient Greeks. Unfortunately, we know so little of the domestic life of the latter people, that it is difficult to bring forward proofs either way; but we do know sufficient to shew that our forefathers were just as fond of beautiful things in their domestic life as they were in their ecclesiastical life. The best insight into the real state of things will be found in the Glossary attached by M. de Laborde to his Catalogue of the enamels in the Louvre; which work, moreover, contains the inventory of the gold, silver, and jewels belonging to the Duke of Anjou, made somewhere about 1360, before his pro-

ceeding to England to take the place of his father King John, then the prisoner of Edward III.

In this inventory we find an immense amount of works in the precious metals described with great minuteness; so much so, that it would be perfectly easy for any one acquainted with ancient *orfèvrerie* to make perfectly satisfactory reproductions of them. Thus we meet with, besides the chapel furniture, *gobelets*, *hanaps*, *pots d'argent*, cups, flagons, dishes and plates for meat, saltcellars, basins, *épreuves*, fountains, *nefs*, and ewers. The four last demand a word of explanation. Everybody in the Middle Ages was haunted by a fear of being poisoned, and if any one died in a sudden manner his death was very often put down to that cause, more especially if he were a person of high rank. It was believed, however, that certain substances, such as serpents' tongues, unicorn's horn (walrus' tooth), &c., would change colour if brought into contact with poisoned food; and accordingly, the carver had not only to taste the food, but to try it by means of touching it with the piece of assay. The piece of assay was often highly ornamented, and kept in the great *nef* with the knife and fork and spoon of the proprietor; but occasionally it had a vessel to itself, and these are the *épreuves* mentioned in the inventory.

As to the *nef*, it was, as its name imports, generally in the form of a ship. It must have been a large piece of plate, for we read that immense sums were spent upon it, and that it was generally named like a real ship: thus one was called "the Tyger." The use of the fountain is a little more difficult to discover. As far as one can make out by a careful reading of the text, it appears to have been a vessel for containing water, that it had a tap or taps, and that it also generally possessed a goblet. The shape is also most fanciful: at one time it is a winged dragon on the top of a tree, at another a castle supported by figures; it had a stand, also of silver, the sides of which were generally enamelled with subjects, and the top, upon which the figures, or tree, or castle was placed, was enamelled green. From the occurrence of the tap and the goblet, we may surmise that it was placed on the table for the same purposes as we use water-jugs and glass goblets at the present day at our desserts.

The number of ewers in the collection was also very large: they generally occur in connection with a cup, and in all pro-

bability were used as much for wine as for water. They were made of the most extraordinary shapes, and enriched with a good deal of enamel, and sometimes precious stones. Their descendants may be seen in the little owls which perform the office of pepper-boxes, and which are even now to be seen in most of the goldsmiths' shops. The following will give some idea of what these ewers were like:—

“78. A lady, half of whose body is that of a woman, the other half that of a savage beast with two legs; upon a terrace enamelled with blue, with little trees, and stags and greyhounds, and mouldings below; and from the lap of the said lady issues a head of an ox, of which she holds the horns in her hands, and in the said head is a spout, and from the ears of the aforesaid head, and from the sides of the said lady, and from the ends of her dress, hang by chains the scutcheons of the arms of the Archbishop of Rouen and Marigny. And the said lady is clothed with a little mantle slit at the sides, and has a long hat on her head, enamelled, the hat and dress being the same colour. And behind the said lady, on the back of the beast, is a place for a goblet made in tracery work, and the goblet is of crystal with a foot of silver enamelled with moulding and traceries, and about the crystal are four bats; and the cover is of crystal edged with silver, with mouldings and traceries; and the knob is made of vine-leaves, and from it comes a button of three sides enamelled with silver and green.”

One great peculiarity of our ancestors was their fondness for precious materials, such as crystal, agate, onyx; and many was the antique vessel of these stones and many the antique intaglio and cameo which was worked up in connection with new forms by the mediæval goldsmith. Indeed, so strong was the fashion, that we find costly mountings lavished upon things of but little intrinsic value, such as ostrich-eggs, which generally turn up in inventories as *œuf de griffon*,—such as glass vessels from the East, known as *verre de Damas*, probably of the same sort of manufacture as Mr. Slade's glass lamp, or the well-known Luck of Edenhall, which I am assured, Mr. Longfellow notwithstanding, is not broken. China vessels were also occasionally used, and only the other day I met in Hewett's shop, in Fenchurch-street, a piece of ware of the identical manufacture as that which figures among the founder's plate at New College, Oxford.

The artists of the Renaissance were just as fond of rare materials as their predecessors; and probably the most beautiful piece of jewellery in the world is the onyx vase belonging to Mr. Hope, the mounting of which is one mass of jewels, enamels, and figures. The traditions of the Middle Ages were

also kept up in Germany to a late period, and the vessels manufactured in such large quantities in Augsburg and Nuremberg were executed by the same processes as those of the Duke of Anjou, the only difference being that enamelling was gradually disused. Of late years our plate has got worse and worse in design and execution—so much so, that work of the last century is eagerly bought up whenever attainable. The reason is not that good work cannot be done; on the contrary, the best of work can be obtained if a price is only paid for it. I am not speaking of artists like Vechte and Armstead, but simply of good workmen, who are certainly to be found, but in small numbers. What, however, shall we say to the ordinary man who has done nothing all his life but chase and model Louis XV. scrolls, or engrave rococo foliage? I once gave an ordinary piece of engraving to one of these workmen to execute, and the result was perfectly ludicrous. The late Mr. Pugin and the Ecclesiological Society set themselves to work some fifteen years ago to introduce the old way of working, which to say the truth had hardly ever been abandoned in the best articles. Unfortunately, in plate as in architecture, the later part of the Middle Ages was copied instead of the earlier, and we have still to deplore the absence of a really artistic feeling for the better and earlier work. Hardman, Hart, Skidmore, &c. execute certain things capitally—in fact, quite as well as the old; but it is exceedingly difficult to get a figure well bossed up or a piece of engraving well done, even if a drawing be given, while great inattention is paid to the setting of stones. I have had articles sent me where hardly a single stone was set truly; and on another occasion the work came home with two stones broken, and one turned upside down, while a crystal foiled underneath had been substituted for the fourth.

Our enamels are also open to great improvement, the colours being far too bright and glaring: put any of them by the side of Chinese work, or even by the productions of M. Barbedienne, and the result is most disheartening. I am afraid the schoolmaster—I mean the master in the school of design—is sadly wanted among the workmen employed by the modern silversmith; who on his part would not be the worse if he were to attend the schools himself in his younger days, and thus become a little more of an artist without ceasing to be the tradesman. We all remember the beautiful works of Morel in the

Exhibition of 1851; why should they not be substituted for the Mazeppas, Richard Cœur-de-Lions, and Charles the Firsts, which but too often are only bronze subjects cast in silver.

It now remains to say a few words on jewellery. If of late years our plate has been bad and tasteless, how much worse has been our jewellery. Until the late revival of Etruscan work it was positively dangerous to one's artistic feelings to look in at a jeweller's window. The revival of the Etruscan work, as everybody knows, is due to the energy of Signor Castellani, who by dint of time and industry succeeded in gradually reviving nearly all the ancient processes. During the present century, and part of the last, the sepulchres in the southern half of Italy and the Greek islands have undergone a systematic search for the various antiquities contained in them. The most valuable of them are the painted vases and the jewellery. The jewellery is totally unlike anything of the present day, depending for its beauty not on precious stones, but on the fineness and skill with which the metal itself is worked up. Some of the articles are so slight that they must evidently have been used only for funeral purposes, but even that designed for everyday wear is so light that it exhibits the greatest possible contrast from that of our own day, when, as a jeweller once observed to me, people will have a lot of gold for their money. If we look carefully at the Etruscan work, and it is often so finely executed that it requires the aid of the microscope, we shall find the following processes:—1. It is beaten up sometimes by hand, sometimes by a die; it is pierced; a thick wire was cast or worked into an ornamental pattern; two small wires are worked into a cable; a thin sheet of gold is cut into strips, and applied in various patterns edgewise, on a surface of metal; or the article is entirely made up of it, like our filagree; thin wire is twisted round in coils and soldered to a plain surface; wires are also placed in juxtaposition on a chalk or earthen core, and then soldered together, the core being afterwards removed; small flat chains are soldered together at their edges; and lastly, the Etruscans had the art of producing what we call frosting, by soldering most minute grains of gold, like dust, on to a gold surface, the difference being that our frosting, which is done by hand, soon becomes tarnished, while that under consideration remains always the same. Unfortunately, it is a process that we moderns have not as yet succeeded

in imitating, and although Signor Castellani asserts in his pamphlet of last year that he has lately succeeded, I do not remember seeing any specimens of it in his stall at the Great Exhibition. At the same time great credit must be given to him, if not quite as the originator of the movement, at least for having mastered the details and brought the revival almost to perfection.

The finer jewels of the Middle Ages were constructed on a different principle. Very few have come down to us, but when we look at the representations of them in the pictures, and, above all, the MSS., we easily find the reason. They appear to have consisted almost entirely of precious stones, set with the smallest possible quantity of metal, and so fragile that one is apt to wonder how they could possibly have lasted any time at all. Of course they were not all of this description, which belongs principally to the fifteenth century. On the contrary, the Anglo-Saxon jewellery, such as the Hamilton fibula, the Roach Smith fibula, and the Alfred jewels, although displaying great delicacy of workmanship, are so arranged that they could be worn without much actual damage.

So, too, with the jewellery of the Renaissance, where enamelled objects in relief play a most important part. At that time every gentleman wore a piece of jewellery in his hat, called an ensign, and every lady a brooch; the consequence was that a high order of art was in demand, and people vied with each other in employing the best goldsmiths. Any one who reads Cellini's Life, or the Lives of the Painters by Vasari, cannot fail to be struck with the great demand for first-rate jewellery; but then, as I said before, the jeweller made his own designs and worked at them with his own hands; and to do this he was not only apprenticed, but taught to draw: and Cellini describes how he obtained his first commission by the admiration of his drawing by a lady, who finally entrusted him with the resetting of a set of diamonds, which he effected in the form of a fleur-de-lys, filling up the spaces between the stones with little figures, foliage, masks, and other devices. In the British Museum will be found a sketch-book of Holbein, containing a great many designs for jewellery; these have been successfully copied by Messrs. Hancock, Widdowson and Veale, and other jewellers, and are among the most satisfactory specimens of modern work. The French imitations of the cinque-

cento jewellery are wonderfully executed, more especially the enamels on relief. As to the Etruscan work after Castellani, perhaps the best specimens are those of Mr. Green; but we are sadly apt to make it too heavy. Jewellery is far more important an affair than it appears at first sight, for either the real thing or its imitation is used by most people. The trade in the imitation assumes large proportions in France and Birmingham, and I really do not think the patterns produced in it are at all worse than those we see in the windows of fashionable jewellers, but rather better.

The last part of the present subject is that of the coinage. Now no one is obliged to buy plate and jewellery, in fact, there are very many of us who never can expect to do so; but everybody, even the poorest, has coins passing through his hands, and it consequently becomes a very serious consideration that these coins should display such art as shall render them agreeable objects and be the means of fostering good taste and a love of the fine arts; in fact, they are examples of art applied to industry in its fullest sense.

Like all other arts, that of making dies for the coinage has had its phases of good and bad. For the good, we must go to our old masters, the Greeks. The curious parallelism between the progress of Greek art and that of the Middle Ages is now well known: thus we have the pre-Phidian work and that of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century, as at Chartres; then we have the perfect work of Phidias and the porches of Notre Dame at Rheims, and the works of Torel at Westminster; and, lastly, come Praxiteles, Lysippus, and the late fourteenth century. The Greek coinage displays all these phases. The early coins are coarse heads, but are very energetic—see the coins of Athens; then they become gradually modified; and there is one of Athens which is almost perfect, having all the serenity of the first period with all the beauty of the second. The Attic coinage never got further than this, and, indeed, shortly afterwards went back to rude imitations of the earlier types. But if we wish to see the perfection of what the Greeks could do we must go to the coins of Syracuse: such as the great head, said to be Arethusa; that of Philistis, a most mediæval composition; and, above all, to the lovely head on the coins of Panormus. Now the difference between these and the heads on other Greek coins, and indeed

the classic female head generally, is this: if both could be turned into actual life, the lady with the regulation classic features, although beautiful, would not have much to say for herself, and one would finish, as one generally does finish with such people, viz. by getting heartily tired of her; but if the features of the Panormus coin could be called into life, we should find them to belong not only to a beautiful woman, but to what is even better, viz. one gifted with *esprit*.

The Greek portrait coins are also very fine; witness that of Alexander on the coins of Lysimachus, and those of the kings of Pergamus. The Roman coinage, although presenting good portraits, and to a certain degree good art, is very far behind that of the Greeks in the higher qualities. The great inconvenience of the Greek money was the excessive relief of the subjects, which prevented its being arranged in piles, and which caused a great deal of wear in the most prominent parts. In the coinage of the Middle Ages this was remedied, and there are some beautiful works of the fourteenth century which leave very little to be desired; they are well designed, and well executed, and perfectly adapted for piling. As to the Italian series, it is almost impossible to speak too highly of it: witness the Milan coinage of Louis XII., said to have been designed by no less a person than Leonardo da Vinci; see also the coins and medals executed by Cellini, to say nothing of our own countryman, Simon.

Now in the present day our coinage is so very bad as regards art that probably the less said about it the better: I allude more particularly to the design. The old five-shilling piece was a noble coin, for the St. George and Dragon, although most ludicrously classical, was still well executed and well composed: so was the sovereign, with a similar subject. The last Republican coinage of France was also excellently composed as regards the head; though why all our medallists should run mad after a wreath, with the designation of the coin within it, is more than I can imagine. It is certainly a most unnecessary piece of knowledge, for almost the first thing a child learns is the value of money. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in England, the name of the moneyer and that of the town in which he lived formed the reverse; but still, by means of beautiful letters, and by intersecting the two concentric inscriptions by a cross, a very capital composition was

obtained. With regard to our coinage it is clear that we cannot go to the Greeks, as their raised figures will not suit modern requirements (they must be reserved for medals); we should therefore take our lesson from the purest French and Italian types of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and doubtless, in the hands of a man of genius, the rose of England could be made as beautiful a reverse as the *giglio* of Florence.

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DISCOVERY OF STONE KISTS.—The “Cat Stane,” situate on the farm of Briggs, within a stone’s throw of the river Almond, and between six and seven miles from Edinburgh, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, which has long been a subject of interest and of puzzle to the antiquary, is a natural boulder, irregularly triangular in shape, about 12 ft. in circumference, and rising about 4 ft. above the ground, which at this point is slightly elevated, partaking somewhat of the character of a mound. Of late years several attempts have been made with a view to discover if there were in the vicinage of the Cat Stane relics of any description, but these were quite bootless. Recently, however, Mr. Hutchison, of Carlowrie, after vainly trying to the west of the stone, went a little to the east of it, where none had ever thought of excavating before, and here, within 2 ft. or so of the surface, he was fortunate enough to light upon a stone kist. In a very short time his men came upon others, and there are now lying exposed to view thirty or forty, and probably many more will yet be found. These kists are of the rudest description, being composed of undressed stones placed together edgeways in coffin form, a large slab forming the bottom of the coffin, into which the corpse appears to have been laid, and then stones were placed above them as a lid. The coffins are all placed so that the faces of the corpses might look to the east, and are ranged in rows, with from a foot to two feet between each, and all on the same level. There are portions of three rows laid bare, and in one row there are upwards of a dozen coffins to be seen. The coffins were not air-tight, neither were the lids so closely fitting as to keep out the earth. The consequence is that they have all become filled with mould, but a very perfect skull was discovered, and portions of others.

ROMAN REMAINS AT DOVER.—Some workmen excavating in the neighbourhood of Dover lately came upon some very interesting Roman remains, buried at a depth of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the surface. The articles discovered comprised a dolium 22 in. high and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, in which was a remarkably beautiful long-necked glass ampulla, 7 in. high, in perfect preservation, marked with some letters not yet satisfactorily deciphered; another dolium of similar character, containing a broken patera,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, of Samian ware; a roughly-glazed vessel of black ware, 14 in. high and 13 in. in diameter; a gracefully-formed vessel, 10 in. high, nearly perfect. At the bottom of the vases calcined human bones were found. Some other Roman remains from Dover will be found noticed under the proceedings of the Archæological Institute.

## FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS OF GRAVE-HILLS IN CLEVELAND.

ON Tuesday, April 27, the writer proceeded to examine two houses situate on the high grounds overhanging the Rawcliff Bank woods in the parish of Skelton. Both of these grave-hills were in the enclosed land, and one of them had been a good deal mutilated; partly, no doubt, by the persons engaged in the Ordnance Survey, who had made it a station, and partly, it would seem, by other hands as well. The other was intact, and as it formed, as it were, a kind of cap to a very gently rising natural eminence, it was extremely difficult to decide where man's hand had commenced the process of adding to or smoothing down the features of nature. However, as near as one could estimate, the dimensions of the house proper were about 30 ft. in diameter: the entire depth at the apex certainly did not exceed 2 ft.

The writer commenced proceedings here by removing the turf over a central area of about 15 ft. square, and the intense hardness of the soil is not easily conceivable. It was indeed almost impossible to drive the spade to a sufficient depth to remove the sods in such a condition as to admit of their being returned to their places after the examination was complete.

The occurrence of charcoal in scattered fragments, and here and there in patches of larger size, soon gave encouragement in supposing that the labour employed would not be fruitless, and an hour's work revealed the presence, in a place about 3 ft. north of the centre, and at a depth of perhaps  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the surface of a deposit of some intrusive matter, which, from its nature and appearance, could scarcely fail to belong to an ancient interment. Clearing the surface of this intrusive matter, a nearly circular area of some 14 or 15 in. in diameter was displayed, the removal of a few inches only of which gave tokens of the presence of calcined human bone. The deposit reached a depth of nearly 3 ft. from the surface, and was, so to speak, divided into two portions by the interposition of a layer of matter containing no traces of bone whatever. A few small fragments of calcined flint accompanied the bone, which occurred in such large and easily distinguishable pieces as to necessitate the inference that it had been very imperfectly burnt. Many of the vertebræ, for instance, were as perfect in form as they had been before being subjected to the action of fire.

Continuing the investigation in other parts of the space now laid open, the writer's attention was specially called to a place about 5 ft. south-east of the deposit just named, where the soil presented unmis-

takeable evidences of the action of fire. Indeed, the appearance was precisely that of brick-earth burnt without much previous working or setting up in shape, or perhaps of brickdust made to cohere by the infiltration of some adhesive substance. This substance was seen to lie in a kind of domed form, and to be nearly 2 ft. in diameter. Proceeding to remove the upper part very carefully, the thickness of the red deposit proved to be some 3 or 4 in., and the whole to be in connection with a circular wall of the same substance. Within the line of demarcation thus formed there lay a second large deposit of very imperfectly calcined bone, with here and there a flake or two of burnt flint, which seemed to have belonged to an implement of no great size or elaboration of form. The lower parts of the interment rested on a layer of charcoal, and this again on a bed of inserted clay, which presented the same appearances as the walls and dome, only to a less degree.

The writer has given the details of this deposit with some minuteness, as it appears to him to present features alike novel and interesting. There seems no possible way of accounting for the appearances observed save the following, at least none that is not open to grave objection. A pit must have been formed in the natural soil (stiff clay with much gravel intermingled), and then lined at bottom and round its sides with prepared clay. Fire was next inserted, and kept up until the heat had been great enough and sufficiently long continued to bake the walls, and the bottom also as far as it would be able to descend. Then the bones and commingled soil and charcoal were inserted, and a new layer of prepared clay placed over all, upon and around which again fire was heaped, until a solid dome in continuity with the walls was baked as they had been, and a fixed kind of quasi-urn formed to inclose the deposit there committed to the ground.

Another observable feature in this and some interments found under similar circumstances—that is to say, enclosed in a small pit or cavity hollowed out below the level of the soil, but unaccompanied and unprotected by urn or other means—is that, mixed with the bones and charcoal, there was found a considerable quantity of an earthy matter<sup>a</sup>, the origin of which it is difficult to account for, and which is never by any chance found among the bones in an urn or in a plain inserted interment. It is of a brown hue, very light and soft, and does not appear as if simply due to a vegetable source, and still less to the sandy soil of the moor surface. The writer's surmise is that it proceeds in part, at least, from an animal source, and may be due to the incomplete incineration of the human body there mingled with its parent earth.

The excavation of the other houe yielded no results beyond the

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., 1863, vol. i. p. 709.

ascertaining of the fact that previous disturbance to a considerable extent had really taken place.

An attentive consideration of all the circumstances attending the deposits just described seems to warrant the conclusion that they belong to a very remote period indeed, one even considerably more remote than those hitherto noticed in this series of papers.

On May 24 a small tumulus of about 25 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. in greatest height, and situate a little to the south-east of a larger barrow called Brown Rigg Houe, was subjected to examination. On commencing the work at a point about six or seven feet south of the centre, and ordering it so as to carry a wide trench through that point northward, a very flat, conically arranged pile of stones almost immediately claimed attention. Removing these, and proceeding to a careful examination of the soil which in a somewhat raised form lay beneath them, signs of much burning were immediately disclosed. Stones and sand, burnt to redness and intermingled with charcoal, formed fully as much of the substance-matter as the unaltered soil of the moor; and further research shewed that a shallow excavation had been made on the spot, a small pit hollowed at its lowest point to receive the interment, and then the excavated soil and burnt matters, mingled together, returned so as to fill the entire cavity and form a low heap above it. But long before reaching the interment—immediately above it, however—an axe-head or hammer of basalt was found, in the very midst of a quantity of charcoal and charred soil and stones. Unhappily, as is the nature of the basalt found in the remarkable dyke intersecting this district, the substance of the hammer was so weathered or corroded that it proved to be a matter of extreme difficulty to remove it without entire disintegration of its parts; and as it was, it was only by carefully excavating all together, soil and hammer in one mass, that it was brought away in a condition approaching entireness. A crust of nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness was almost completely deprived of coherence, and fell away on the slightest touch, before it was secured by the absorption of a quantity of thin cement. When it became possible to examine it more closely it appeared to have been very carefully wrought, with a bold and not inelegant curvature of outline, especially near what must be called the face of the hammer; and to have the entire space surrounding the perforation for the shaft, both above and below, sensibly countersunk. Very different in outline and detail to the others the writer has met with here, it scarcely yields to either in original elaboration and symmetry of form.

Pursuing the search, after the successful removal of the hammer, the greater accumulation of charcoal which was met with about a foot below the place at which it had been found afforded sufficient indications of the vicinity of the sepulchral deposit. It was found,

as already noticed, in a small pit hollowed out beneath the level of the moor surface, and was remarkable not only as being intermingled with the same kind of substance as that described above, but as obviously comprising only a small portion of the bones of an adult in the prime of life. What there were, comprising portions of the skull, the femur, the tibia, &c., were not at all comminuted, but rather in the same condition as those which so frequently fill the large urns of the district, or those spoken of in the earlier portion of this paper. But there was only a very small proportion of the whole, as was remarked by an experienced medical man who was present, as well as by the writer.

On Saturday, June 4, a tumulus on the Guisborough Moors, without traditional though not without local name, being designated as Pretty-hut Houe in the district nomenclature, and which was one of the stations of the Ordnance Surveyors, and as such is marked in the maps as 1,079 ft. in elevation, was selected for examination. This hill was about 40 ft. in diameter and not less than 6 in height; but accurate measurements were out of the question, in consequence of the wholesale disturbance almost every exterior part of the houe had been subjected to. For not only was the Sappers' cairn upon its summit, but a watcher's hut, now roofless, occupied a considerable portion of the eastern side, and the materials of both were stones derived from the tumulus itself. Thus the stones which had once girt in the base of the hill were all gone, or all but one or two, and in other places it had been greatly pulled to pieces in the process of extracting its stony material. A burnt arrow-head of lance-head shape, picked up on the outside of the barrow, suggested the probability that, while these disturbances had been proceeding, at least one interment had been met with; a suggestion which the labours just commencing did not at all invalidate, for at a subsequent period it was found in one place near the centre that the hill had been penetrated to the very foundation of the pile upon the solidly fixed pavement of "moor-stones." However, a small urn, upright and empty, which was found at a distance of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft., a little to the east of south from the centre, in a kind of rude cist or chamber of small dimensions, shewed at an early period of the investigation that the labours of the day were not to be quite without tangible results. Later on, and from six to eight feet nearer to the centre and in much the same direction from it, an inserted burial of calcined bones was met with, which apparently had been placed about two and a half feet below the surface. No urn accompanied this deposit, nor could any bone implement be discovered among the other bones, of which there was a considerable quantity; but a very large and perfect knife, of a trapezoidal shape, unburnt, and a nearly entire javelin-head, burnt until it resembled fine white porcelain, were obtained. And with this concluded the discoveries of the day.

The urn is less than six inches high, and about five in diameter across the mouth. It is of the so-called 'flower-pot' shape, and only the second of that description met with during the writer's researches. The ornamentation consists of a series of impressions of the twisted cord passing completely round the vessel, three on the inside or lip of the mouth, one on the outermost edge of the same, and the others at regular intervals below. It is worthy of observation that the other flower-pot-shaped urn (just adverted to) was obtained from a tumulus which lies about a mile due east from the one at present under notice; and that in it also a burial accompanied by an unburnt knife<sup>b</sup> of exactly the same shape and character as that just mentioned, only much less, and a single large piece of burnt flint, was met with. Such correspondences and coincidences very surely cannot be merely accidental; but what their actual value is, it may not be easy yet even to attempt to define.

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TYRIAN PURPLE.—That this colour was extracted by the ancients from a mollusk is well known, but of what species has not been fully ascertained. De Lamarck, in his magnificent work on *Invertebrata*, adopts the opinion that the species known among naturalists under the name of *Murex brandaris* was that which yielded the purple of the first quality. M. Boblaye proved the soundness of this opinion during his travels as a member of the scientific expedition to the Peloponnesus. Following the sea-coast, he was surprised to find at short distances certain considerable deposits of the *Murex brandaris*. At first he was inclined to attribute them to some geological cause; but on examining the neighbourhood, he ascertained that those deposits were in every instance close to some ruin, generally bearing traces of having once been dyeing establishments. Several other species of *Murex* seem to have been used for a purple of an inferior quality. Subsequently M. Fr. Lenormant found similar and much more numerous deposits on the coasts of Cerigo and Gythium. It was therefore on those islands chiefly that purple used to be manufactured from the *Murex brandaris*. M. de Saulcy, nevertheless, does not consider the question as definitively set at rest, and is of opinion that the best colour was derived from another mollusk. He states that in going from Tyre to Sidon, and entering the latter by a staircase built near the coast, and adjoining the rope-yards, an enormous mass of shells is perceived, all belonging to the single species called *Murex trunculus*. The deposit is upwards of a hundred metres in length, and between six and eight metres in height, with a considerable breadth which cannot be ascertained because the deposit is on one side covered with the soil. All the shells without exception are broken in exactly the same manner, evidently with a view to get at the animal itself. This is certainly not the effect of mere accident, and it can only be explained by supposing that the Sidonian dyers extracted their purple from this species, while in Greece the other was employed.

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<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., 1863, vol. ii. p. 127.

MEMORIALS OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY<sup>a</sup>.

THE history of the monastic Orders is still unwritten; no man of this generation has dared to grapple with this vast subject, the materials for elucidating which are not as yet stored up in printed books, but lie scattered through the public libraries and record rooms of half the cities in Europe, locked up in the charter chests of the great landowners, or the still less accessible bookcases of wealthy and ignorant collectors. A work of this kind was imagined by Robert Southey, and much of his reading during the most active period of his life was directed to kindred subjects; had it come to perfection, it would have been written on the authority of printed documents only, and could therefore have given but a very imperfect outline of the subject. Still it is a matter of regret to all who are interested in mediæval history, that the mature years of so richly cultivated an intellect were spent in writing for the booksellers, or fighting the literary battles of an extinct political party. Though such a book would have left almost everything to be desired in the region of local facts and minute historical criticism, and though that portion of the narrative which would have related to architecture and the sister arts would have been painfully meagre, yet we should have had a guide to one portion of Christian history at least as useful and free from party bias as are either of the great standard authors from whom all of us have, directly or indirectly, learned the history of our own country. We may believe, too, that the refined and highly trained mind of the poet would have seen some things in true perspective which are distorted to our vision, not so much by ignorance as by the prejudice and favouritism which the controversies of the last thirty years have developed. No such history has been produced here or elsewhere, so that the reader who studies the past at its source must arrange his facts as he best can around a thread of his own spinning. The publication of original documents now so common throughout the whole of Europe, so vastly enlarges the area of thought and reading, that it is not probable such a work will ever be produced, except perhaps in mere synopsis fashion—a school-book in disguise. All we can now hope for is, that each of the monastic Orders may be treated of separately. If this ever should be done faithfully, and in sufficient detail, a chapter of surpassing interest will be added to the world's history. The Cistercian Order, originally instituted by Stephen Harding, an Englishman of remarkable energy and holiness, had one of the

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<sup>a</sup> "Memorials of the Abbey of St. Mary of Fountains. Collected and Edited by John Richard Walbran, F.S.A., for the Surtees Society." 1863.

most illustrious of the mediæval saints for its true founder. St. Bernard, the last of the Fathers, as he is affectionately termed in the Roman communion, infused new vitality into the decaying monasticism of Western Europe at a time when, but for a mighty spiritual influence such as his, the recluse life might have sunk, ere its work was accomplished, before the secular tendencies of an age that shewed in its outward life few signs of the deep religious feeling that lay at its heart. To the voice of the great preacher his own time answered with a fervour that had not been equalled since the Northern races embraced the faith, a fervour sufficiently deep and lasting to create a new era in architecture, to develope for the first time in modern life a love for natural beauty, and to pave the way for new schools of thought which should in after days lead into paths widely different from the ascetic seclusion of Clairvaux. The Bernardine reform soon spread to this country, William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, having introduced a colony of Cistercians into England as early as 1128. The founder of Waverley Abbey had noble imitators—Furness, Fountains, New-Minster, Kirksted, and Roche soon followed, and the Order went on spreading until the work of monasticism was finished in England, when it was found that there were seventy-five Cistercian houses of men in England, and twenty-six nunneries of the same Order. Notwithstanding, however, their great influence, the English branch of the Order is singularly barren in historical memorials. What we have remaining is, for the most part, unedited.

Fountains Abbey is hardly an exception to the rule. Its chronicle, *Narratio de Fundatione Fontanis Monasterii*, dictated by Serlo, one of the earliest inmates of the house, to Hugh de Kirkstall, a simple narrative of great interest, found its way into the *Monasticon*, from Dods-worth's transcript, but so carelessly was it edited, that the most obvious blunders of copyist and printer remain uncorrected<sup>b</sup>. All other documents illustrating the history of the monastery, if we except a few charters given to the world by Dugdale and Burton, have remained in manuscript until the present publication. Yet as a picture of past times, of ancient religion, and of those superstitions which always, shadow-like, accompanied our fathers' noblest deeds, the history of the early days of Fountains is worthy of careful study.

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<sup>b</sup> For example, the *Monasticon* (edit. 1682, vol. i. p. 737, col. 2; edit. 1825, vol. v. p. 295, col. 1; Walbran, p. 25) makes Archbishop Thurstan say, "quod cum clericis meis . . . ad tantum negotium intrare non deberem." The very reverse, as the context shews, of what the Archbishop did say; the correct reading is *sine*. A far more absurd blunder occurs in another place, where we are told that Archbishop Murdac was "Homo magnanimus et causa [in]justiciæ omnino invincibilis," (edit. 1682, p. 746, col. 1; edit. 1825, vol. v. p. 301; Walbran, p. 85); the careless compositor has set up *in* twice over.

St. Bernard's earnest desire that his Order should spread its branches widely among the kingdoms of the earth was shared by certain devout monks of York, who had heard of the works of the great reformer. These men, to use the Editor's words, who is translating almost literally from the chronicle,—

“were ashamed of stopping short of perfection, of having sat so long in the land of Moab and to have accepted an inheritance beyond Jordan. They were wearied of the fever and the fret of men, and the clamour of the city. They aspired ardently towards a desert abode, manual labour, and the simple fare of the prophets . . . The most prominent of these men were Richard, the sacrist of the house, and his brethren, Ralph, Gamel, Gregory, Hamo, Thomas, and Waltheof. They entered into a bond and stablished their purpose; as yet, however, the matter was concealed from the Prior under a fear that he might oppose and frustrate it.”

Such fears were groundless, Prior Richard proved to be one of the most ardent of the reformers. The party at length became thirteen in number, among whom was “but one heart and one soul.” The history of the disruption of the community at St. Mary's Abbey without the walls of York has been recently told by an accomplished northern antiquary<sup>c</sup>, but the simple narrative of the contemporary chronicler has in our opinion many merits wanting in its modern reflex. We see in it the burning zeal that filled these men, monks already, to cut themselves off from the last ties of the outer world, to carry out their theory of spiritual perfection to its utmost consequences. The brethren would probably have failed in their endeavours to break loose from the lax discipline of St. Mary's had it not been for the energetic support given to them by the good Archbishop Thurstan, for, finding that there was no hope of restoring peace to the old community, he took with him from the strife of the convent to his own home the thirteen reformers, who

“in after days were honourably known as Richard, the first Abbot of Fountains; Gervaise, Abbot of Louth Park; Richard, the second Abbot of Fountains; Walter, Abbot of Kirksted; Robert, Abbot of the same house; Ralph, Abbot of Lysa<sup>d</sup>, and Alexander, Abbot of Kirkstall; Geoffry the painter, Gregory, Thomas, Hamo, and Gamel died in a private station, as monks; Robert, a monk of Whitby, associated himself with them, and was, perhaps, popularly remembered longer than the rest as the sainted Abbot of Newminster.”

On the 26th of December, 1132, these enthusiasts established themselves in a narrow glen overgrown with thorns. Solemn woods of oak and yew were around them, and a mighty elm was their only shelter from the elements. Around its trunk they thatched their huts and

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<sup>c</sup> *Fasti Eboracenses*, by Rev. James Raine and Rev. W. H. Dixon, vol. i.

<sup>d</sup> At the request of Sigward, Bishop of Bergen in Norway, a colony of monks went forth from Fountains, A.D. 1146, to carry their Order into his diocese. They founded an abbey a little to the south of Bergen, which received the name of Lysa. The ruins of Lyse-kloster, or Klaustr' a Lysa, shew that, like its English parent, the House of the Valley of Light was a noble structure.—pp. xlvi., 89.

built their first rustic chapel of such materials as the forest afforded. The tree remained long after the monastery's life of four centuries was over; it is even said that some remains of it existed within the memory of those who have conversed with men now alive.

The most important document in this volume is the chronicle, but as that had already, however imperfectly, come before the public, we believe that the letters, rescripts, mandates, and surveys which make up the rest of the collection will furnish the more attractive study to scholars. But to those who are not scholars in a technical sense, who dislike the labour of making their way through a form of Latin which they have been taught to think barbarous, the preface and notes will of themselves be very interesting and instructive reading. Mr. Walbran's high rank among the northern antiquaries renders any praise from us of the mere technical accuracy of the work quite out of place, but we should be acting unfairly to the public if we did not direct their attention to the wonderful accumulation of minute facts and illustrations relating to almost every period of Yorkshire history to be found in Mr. Walbran's pages. The calm, clear tone of his remarks is a great relief after the drivelling superstition, and still more foolish scepticism, which are too often palmed off on us as evidence of "thought" and "power."

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REMAINS OF RADNOR CASTLE.—A discovery of considerable interest has recently been made in digging for the foundation of the memorial to the late Sir George C. Lewis, which is to be erected at New Radnor. Soon after the workmen had commenced operations, solid walls of great thickness were here and there discovered, and on going down to the depth of 12 ft., the floors of rooms, dungeons, courtyards, and dark passages of various kinds were seen. In fact, much of the remains of Radnor Castle was thus unexpectedly brought to light, many of the moulded windows and arched doorways being apparently but little injured. Some of the windows, indeed, contain their original iron gratings. The moulded details of the remains date back as far as the thirteenth century, and are good specimens of the style. On these discoveries being made, the committee consulted the architect of the memorial, Mr. John Gibbs, of Oxford, and the unanimous opinion was that the discovered remains should be preserved, and a fresh site selected. The memorial will now, therefore, be erected not far from the foot of the Castle Hill.

PRESERVATION OF THE WINCHESTER RECORDS.—By the unanimous vote of the Town Council, on Thursday last (May 5), it was decided to do all that possibly can be done towards the preservation of the city muniments, making them virtually accessible to the antiquary and historian. Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent, of Winchester, an antiquary of acknowledged ability and deeply versed in ancient records, has undertaken the task of arranging and sorting this vast mass of archives, the accumulations of nearly six centuries—a work of much labour and no little difficulty. Mr. Baigent's well-known anxiety for the preservation of ancient records, alone could have prompted him to venture upon such a task, the accomplishment of which will reflect much credit upon the city.—*Hampshire Chronicle.*

## THE "TOWER EARL" OF DESMOND.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THE account already given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE<sup>a</sup> of the ill-fated "Tower Earl" sufficiently presents the outlines of his strange history, as they are disclosed in the very interesting State papers upon which that notice was founded; but some of the details of these documents are in themselves sufficiently curious to deserve a special examination. We purpose, therefore, to devote a portion of our present space to an account of these documents in so far as they bear upon the social and political condition of the period.

The original papers are preserved among the Carewe MSS. in the State Paper Office and in the Lambeth Library. They extend over a period of nearly thirty years, from June 18, 1573, till January 14, 1602: the first being a letter in which the Earl of Leicester informs Desmond, the father of the future "Tower Earl," that the Queen has accepted the boy as her god-child, and will "take ordres for his plasinge until he shal be fit to be removed;" and the last being a notification from the Lord Deputy to the Privy Council that, on receipt of intelligence of the Earl's decease, "the company allowed for him is discharged, save what yt hath pleased them to continue to the Archbishopp of Cashel, the Erle's sisters, and John Power." The weight of the documents, however, lies within the last two years.

From our former notice it will be seen that the earlier papers of the series are of comparatively slight interest for the political history of the period; but, as bearing upon some of the details of its social condition, they are extremely curious. They consist chiefly of the accounts furnished to the Privy Council, by the successive Lieutenants of the Tower, of "Demaundes for the Diette and other chardges of the Prisonur in their custodie." We shall print one or two of these documents in full.

The following regards the general maintenance of the prisoner; who, it may be observed, was at this date (1588-9) in his sixteenth year. It forms the first item in the general charge for prisoners, at the head of whom stands "James Fitz-Garalde<sup>b</sup>:"—

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct. 1863, p. 414.

<sup>b</sup> It must be noted that the orthography of these papers is most capricious. The name of the "Tower Earl" is spelt indifferently Garolde, Garrolde, Fitz Garolde, Fitz-Garalde, Fitz Geralde, Fitz Gerald, and Fitz Geralt. This, however, was common at that period. Fuller mentions that the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the family deeds. The varieties of the great dramatist's name range from Shakespeare down to Shaxpere; and Sir Walter Raleigh's name is written Raleigh, Ralegh, Rawleigh, Rawley, and Rawly.

"Imprimis for the Diette & other chardges of James Fitz Garolde from ye xxv. December mdlxxxviij (1588) till the xxjv. of March then nexte followinge, beeing xiiij weeks, at xx<sup>s</sup> the weeke for himselfe—xiiij<sup>li</sup>.

"Itm. For his Appell, at xxx<sup>l</sup> the yeare, viij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

"Itm. For the dyet of his Scholemaster, at xx<sup>li</sup> the yeare, v<sup>li</sup>.

"Itm. For the wadges of his scholemr. at xiiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> the yeare, iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

"Itm. For the wadges of my servant attending on him, at v<sup>li</sup> the year, xxv<sup>s</sup>.

"Somma xxx<sup>li</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>."

From this paper we learn that the charge for diet and other necessities for State prisoners in the Tower was at the rate of twenty shillings per week, and that the apparel of this particular prisoner cost thirty pounds annually. Young Fitz Gerald was allowed the benefit of the instructions of a "scholemaster," who, as there is a charge for his "dyet," most probably lived in the Tower, and devoted himself exclusively to this charge. The "wadges" of this master were £13 6s. 8d. per annum; and it is curious to note that, at the same time, for the partial attendance rendered to the youth by the servant of the Lieutenant, the charge is at the rate of £5 per annum. The "dyet of the scholemaster" is charged at £20 per annum.

As the bills furnished for the succeeding quarters of the same year are all identical with the above, it is unnecessary to refer further to them. A gap appears at one part of the series of accounts; and the next to which we need refer, and which belongs to 1595, when the prisoner had entered on his twenty-third year, still presents the same charges, including the "scholemaster." There are some additional items, however, which form a necessary supplement to the above:—

"Imprimis, from 25th of March now laste paste, 1595, untill the 24th daye of June then nexte followinge, &c.

"For the diette of his servaunt duringe that time, at vj<sup>s</sup> the weeke, iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

"Item for fewell and lights duringe the same tyme, at vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> the weeke, iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

"Item for his keeper that tyme, at vj<sup>s</sup> the weeke, viij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>."

What were the precise services of the "keeper," whose pay was 6s. per week, it is difficult to say. The prisoner, however, had by this time risen to the dignity of a separate servant for himself, and we learn that the charge for the diet of this servant was 6s. per week. "Fewell and lights" also count for 6s. 8d. per week.

But by far the most curious part of these memoranda is that which regards the medical attendance of the young Earl. His health, as we already saw, had completely given way under his protracted imprisonment; and from this time a "surgion" figures regularly in the accounts as one of his settled attendants, with stated salary; while each account also contains a charge for the "counsail in physicke" of a physician:—

"Mr. Fitz Gerald's Surgion. For his quarter's allowance, from the said 25 March 1595 untill the 24th of June then nexte followinge, beeing one whole Quarter of a Yeare, xl<sup>s</sup>.

"Item Geven unto Dr. Nowell for his commynge and counsail in physicke unto Mr. James Fitz Geralde at div'se and soundrie tymes in halfe a yeare, xxx<sup>s</sup>."

No information being given as to the number of Dr. Nowell's "diverse and soundrie commynges," we are left in ignorance regarding the amount of a physician's fee. It cannot have been very weighty, however, as the whole amount for the half year is only thirty shillings. The surgeon's yearly pay was £8. In another, and probably earlier account, the surgeon, John Robertes, seems not yet to have entered upon his regular contract for attendance, but submits his demand for the "paines taken in curinge Mr. James Garolde to their Honours' pleasure." His claim, as stated in the above account, is but for 19s. 6d.

The name of this John Robertes ushers in what we cannot help considering the most curious portion of these very remarkable papers, viz. a series of apothecary's bills, in which all the items are detailed at length, each with its price affixed, and all expressed in the quaint language of the pharmacopœia of the time. The first is of comparatively moderate proportions:—

*"A note of all suche chardges laide unto the use of Mr. James Garolde, as shall appear followinge.*

Imprimis paide for ij Bottells of Serope of iij pints apeace, at xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item j unnce of the Beste Rubarbe, at jx<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item iij Bottells of diet Drinke of a Pottell apeace, at xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item ij Doiltes perfumed for his hed, at x<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item ij pourgatives, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item iiij ownces of perfumed Lossengis for his eare, x<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item iiij ownces of Serope for his nostrells, at viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item iiij ownces of Unguente for his eare, at vj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item iiij ownces of Implaster for his eare, at v<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item iiij ownces of Pilles of Mastiegin, viij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

Item ij drames of Pillelmics, v<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item j drame of Trossies de terra sigilata, ii<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

The Holle some of chardges at v<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

I stande to your Honors Rewarde for my paines taken in curinge  
xix<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>s</sup>. of Mr. James Garolde at yor Honors pleasure.

Your Lordships to commande Duringe Liffe

"JOHN ROBERTES—Surgion."

"Totlis v<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> o<sup>d</sup>.

"OWIN HOPTON."

Much of this curious document will be unintelligible to ordinary readers, and indeed a good deal of the mystery must be referred to the orthographical peculiarities of the writer or to the blunders of the transcriber. We can hardly doubt, for example, that the "Doiltes" of the above bill are identical with the "Quiltes" which will be found in a later and still more formidable account furnished by the same apothecary.

cary. For this word we have in vain sought an explanation in all the ancient Pharmacopœias and Dispensatories within our reach. *Masticgini* we take to be intended for *Mastic gummi*. *Pillelmics* is most probably for *Pill(ulæ) elemi*, pills of the gum (or resin) *elemi*; and *Trossics* is evidently but another form of *Trochisci*, or *Troches*, which, according to Blancard's "Physical Dictionary," *sub voce*, were "round marked things, made of powders mix'd with viscous extracts, and made up into paste, and then into round little bodies, which are to be dry'd up in the shade." Fortunately, there needs no reference to medical authorities in order to translate the strange sentence, "Totlis vii. 0<sup>d</sup> into "The total is £5 7s. 0d."

These bills for medicine are repeated, quarter after quarter, down to the summer of 1599, the very last year of Fitz Gerald's detention in the Tower. The following marvel of the devices of quackery, however, outstrips them all. It falls in the year 1596, when the Earl was in his twenty-fourth year:—

*"To Mr. Fitz Geralt, the 12th daye of June, 1596.*

Imprimis A pouigation with Syrop of Angoustome and others, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Syrops for vij morninges, v<sup>s</sup>.

A Bolus of Cassia and Rubarb, v<sup>s</sup>.

A laxative powlder for ij doses, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

A Plaister for the Backe, v<sup>s</sup>.

A Linyment for the Syde, con. iiij oz., ij<sup>s</sup>.

A Quilte for the hedd, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

A coolyng Oyntmente con. iij oz., xij<sup>d</sup>.

A coole Julep to take at all tymes, v<sup>s</sup>.

Syrop of Vyletts and limons demi ld, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

A Quilte for the backe, v<sup>s</sup>.

Laxative cinrans compounded with Rubarb iiij ld, vj<sup>s</sup>.

For iij Cordyall Drinkes with bezar, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Cinnimon water a pynt, v<sup>s</sup>.

Aqua Cœlestis a pint, x<sup>s</sup>.

Conserve of barberys and others, iij<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>.

Conserve of Roses, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

The Julep as before, v<sup>s</sup>.

A Compound Syrop, &c., iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Acornes and barberys for a Stitch, vj<sup>d</sup>.

A compound electuary to take at morning, con. 7 ld., v<sup>s</sup>.

Soundry distilled waters with Syrop of Vyletts and limons containing a pottle,  
v<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Another pouigation with rubarbe, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Sewger-Candye a Quaterne, x<sup>d</sup>.

Manor Christi iiij oz., iiij<sup>s</sup>.

The Julep agayne as before, v<sup>s</sup>.

Another coulede oyntmente, con iiij oz., ii<sup>s</sup>.

The cordyall drinke agayne as before, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Syrop of Vyletts iiij oz., ij<sup>s</sup>.

A box of perfume for theares, vj<sup>s</sup>.

A bolus of Cassia and Rubarbe, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

An aperitive Julep for the Lyver, v<sup>s</sup>.

Pills for hedd and stomack for soundry tymes, v<sup>s</sup>.

Diaphalma ʒ iiij., xvj<sup>d</sup>.

Syrop of Vyletts and lemons to take every morning, con. viij oz. iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Consurve of Waterlillyes, of Vylets, and of Borax for soundry tymes, contayninge  
vj. ouz., iiij<sup>s</sup>.

A Julep to drinke after the consurve, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

A fomentacon for the syde, v<sup>s</sup>.

A compound oyntmente for the same, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

A Bathe contayninge ma'y ingredients, x<sup>s</sup>.

An Aperitive to take yt at all tymes, v<sup>s</sup>.

Another box of pfume as before, vj<sup>s</sup>.

A plaster for the stomack

A pfume for the hedd

A laxative drinke for soundry tymes

An electuary to take in the mornynge

A syrop to drinke after yt

Rubarb to stepe in a drinck

A drinck for the Rubarbe

A Glistre

} Prices defaced.

A fomentacon for the Stomack, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

A comfortable oyntmente for the stomack, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

An oyntment for the hedd, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

A powder for the same, ij<sup>s</sup>.

An lixivium for the same, ij<sup>s</sup>.

An oyle for theares, ij<sup>s</sup>.

A Quilte for the hedd, v<sup>s</sup>.

A perfume to ayer the same, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Another Glistre, v<sup>s</sup>.

Aperitive syrops for v mornynge, v<sup>s</sup>.

A pourgation with Rubarbe and manna, v<sup>s</sup>.

Losangis for the head, stomack, and backe, j ld, x<sup>s</sup>.

A comfortable powder to be taken before meate, v<sup>s</sup>.

A Julep to take at all tymes, v<sup>s</sup>.

Sunma totalis xiiij<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

"I receaved all theis things above written according unto the several particulars.

"J. FITZGERALD."

"WILLIAM BURGHLEY

"BUCKEHURST

"RO: CECYLL."

We shall not attempt to go through the various items of this monster bill. There are a few which, whether from the mistake of the copyist or the blunder of the original writer, it is difficult to recognise.

By *Syrop of Angonstome* (for which the old books supply no explanation), for example, may possibly be meant the Syrupus de Agno Casto, or Syrup of Agnus Castus, which Culpeper (who describes it, by the way, as "a *very pretty syrup, and good for little*") tells us was compounded of no fewer than fifteen ingredients, viz., rue, hemp, endive, lettuce, purslain, gourds, melons, flea-wort, agnus castus, waterlilies, mint, lentels, coriander seeds, lemons, and white sugar!

*Manor christi* is clearly a mistake for *Manus christi*, which was a confection of sugar (as indeed might be inferred from its immediately following *Sewger-candy*), so called, according to Blancard, "because 'tis put into cordials for very weak people."

*Diaphalma* is a mistake for *Diaplasma*, "an ointment of fomentation," according to the same venerable authority. We have already declared our inability to explain with certainty what is meant by the "Quilte for the hedd," and "for the Backe." Possibly it was some soft padded bandage. And we may likewise venture, in default of any more probable interpretation of the "laxative *cinrans*," to conjecture that "cinrans" is a false reading for *cinnus*, which Blancard defines to be "a mixture of many things, but particularly a kind of potion made up of several liquors."

We might amuse the reader by transcribing from Culpeper's "Physitian's Library," 1653, or from "The English Physitian Enlarged," 1681, the multifarious ingredients which enter into the composition of each of the numberless doses with which this wretched prisoner was drenched. *Aqua Cælestis*, for example, reads simple enough, yet the recipe for its preparation occupies an entire page with the bare enumeration of the ingredients! Even this, however, will hardly appear excessive for a specific, which, according to the assurance of its compounder, "comforteth and cherisheth the heart, reviveth drooping spirits, prevaieth against the plague and all malignant fevers, preserveth the senses, and restoreth such as are in consumption." Nevertheless, with all its excellences, he thinks it necessary to add a caution as to its use; professing that, "as he would not have physitians domineer, neither would he have fools turn physitians," and therefore advising that, powerful as it is, it be not "given by itself, but mixed with other convenient cordials."

In truth, the very terms of this curious apothecary's bill throw a light on the ancient practice of pharmacy, which we shall in vain seek elsewhere, and which enables us to understand the traditional character of the physician's craft, from Shakespeare's apothecary, with his

"Green earthen pots, bladders, and musty seeds,  
Remnants of packthread, and old cakes of roses,"—

down to the Sangrado of *Gil Blas*, or the country practitioner of still more modern fiction. It would be hard, indeed, in all the range of caricature, to find anything which could go beyond the ingenuity which our friend "John Robertes, surgion," has exhibited in swelling the total of these prodigious bills. There is hardly a conceivable form in which drugs could be administered, or a conceivable purpose to which they could be applied, which he has not contrived to press into service. We find "syrops for the morninge," "syrops of vylets for the morninge," and "aperitive syrope for the morninge;" "juleps for the lyver," "cool

julips," juleps "to be taken after an electuary," juleps "to be taken after a consurve;" "consurves of roses," "consurves of waterlillyes and vyletts," "consurves of barberys and others." We meet every possible variety of nostrum for each and every different disorder. Thus one day we have "a plaster for the stomach," another day a "fomentacon for the stomach," on a third "losangis" for the same unhappy organ, while the list is wound up with "a comfortable oyntmente for the stomack!" The "hedd" is plied with the same elaborate assiduity. We find a "quilte for the hedd," a "perfume for the hedd," an "oyntment for the hedd," a "powder for the same," and a "lixivium for the same." Nor is this curious variety of drugs designed for different occasions, or separated by any marked interval of time. They are multiplied on every possible occasion. Thus, when the unhappy patient has been drugged with "consurve of waterlillyes, of vyletts, and of borax," he finds ready to his hand a "julep to drinke after the consurve." The "electuary to take in the mornynge" is followed by a "syrop to drinke after yt," "rubarb to stepe in a drinke," and a "drinck for the rubarb." Several of the draughts or syrops are marked "to be taken every mornynge," or "at all tymes;" and when at the foot of the bill one reads the poor sufferer's acknowledgment that he has "receaved all theis things above written according unto the several particulers," it is impossible to suppress the hope that, in accordance with the example of the patient in the well-known story, he only received them in order to fling them without delay out of the window.

We have dwelt so long on these curious documents that but little space is left for the important political papers of the series. We must, therefore, confine ourselves to a few of the most noteworthy among them. Of these, undoubtedly, the correspondence of Carewe and Cecil about the project of bringing the young Earl to Ireland, is at once the most curious in itself and the first in political importance. We shall print two or three of the letters verbatim after the original copy. They all reveal very plainly the object with which the unhappy youth, long the victim of political expediency, was drawn from his prison, and for a brief space invested with the shadow of rank and authority, to serve as a puppet in the hands of the great political intriguer,—the same deep policy, a darker phase of which had doomed his childhood and early manhood to the languor and despair of an imprisonment of twenty-five years. The motives of the new experiment are very plainly indicated in the following letter of Carewe:—

*"Ld. President Carewe to Cecyll.*

"Whoso knoweth this kingdome and the people will confesse that to conquer the same and them by the sword onlie is opus laboris, and almost may be said to be impossible,—and I do uerylie beleve that all the treasure of England wilbe consumed in that worke except other additions of helpe be ministred unto ytt. The

fayre way that I am in towardes the finishinge of the heauye taske wch I undergoe I am affrayd wil receyue some speedye and roughe impediment, unlesse my aduice in sendinge of the yonge Desmond hether may be followed. The good wch by his presence wilbe effected hath bene by me so often declared as I holde ytt needlesse to trouble yow wth reiterations of the same; the danger that may ensue if he should proue a traitor (wch I suppose to be the motiue of his detention) is no more then the malice of a weake rebell, who can neuer be so great by reason of his education, wch hath bene in simplicitie unaccustomed to action, together wth his religion,—as this countrefaict Earle<sup>c</sup>, nourished in villanie and treasons, and the greatest piller (Tyrone excepted) that euer the Pope had in this kingdome,—and farther, if this traytor were taken or slayne, yet the rebellion is not ended; for these Mounster rebels will establishe another Robin Hood in his roome, and so in sequence, as longe as there is a Geraldine in Ireland. As sone as the bruiet was divulged that he shoulde be sent unto me, I found such an alacritie in his followers as an immediate sighte of a present quiet did represent ytselt unto me.

“Sir beleue me all the perswasions in the world will not preuayle to induce them to serue against James McThomas, much lesse to do anythinge upon his person, before they see his face.

“If God be pleased, for the good of this country, to direct her Maties counsayles to send him hether, I do humblye beseche yow to moue her that he may come (or not at al) as a free man, wthout any marke of a prisoner,—and that he may enioy the name and tytle of an Earle. What land is most conuenient for him to have, and least dangerous if he should be ill disposed, I haue heretofore at large deliuered my opinion; and also how easie it is to prevent any harme he may do if he be inclined to do ill.

“GEO. CAREWE.”

Of the other letters we can only find room for a few of Cecil's. A portion of the following letter we inserted in our first notice, but as we cannot help thinking it one of the most curious specimens of statecraft among the many which that wily statesman has left behind in his correspondence, we print it here at full length. The young Earl and his train had left London on their way to Ireland, and had reached Bristol, where they were detained in expectation of a fair wind, when news reached Cecil from Ireland of certain important successes over the Sугan Earl, which appeared to change the entire face of political affairs in Munster, and to withdraw all the grounds for sending the “Tower Earl” to that province. The obvious course which would suggest itself to any other than a politician of the Burghley school, would be to countermand the expedition, and to recall the Earl, or at least to delay his departure. Very different, however, the tortuous policy of Cecil, as detailed in the following extraordinary letter:—

“*Cecyl to Carewe.*

“There hath been wrytten this daie from Irland certen newes of Mounster to wch I geve noe credytt untill I heer yt conformed; and yett hath one of the best consellers of yt kingdome (when he hath related ye matter) concluded wth this sentense. ‘If ther were noe wieser then my selfe or that I cold have my wishe I vowe to God the yong man Desmond shold neur see Irland; for I feare hir Majestie, supposinge to putt downe a bad won, will raise up a wors.’ The newes are in

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<sup>c</sup> James Fitz Thomas, the Sугan Earl of Desmond.

theis words—‘Captayne Riehard Green hath don vary good seruice of late, for he fought wth the pretended Earle of Desmond as he was marchyng into Arklow: He slew his sone and 60 of his chyfest men, wth twoe or three of the captaynes of his bonaughts, he tooke his cows, his sheepe, his garrans and all his bagage; he fetched them out of the woodes, and never left followinge them untill he drowe them into Leix with 300 rascals with him, not havinge scarce a rag about him.’ Whether this is treue or false, I knowe nott; but Sr I praie you lettus nowe fall into this eonsideracon. Yf itt soe be yt James McThomas be att so lowe an ebbe whether ther be so great a pieee of worke left behynd for this yong Gent, as that yt might not be don without him; and soe the honor given to your sworde and industrie, as well as toe adventuer him abroad, when, yf he proov nought, you knowe the pill like to ensue (weh doeth nott a littel troble me), how apt our enemyes will be to throwe uppon us (yt have ben auchtors of the eounsayle) the imputacon of anie future bad suceesse. I praie you therfore lettus be as wise as serpents, though we bee as symple as doves, and yf uppon his eominge over, you fynde noe great taske toe be don bye him, *rather take a true and a wies wai, and mak suer of him yt he cannot escape*; and advertise hither what you thinke; for take this from me uppon my life, that *whatsoever you doe to abridge him weh you shall saie to be don out of providense, shall never be imputed to you as a fault, butt exceedingly comended bye the Queene*; for God doeth knowe yt the Queene hath ben the most hardlie drawen unto yt yt eold be, and hath layde yt on my dysh a dusen tymes; ‘Well I praie God you and Carewe be not deceaved.’ Besides, Sr, *yt shalbe an easie matter for you to coller whatsoever you shall doe in that kynde by this cours*. You may ether *apostate sombodye to seke to withdrawe him who may betraie him to you*; or, rather than faile, *ther maie be some founde out ther to accuse him*, and it maie be sufficient reson for you to remand him or toe restrayne him. First I see won thinge, yt a meane fortune will never contente him, wth weh disposition assuer your selfe the Queen will not be mutch pleased; next he is in nature proude, and yf he ever shold be suffered to meddell wth ye undertakers’ lands, his teeth will water till he have devoured them all. I confesse everie perill nowe obieets ytsel to my senses, and for no reson more then when I eontemplayte what a vexacon yt wilbe when our own accons are efficientes of after repentence, in a tyme when no iudgment is made but bye the succeesse. *Still remember what I say unto you. Blame shall never betyde you for anie cautions (howe curyous soever) in the manageinge of this Puer male Cinctus.*

“ROBT. CECYL.”

“From my Lodging at the Savoy,

“Oetr. 8, 1600.”

It would not be easy to find a more striking commentary on the celebrated eighteenth chapter of Machiavelli's *Principe*, than is contained in these dark and thoroughly unscrupulous suggestions. But we have already seen that the utter and immediate failure of the scheme, and the total incapacity for influencing the public mind, whether for good or for evil, exhibited by the unhappy youth after his arrival in Ireland, rendered these suggestions unnecessary and unpractical. The bubble burst through its very emptiness. Probably the only trace of influence in Irish affairs exercised by the "Tower Earl" during his brief career is disclosed in these papers. In a letter dated Sept. 18th, 1600, he recommends for "the poor Bishoprick of Keiry," Mr. John Crosbye, probably of the Captain's family. Whether the appointment

was due to this recommendation, it is impossible to say with certainty, but "Mr. John Crosby" was appointed to the vacant see<sup>d</sup>.

We shall add a few shorter letters of Cecil in illustration of the exceeding minuteness of detail with which he pursued, in his Irish policy, the tangled web of intrigue which that age dignified with the name of statecraft. The following may shew the anxious vigilance with which he watched every incident in the progress of the Earl's Irish experiment:—

*"Cecyll to Carewe.*

"Ther is daiely prophecies yt yong Desmond's sendinge over was merelie idel, yt good yt can do none, butt harme yt may doe very muche. I doe professe untoe you (although I hope yt will proove otherwies) yt I doe never shutt myne eyes butt with feare att my wakeinge to heare som ill newes of him, soe as I beseeche you, when ons you shall perceave yt he hath don all he can doe, nurrish his desier to retorn, and toe com to sue for som lands and livinge, by which means hir Matie maye yet be satisfied yt his cominge over hath don hir noe harme, and then yt maye be in hir Matie choise whether she will sende hym abroad agayne wth contentemente, or yf she doubt him, she maie lett him live here in her courte, by wch she shall have a tie uppon all his follows and dependers; and soe cold I wishe for mye pte yt Florence (McCarthy) mighte be persuaided likewies toe com over hether and sue to the Queen for somthinge, for in my opinyon he is like stille to be a Robin Hood in Mounster."

"Dec. 15, 1600."

One of the great sources of alarm in relation to the young Earl was the danger of his assuming an attitude of independence. How jealously this was watched will be understood from the following letter. The lady to whose hand he is supposed to aspire was, of course, of that branch of the house of Norreys of Norfolk which had obtained from Henry VIII. an extensive grant of lands at Mallow, the same estate which has descended through the maternal line of Jephson to the present baronet, Sir Denham Norreys:—

*"Cecyll to Carewe.*

"I praie you, Sir, privatlie fynde meanes toe discouer weare yt possible, yf yong Desmond can be so vayne as toe have anie purpose to marry the widdowe Norreys; yf he have, and yt he will confesse yt, tell him freelie yt hir Matie will in no sorte allowe of yt; not in respect of anie unwoorthines in her, butt because hir matie looketh att his hands to fetche all light for his accons from her, and not to presume for other respects wherof she is not ignoraunt, nor anie waye allowethe him toe bynd himselfe. I praie you Sir, use this wth secresye and discrecon."

"Dec. 1600."

Cecil's correspondence about the Earl is filled with allusions to other details of Irish affairs, which throw much light on contemporary events. Our space, however, does not permit us to pass beyond the immediate subject of this notice; and although the following letter contains several very interesting and suggestive allusions, our main purpose in intro-

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<sup>d</sup> See Ware's Bishops, Kerry, A.D. 1600.

ducing it is the amusing suggestion which it contains; that Carewe should hold out to the young Earl the prospect of his marrying in England:—

"Cecyll to Carewe.

"I thinke Castlemany wold be a veray acceptable pleasure to the Queen, and an argument that myght be used to the world that the Qucen gets somthinge by him good for herselfe, as well as for him. As for his expenses, lett him knowe he must lyve frugallye, and within £500 yerlye, till he bee seated, and lands given him. He maie alsoe be tolde that he shall com over when he hathe don anie good, and marrye in England, whither yt seems he longs to retorne; and I assuer you in my opynion he will never muche lyke an Irish lyfe, for he is tender and sicklye; but tyme will shewe.

"I praie you, Sr, remember good pledges uppon the white knight whylst thinges are prosperynge well; for yt is saide you wilbe cosened bye him at laste. You cannot please the Queen better then that som of the principal knaves of name be hanged. It is said that Cahir can delyver Dr. Craghe when he list. It wear well tryed to impress it uppon him, *not as the doer, but under hand*; for he can *doe yt with a wett finger*, and it will *make him irreconsylable*. Lett Dermod's wyfe have som maintenance, and contente the Archbishop with good wordes; for he doeth speake veray well of you, whatsoever he thinkes, and in this matter of Desmond maie be suerly trusted—God send yt well! And som act to ppose to followe, that maie visiblye stopp the mouths of thoes that here laughe att yt as our plott. I shall never ende but that my sleep surpriseth me, and therefor beare with this raphsodye.

"Yours at Solito,

"At Courte, Oct. 1, 1600."

"ROBT. CECYLL."

This proposal of an English marriage seems to have driven the "widdowe Norreys" out of the youth's head; and we find him at once begin to press eagerly for more exact explanations. Cecil's answer is highly amusing:—

"Cecyll to the Earl of Desmond.

"Wherin becaus I have fallen in to ye subiect of marriade, and yt I see youe take hold of som words of myne concerninge a desposicon of matchinge you in England, in weh poynt you desier to be satysfied who shalbe ye pson I have; I have thought good to make you this answeare. Fyrst that yt proceeded from a disposicon weh I did noate in yorselffe when you were in England to bestowe yrsclff to hir Maties likinge wth som English psone, weh was the reason that I have both gon about to ppare hir Maties mynde to suche a course for you, as alsoe to consyder wth myselff in pticuler wher to fynde suche a match for you as shold in all circumstances answeare the publique respects of hir Mat's service, and above all thinges the satisfaccon of your owne mynde and your desieres. But my Lo. I must entreate you to consider, that in a matter of mariadje, shee is of smale valyewe whos frends wilbe contented to haue hir name used before ther bee likelyhood of an affecon of your pte, although in this generall sorte above mentioned I have ben contented (as an argument of my care and affecon towards you) to forthinke where wilbe most necessarie for you, soe as I can only for your satisfaccon make this [remark], that she is a maid of a noble familie, between 18 or 19 yeers of age, no courtier, nor yett ever sawe you, nor you her. Wherwith I praie you remayne satisfied, till you shall fynd occasion hereafter for further consideracons to repayre into England, at weh tyme (with tyme enough) this matter mayebec thought of.

"ROBT CECYL."

It would be idle to speculate further upon this curious matrimonial project, if indeed the whole affair was not a mere device put forward by Cecil with that "wisdom of the serpent" which he so strongly urged upon Carewe, for the purpose of weaning the young Earl from his dangerous fancy for the "widdowe."

There is a very interesting memorial, too, from the Earl's sisters, "the Ladies Joan, Ellein, Margaret Katherin, and Ellis," whose history would supply matter for more than one curious genealogical enquiry; and, indeed, the whole series of documents abounds with allusions to men and things, a careful examination of which could hardly fail to throw much light on contemporary history.

But we have already exhausted the space at our disposal, and we can but refer to the original papers themselves any among our readers who may consider the subject deserving of further investigation.

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THE FOSSIL ELEPHANT OF MALTA.—Several remains of this animal have been discovered by Dr. Leith Adams, F.G.S., in extensive excavations lately made among the cavern deposits and breccias near Crendi. One of the chief points with reference to the fossil elephant found in Malta is the small size of its teeth, which, coupled with other characteristics, leaves no doubt that it was not only distinct from any living or extinct species, but was, as regards dimensions, a pigmy compared with them. It is supposed not to have been larger than a lion. Such relics, together with the bones and teeth of hippopotami, &c., which of late years have been met with in great abundance in different parts of Malta and Gozo, tend to shew that these islands are but fragments of what may at one time have been an extensive continent, in all probability connected with either Europe or Africa, or both. It is worthy of notice that teeth and bones of the living elephant of Africa, and another larger fossil species, together with the hippopotamus, have been lately discovered by Baron Anca in the Palermo caves, thus shewing that in all probability no less than three distinct descriptions of elephants and two species of hippopotami frequented an area embraced within the southern point of Sicily and Malta, and during the post-pliocene period, when we find the earliest traces of man's existence. None of the latter have yet been met with in Malta. But there is every probability that flint implements and such like will turn up, as they have done in the Sicilian caves, more especially now that the attention of scientific enquirers has been earnestly directed to this important subject. Without the invaluable testimony afforded by the remains of the quadrupeds above mentioned, there are downcast fragments of the strata and faults along the shores of Malta which testify to the submergence of the land. Besides, the subaqueous plateau, named Adventure Bank, uniting Sicily to Africa by a succession of ridges not more than forty to fifty fathoms under water, points to the former contiguity of that island and the continent of Africa. So marked is the latter that Sir C. Lyell has asserted that Sicily might be re-united to Africa by movements of upheaval not greater than those which are already known to have taken place within the human period in Sardinia, where the bed of the sea has been elevated 300 ft. since man inhabited that island.

## NAMES OF PLACES IN WILTSHIRE.

ON a former occasion<sup>a</sup> we gave the chief points of two lectures "On the Names of Places in Wiltshire," delivered before the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, by the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. The rev. gentleman has since continued the subject in a third lecture, the substance of which we subjoin.

"On two previous occasions I have had the pleasure of submitting to this Institution some remarks on the local nomenclature of Wiltshire. Whilst preparing those papers, the subject increased so much in interest to myself, and materials came to hand so unexpectedly, and in such abundance, that I was able only to complete a small portion of the programme which at the commencement I set before you. My endeavour hitherto has been to elucidate that part of it which had reference to words derived from a British or Roman source, or which illustrated the times during which the Britons or Romans respectively occupied this country. My object on the present occasion is to explain to you the meaning of those names of places which belong to the Anglo-Saxon period. Such names are, of course, far more numerous than any others in our local nomenclature. From the Anglo-Saxon is derived the staple of our present language, and hence, naturally enough, comes also the principal portion of the names of places.

"I may mention, as a preliminary remark, that Anglo-Saxon names are generally composed of two members. The one, which for the most part forms the termination, is a *generic* term, applicable to a number of places of a similar character, and denoting the nature of the settlement or neighbourhood to be described. The other is a *specific* term, limiting the meaning to a particular portion of such settlement or neighbourhood, and distinguishing the place in question from all others. Of these generic terms, that which is of the most frequent occurrence is *ton* (Anglo-Saxon *tún*), which is connected with the verb *tinan*, 'to enclose,' and signifies an enclosed space, areas indeed of the most varying extent, a garden, a court, a village, a town. *Beretún*, i. e. literally 'corn-town or enclosure,' is the origin of the well-known term *barton*, as applied to the buildings enclosed within the rick-yard, and used also of any small enclosed court or yard. *NOR-TON* and *SUT-TON* are respectively the *North* and *South Villages*; indeed, the word 'village' is in most cases the best rendering of this termination, when it occurs in Wiltshire names. In *WIL-TON* it has, now at least, the signification of the modern 'town;' that name meaning the 'town on the river Wyly.'

"In a previous paper I mentioned the fact that, as a rule, the conquering people adopt from the conquered those names which distinguish the more prominent natural features of the country; such, for instance, as its rivers, its mountains, its valleys, and its larger territorial divisions. Illustrations were given shewing that the names in Wiltshire formed no exception to this rule. The next stage would seem to be the formation of a set of names, formed partly from the language of the original inhabitants, and partly from their own tongue, a kind of hybrid words. In Wiltshire, as in all other counties, you have many examples of such names; such, for instance, are *Chis-bury*, *Orches-ton*, *Urch-font*, *Tef-font*, the former part in each word being probably British and obscure in meaning, the latter part being Anglo-Saxon (or in some cases common to both languages) and well understood.

"It will be evident to all that the first names imposed upon places by any new settlers in a country would be those derived from the *general physical features* of the country itself. Under this head, which would include names derived from the natural productions of a locality, whether from the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom, may be ranged a very large number of words. When fully masters of the country, the new owners began to divide it among themselves, to mark out carefully the boundaries of the various allotments, to build their permanent

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1862, pp. 168 *et seq.*

villages and habitations. This rendered necessary a number of names, derived from the *nature of the settlements*, or from the *partition of the land* among the conquerors, and brings before us what we may call ‘border names,’ which throw much light incidentally on the customs and the religion of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. The consideration of those two classes of local names, and of matters arising more or less directly out of them, will fully occupy the time that can be given to this paper.

“I. Names of places the origin of which is to be found in the *general physical features* of the locality in which they occur.

“Such names are the following:—BRAD-FORD, which means simply the ‘broad ford’ over the river Avon; BRAD-LEGH, that is the ‘broad leigh,’ the latter word (A.-S. *leaga*), from the way in which we find it used in ancient charters, being probably the old Gothie name for the waste or marsh, which, according to Cæsar, always surrounded the territory of a German tribe (*Bell. Gall.*, iv. 2); BRAT-TON, that is the ‘broad village,’ a name describing accurately enough the straggling village bearing that designation close by Westbury; HIN-TON (A.-S. *heán tún*) means the ‘high village,’ or that which is situated on hilly ground; HEN-LEY is the ‘high leigh,’ a fair description of the table-land which in such large tracts is to be seen on the tops of our Wiltshire downs.

“Farther, from the Anglo-Saxon word *dún*, which signifies ‘mountain’ or ‘hill,’—(as we commonly say ‘the downs,’)—come the following names:—DOWN-TON, or the town situated between the hills, or in the neighbourhood of the *downs*; DON-HEAD, the name of two villages lying at the head of the *downs*; HIN-DON, that is, *heán dún*, literally ‘high hill,’ an apt description of the locality of the now decayed town bearing that name, and which at first was simply the hilly part of the parish of East Knoyle. From this root too, as one of its component parts, is derived, I cannot help thinking, the name MALMESBURY. It is commonly supposed that the name of this well-known town is derived from Maildulf, a hermit, who was the first to form a religious society there—*Maildulf’s byrig* softened down in the course of centuries to Malmes-bury. That Bede calls this place *Maildulfurbs* (‘Maildulf’s-bury’) is true; still its earliest name after the introduction of Christianity into Wessex was certainly *Mal-dunes-berg* or *Mel-dunes-berg*, and in Latin we have the form *Meldunense monasterium*, as though the root of the word in Anglo-Saxon was *mæl-dún*, that is, the ‘hill of the cross,’ or, as we might say, ‘church hill.’ It is certainly from this Anglo-Saxon compound that the town of MAL-DON in Essex derives its name.

“Then, again, from the Anglo-Saxon *wudu* (or *wude*) come many words. WOOD-FORD explains itself; WOOT-TON is a name given to several places in the immediate vicinity of a forest, e.g. *Wootton Bassett*, close by the large forest of Braden; *Wootton Rivers*, by that of Savernake.

“In late Saxon you have *sceaga*, meaning ‘a wood.’ This is the origin of the name SHAW, which is met with more than once in Wiltshire; places so designated are to be found, one near Melksham, and another close by Alton-Priors. From the compound *bremele-sceaga*, that is literally ‘bramble-wood,’ you have the name BRAM-SHAW in the southern extremity of the county, below Alderbury.

“From the Anglo-Saxon *éa*, ‘water,’ or its well-known compound *ea-wylm* (or *æwel*m), ‘a spring,’ or ‘well-head,’ we have many derivations. Close by Kemble you have a place now called EWEN, which seems but a corruption of *æwel*m. The name YEA-MEAD, in my own parish, which has undergone several changes in the course of centuries (*Ee-mead*, *Ewe-mead*, *Yeo-mead*), was originally but *éa-mæd*, i.e. ‘water-meadow.’ WELLOW, the name of two places on the south-eastern border of the county, if it be not derived from *wilig*, ‘a willow,’ means probably ‘a well,’ that is, a spring of water, as in that passage of St. John’s Gospel, ‘He that drinketh of the water that I will give him it shall be in him a well (i.e. a spring) of water springing up into everlasting life.’ Further, AL-TON, a common name in nearly every county, and the designation of two parishes near Devizes, is there, at least, *æwel-tún*, that is, ‘the village by the springs;’ whilst *æwel-cote* (or perhaps the abbreviated form *wyl-cote*), which would mean ‘the dwelling by the springs,’ becomes WIL-COT. In like manner EA-TON, close upon the Gloucestershire border of our county, is ‘the village on the river’s bank.’ One more example may be added from the south-western borders of Wilts.; thus in the vicinity of Shaftesbury you have a place called LUD-WELL, which, as we judge the former part of the word to have been originally *hlid*, i.e. ‘lid’ or ‘cover,’ or *hlúd*,

'loud' or 'noisy,' may mean either the 'covered well,' or the 'noisy, babbling stream.'

"The word *hangra* is often found in ancient charters, denoting 'a meadow' or 'grass-plot,' usually by the side of a road. This furnishes a clue to the meaning of FOX-HANGER, the name of a farm in the parish of Rowde. In a charter relating to Overton, we have the name *Scyt-hangra*, that is, 'the shooting or sloping hanger.' The word is known elsewhere as SHOT-HANGER, though in Overton we have the hopeless corruption recorded in the Ordnance Map of *Chick-Changles*, applied to a wood in the immediate vicinity of the place indicated by the above name in the charter.

"In some cases the peculiar shape of a manor or parish seems to have fixed the name. STERT, near Devizes, would appear to be the Anglo-Saxon *steort*, which means 'a tail,' 'an extremity,' 'a promontory.' GORE, a tithing of Market Lavington, is clearly *gára*, 'an angular point' or neck of land stretching into the plain, which is itself to be referred to *gár*, 'a javelin or pike.'

"II. But in addition to these names derived from the *general* physical features of a locality, you have many that obtain their designations from the *particular* natural productions that are to be found there, whether vegetable or animal.

"Sometimes, in the course of centuries, some of this class of words become so changed that it is difficult, without going back to ancient charters, to ascertain their original form or meaning. RUSHALL would be a puzzling word, did it not appear in charters purporting to recite grants of the tenth century as *risc-lád*, that is, a 'rushy channel' or stream. The *Ac-leah*, named among the boundaries of Bradford in a charter of Ethelred, which means simply 'Oak-leigh,' has got strangely changed into OXEN-LEAZE, now the name of a farm on the borders of Melksham. I can have little doubt but that the very frequent name GOOSE-ACRE, is a corruption of *Gorse-acre*. HESSICK, now limited to the name of a barn near Ogbourn, seems to be the Anglo-Saxon word *hassuc*, which means 'coarse grass,' and is sometimes applied to a low, marshy place where such coarse, rank grass springs. From this material is probably derived the name of the *hassocks* used to kneel on in our churches.

"One local name to be placed in this class might well deceive us, unless we went back to ancient charters for its original spelling. At RAMSBURY, in North Wilts., you will see rudely carved in a wall near the church what seems meant for a *ram*, as though in allusion to what was supposed to be the origin of the name of the place. Its early bishops, however (for at Ramsbury was the seat of the ancient bishopric of Wiltshire), gave a better clue to its derivation when they signed themselves 'Episcopi *Corvinensis Ecclesiæ*.' Its earliest name was in fact *hræfnes byrig* (Ravens'-bury), and in its immediate vicinity is a place still called 'Crow-wood.'

"The ancient names in Wiltshire seem to throw some light on the division of the county into hundreds, as also on the way in which boundaries of estates were formerly marked.

"In the oldest list of the Wiltshire Hundreds (that contained in the Exeter Domesday), out of forty which are enumerated, there are but twelve which are called from the chief town contained within their limits. These are—Ambresbury, Bradford, Cricklade, Chippenham, Calne, Downton, Heytesbury, Melksham, Mere, Ramsbury, Warminster. The comparatively small places, Alderbury, Cannings, Damerham, and Worth (Highworth) give names to Hundreds; but neither Bedwin (unless, as is possible, Kinwardston may be another designation of it), Wilton, or Malmesbury are found assigning their names to such divisions of territory; and of the rest, the meaning of some of the words is so obscure as to be beyond our power to explain, whilst of others the interpretation seems to point to a remote time when the county was but thinly peopled, and there were but few towns or villages of any note in it. Thus BLACHE-GRAVE means 'the dark grove or wood;' THORN-GRAVE and THORN-HILL, 'the wood and hill respectively covered with thorns or brambles;' STAN-FORD, 'the stone (paved) ford over a stream,' the old name for the present hundred of Chalk; STOD-FALD, 'the fold, or place, for horses' (A.-S. *stód-fald*); EL-STUB (A.-S. *ellen-stub*), 'the stump or stowl of the elder,' of very common occurrence in the recital of ancient boundaries; STAPLE (A.-S. *stapol*), literally 'an upright post or pillar,' designating, at the first perhaps, the place where the Hundred Court was held, when, meeting in the open air, they transacted the business of which that ancient court took cognisance; RUGE-BERG, i.e. 'the rough or hoar barrow;' WHER-WELS-DON (originally perhaps *hár-welles-*

*dūn*), i.e. 'the hill by the hoar or ancient well.' Such names as these tell, as it seems to me, of great antiquity, and point clearly to a time when Wiltshire had but few places of note which might give names to the hundreds in which they were respectively situated. And it is hard to explain, except by the merest conjecture, such names as FERSTESFIELD (Frustfield), STERKLEY, BRENCHESBERG (Branch), DOLESFELT (Dole), and SELKLEY, all traces having for the most part long since perished of the sources from which they were originally derived.

"Now it is a common assertion that tithings and hundreds were instituted by King Alfred. The *Chronicon Wintoniense*, under A.D. 882, says expressly that he formed them 'ad latrones investigandos.' Ingulphus repeats the same statement, and attributes their establishment to King Alfred, about A.D. 893. No doubt Alfred may have remodelled the hundreds and tithings, but I cannot help thinking that the institution of them was of much earlier date, and I submit that this opinion is in a measure confirmed by fair deductions from the names of the ancient hundreds in Wilts. For certainly a very early and primitive state of things in Wiltshire seems to be indicated, when the ancient barrow or tumulus, the elder-stowl, the hoar or ancient well, the staple or stone pillar, gave names to hundreds.

"Add to this the following facts, and I venture to think that I have made out a fair case for my belief, that the institution of hundreds in Wilts. was, perhaps, some two hundred years before Alfred's time. Up to the close of the eleventh century, (the date of the Exeter Domesday,) there is no such hundred as that of Malmesbury. In the year 1340, as we learn from the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, what is now the town of Malmesbury was situated in *two hundreds*, the dividing line running through it. The church of St. Mary, together with Brokenborough and Charlton, was in the hundred of CHEGGELEWE; the church of St. Paul, together with Rodburn and Corston, was in the hundred of STERCHELEE. If the town of Malmesbury existed at the time when the hundreds were formed, is it likely that it would have been parted between *two* hundreds? In fact, is it not almost certain that had it so existed it would have given its name (as it did in after times) to the hundred, like Bradford, Westbury, Calne, Warminster, &c.? Now Malmesbury is mentioned as a town by Bede, who calls it 'Maildulfī urbs,' under the date of A.D. 705. If, therefore, there be any force in the facts on which I have been dwelling, they would furnish, to say the least, a strong probability that the Wiltshire hundreds were formed before the town of Malmesbury was built, and consequently some two hundred years before Alfred the Great was born. As far as they go they would give some confirmation to the opinion advanced by Hutchins and others, that their first institution is, with far more likelihood, to be attributed to Ina, the friend and kinsman of Aldhelm, who was king of Wessex A.D. 690—725.

"One way of marking boundaries, when no other means were at hand, was by placing a stone or wooden pillar at the point to be indicated. This was called in Anglo-Saxon *stapol*, and from it we have the word 'staple,' which is frequently found as a component part of the names of places. Indeed, the history of this word, and of its various meanings, is very interesting. In its primary signification you have it in such words as STAPLE-FORD, which is the ford by the staple or pillar set up to mark the boundary of the manor, and STAPLE-HILL, the name of a hill at Westwood, across which runs the border of Wilts. and Somerset. It came next to denote a landmark generally, and in this sense it is used in such a word as STAPOL-THORN, that is a thorn serving as a point of boundary, just as the customary 'staple.' In time it became a custom to erect such stone pillars in the middle of villages and towns, to mark the place where men might congregate for the purpose of transacting business, and the village 'staple' was afterwards developed into the 'market cross.' In ancient days, when the privilege of holding a market was ceded to any town or village, it often had the name 'Staple' or 'Steeple' prefixed to it. Hence the name STEEPLE ASHTON and STEEPLE LAVINGTON, the latter place being commonly called MARKET LAVINGTON. From the less to the greater the step was not difficult. The principal place in London for the sale of wool, the chief article of commerce in ancient times, was in Holborn, near what is now called STAPLES INN. The principal articles of commerce came, from being sold there, to be called 'Staple articles,' and they who dealt in them were in due time called 'Merchants of the Staple.'

"In the Domesday record, in every instance, the extent of a manor is given

first in *hides* and then in *carucates*. The former mode of measuring, or perhaps I ought to say assessing, estates, had existed for many years prior to the Norman conquest. Hence in our local names we have several traces of the custom. Thus FIFIELD and FIFEHEAD are but corruptions of *fif híd*, and mean simply an estate containing 'five hides.' In like manner TIN-HEAD, a tithing of Edington, means an estate of 'ten hides.' TILSHEAD, from the way in which it is spelt in documents of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, *Tidulf*-hide and *Theodulf*-hide, seems to be the designation of a manor containing some one or more *hides* belonging at one time to an owner named Theodulf.

"Again, any Wiltshireman knows what is meant by a *linch*, or, as sometimes we have it in a diminutive form, *linchet*. It is the Anglo-Saxon *hlinc*, which signifies 'a ridge of land,' and is applied in Wilts. to the boundary ridges thrown up for the purpose of separating one property or parish from another. Hence Junius defines it 'agger limitaneus parœchias dividens.' It is applied to such ridges, or balks, of varying extent. The place now called Trafalgar, in memory of the great Lord Nelson, was previously termed STAND-LINCH, or Stan-linch. This is evidently the Anglo-Saxon *stán-hlinc*, i. e. the 'stony linch' (Andrews and Dury in their map give the name as Ston-ley). Not far from this place, and in the same parish of Downton, you have a place called RED-LINCH. This, it is conjectured, refers to the *red*, perhaps *gravelly* soil of the 'linch,' from which it derives its name.

"Two more instances may be given under this class of names. The Anglo-Saxon word *hivisc* means a 'small estate.' Hence the word HUISH, or HEWISH, which is but another form of the original term. Near Chippenham you have it in a compound word. HARDEN-HUISH means 'Harding's estate.' In the Domesday record, though he did not possess at that time this particular manor on which has been imprinted the name of his family, HARDING is recorded to have held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, property in its immediate neighbourhood. In fact, one of the Titheringtons belonged to him.

"This brings us to the close of another stage of our journey. I hope I may venture to say that our subject by no means decreases in interest as we emerge from a period in which we had nought to guide us save the flickering torch of vague and uncertain tradition, to one in which documentary materials come plentifully to our help. Certainly the names derived from those who were more directly our own ancestors, who spoke a tongue the parent of our modern English, many of whose words and phrases, though dropped from ordinary use, are still to be heard in our Wiltshire villages and on our Wiltshire downs, must have an abiding interest for us. Taking us back to the very time when the Anglo-Saxons first settled here, and laid the foundations of that social system to which, under God, we owe so much, they evoke memories of the past that must needs be dear to every Englishman. Scattered about here and there, like Sybilline leaves, utterly unintelligible to the mass, how do many of these names, when interpreted by the light of ancient charters, become fragmentary legends, recalling the echoes of days long since gone by. And after all, as a thoughtful writer has said, the inmost longings of most hearts is less for a future of untried happiness, than for a return, unalloyed with care, of what has been in former days. It is just this feeling that constitutes the strength of tradition, and gives most men a love for antiquity. Who has not longed in manhood for a renewal of some of the joys of childhood? Even the hagiographer of the tenth century could look back on times when England was 'merry England.' It is quite true that we regard the past just as we contemplate the distant features of a landscape, without caring, or in fact being able to see the defects which a closer inspection would reveal; but it is no mere sentimentalism, much less a spirit of discontent, that creates this feeling within us, for it seems part of our very nature to dwell lovingly on the past, and to gather up with a sort of reverence each trace of its dim and shadowy outline."

## MEDIÆVAL ROOF AT NUNRAW HOUSE.

THE following statement appeared recently in the "Haddingtonshire Courier." We print it in the hope of obtaining some account of any further discoveries that may be made.

"A discovery of considerable interest to antiquaries was made in April last at Nunraw House, which stands on one of the outlying spurs of the Lammermoor Hills, at a height of nearly six hundred feet above the sea level, and is romantically situated amid the beautifully undulating country that stretches between the valley of the Whitadder and the sequestered village of Garvald. In this secluded yet lovely spot there was erected, sometime in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, a nunnery connected with one or other of the religious houses which had at that time their head-quarters in Haddington. Built with a view to affording a secure retreat from the roving marauders, this lonely house among the hills assumed something of the appearance of a fortress, with barbican, watch-tower, arrow-holes, and all the other appliances of defence which the military genius of the times considered indispensable. In this secure habitation the nuns remained unmolested, so far as history knows anything of them, till after the Reformation, when they shared the common fate that then overtook all the monastic and conventual establishments of the period. Nunraw House, after its abandonment by its former possessors, fell into the hands of one of the laity, by whom it was converted into a mansion suitable to the requirements of the times. Since then the house, with the property adjoining, has passed through many hands, and is now in the possession of Robert J. Hay, Esq., of Linplum.

"In adapting the old house to the habits of modern life great alterations were from time to time made in the interior. New ceilings seem to have replaced the old ones, and windows opened out where formerly none existed. Those who have seen the house as it existed a year ago will remember the drawing-room of the mansion, a handsome modernized apartment lighted with three large windows opening to the south. The comparatively frail condition of the southern wall has rendered it necessary that it should be taken down. Preliminary to this the drawing-room was dismantled, and the ceiling uncovered—the walls also being stripped of their plastering. In taking down the ceiling, some traces of colour and figures were observed upon the under surface of the joisting and the flooring of the apartment above. It was remembered that the late Mr. Hay had always entertained the conviction that the modern ceiling concealed some mediæval painting underneath it, and accordingly the greatest care was taken in removing the lath and plaster, so as to avoid destroying any work of art they might have concealed. Under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hay, who has evinced the greatest anxiety to preserve the ancient ceiling, the work was successfully accomplished; and now we can look upon a painted mediæval roof *in situ*, as the geologists would term it, entirely covered with an endless variety of figures, traced with all the easy grace of a master, and with the colours almost as vivid as the day on which they were laid in by the hands of the artist.

"The apartment in which these interesting relics of mediæval art have been

uncovered is of noble dimensions, measuring about thirty feet by eighteen, and about sixteen in height. Fourteen strong oaken joists span the ceiling cross-ways to its length, the whole of the exposed surfaces of which are painted over in stripes of lively colour. No deafening having been used in those times, the intervals between the joists form so many long panels the entire breadth of the roof, on which the inventive genius of the decorator has been exercised with much taste and skill.

“The most prominent object in each of these panels is the title and armorial bearings of the monarchs who flourished at the time. There had been originally twenty-eight of these, two for each panel, but several are now defaced, in some cases from damp, and in others from the ceiling above having been cut open by one or other of the modern proprietors of the house. By far the larger number, however, are in perfect preservation.

“Beginning with the east end of the ceiling, the first panel contains the titles and quarterings of ‘The Emperor of Rome’ and ‘The King of France,’ the other portions of the space being filled up by lively representations of birds, animals, mailed hands, and allegorical figures, of which Cupids or angels, we know not which, stand out most prominently among the number.

“The next panel contains the titles and armorial bearings of ‘The King of Scotland’ and ‘The King of Englande’—the lion rampant of Scotland and the three lions passant of the sister country being very boldly represented. There is here again introduced a variety of figures, some of which, from the oddity of their appearance, can be claimed by neither earth, sea, nor sky. The other panels are filled up in a similar way; and some approximation may be obtained to the date of this curious ceiling by the occurrence of the titles of ‘The King of Naver’ (Navarre) and ‘The King of Arragone’—kingdoms which have for the last three centuries at least been incorporated with that of Spain. In the centre of the roof the words GRATVS ESTO, in Roman letters, are visible, along with the monogram P. C. H.

“The figures which fill up the other parts of the panels are of every possible character—heraldry, with its endless tribes of griffins and other monstrosities, having been laid under contribution to supply subjects for the fertile pencil of the artist. Among the other figures occur four representations of the ‘human face divine’—two male heads and two female. One of the male heads is crowned, and not improbably represents that of David I., that ‘sair saunt for the Crown.’ The colours, as already remarked, are quite fresh, and may last for years yet, if care be taken in their preservation.

“It is also of interest to mention that the side walls of the refectory, as we shall call it, still bear traces of having been covered with paintings in fresco. There is in one place the outline of a camel in the act of kneeling to receive its burthen. This probably formed part of a Scriptural or Oriental subject, and is marked with much freedom of handling. On another part of the original plaster of the hall are still to be seen a few fragments of letters in the old English character. In the course of the alterations still in progress at Nunraw, it is quite possible that other discoveries may be made which will throw further light on the domestic arrangements of the ancient dwellers within its venerable walls.”

## A SCOTCH COLONY IN FRANCE.

WE find the following statement in the January number of the "Church of Scotland Missionary Record," from the pen of the Rev. W. Robertson, of New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. It is put forward in support of a proposed missionary effort among Les Forêtins, and appears to us to be well worth preservation in our pages.

"Sir John Stewart, of Darnley, was the founder of the Scotch colony of St. Martin<sup>a</sup>. According to a History of Berry, written in 1810 by Bougy-Puyvallée, Sir John induced a number of his countrymen to settle in France with their families; and, out of regard to his favourite general, Charles VII. gave them allotments of land in the forest of St. Martin d'Auxigny, distinguished them by peculiar privileges, granting them exemption from certain taxes, and established a criminal and civil judicature of their own, presided over by a judge of their own body.

"This is all the information we have from history, and tradition is, after this, our only authority as to the subsequent condition of the Scotch colony. But this tradition is so consistent, and supported by so much collateral evidence, that there can be no doubt of its truth. The colony have continued in possession of the property originally allotted to them up to the present day. They cleared the forest in the bosom of which they had been established. They cultivated the soil, and smelted the iron ore which is found in abundance on the surface; but the cultivation of fruit-trees became their principal occupation. They have always kept themselves entirely separate from their French neighbours, and up to the present day have married exclusively among themselves; so much so, that at this moment an intermarriage with any of the neighbouring peasantry is an almost unheard-of occurrence, and would be regarded as an intolerable *mésalliance*. They have, from time immemorial, been regarded by the inhabitants of the adjacent districts as a distinct people, and it is very remarkable that the two names by which they have universally been distinguished refer to a state of things of far distant date. They are called *les Forêtins*, the forest from which they derived this title having ceased to exist before the memory of man; and *les Anglais*, in evidence of their British origin near four centuries and a half ago. *Les Anglais* is their most common appellation, which probably came into use after their neighbours began to lose sight of the distinction between Scotch and English. The History of Berry, already quoted, gives the following account of their condition in 1810, which is equally correct at the present date:—"The inhabitants of this canton, which is still called "the Forest," preserve many traces of their origin. There are several of them whose names are still Scotch, such as Jamyns, Willandys, Jawy, &c. They are intelligent, active, industrious, and devoted to traffic, and are much employed in the conveyance of goods. They are almost all pro-

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<sup>a</sup> Some have pretended that Lord Archibald Douglas was the actual founder; this, however, is erroneous. The estates conferred upon Douglas were in Touraine, not in Berry.

prietors. The land which they have cleared is covered with fruit-trees, from which they derive a considerable revenue; in fine, they bear no resemblance in anything to our Berry peasantry.'

"It may be difficult for us to recognise in the above names any trace of Scottish origin; nor was this to have been expected after such a lapse of time, especially as we know what transmutations Scottish names underwent in France even in the first generation, when Wishart was converted into Ouschart, Steward into Estevard and Astuard, Seton into Ston, Graham into De Grain, Abercromby into Abre Commier, and so forth with many others. Nevertheless, there are still names among them which are obviously British, if not purely Scottish, such as Turpin, Cleaver, Cowe, &c. There is also a very numerous family of the name of Villandy, which is known to have been written Willoby, and so bears a strong resemblance to Willoughby. In the same neighbourhood we find very numerous representatives of a family named Aupic, who, in all ancient charters and registers, are called *O'Pic de Perth*. This family are very decided in claiming to be descended from Scottish ancestors; and, though now poor and in the rank of peasants, they still possess their letters of nobility, and boast of a connection with the principal families of Berry. Another family, who claim to be descended from the Scotch, bear now the name of Estut. They trace their origin to a Scottish gentleman of the name of Stuc (whatever Scottish name that may represent), who accompanied Sir John Stewart, of Darnley, to France, and whose son, Walter Stuc, was one of the Scottish royal body-guard, and became possessor of the property of Assay in Aubigny, which is in the possession of his descendants at the present day, having been transmitted from father to son from that early period. But however little trace of Scottish origin may now be found in the names of the colony, one remarkable fact is that unquestionably their names are not French. They are certainly of foreign origin, and that origin doubtless Scotch.

"*Les Anglais*, or *les Forétins* as they are called, number at the present day about three thousand souls. Their habits and manners are quite different from those of the inhabitants of Berry generally. They are reserved and distant; they eschew the cabaret and the café, and even when carrying their goods to market, after having disposed of them, they return directly to their homes without joining in the gaiety and amusements of their neighbours. They are rarely or never known to sell their little patrimonial property, but frequently purchase more. They are industrious and thriving, several of them being able to realize upwards of £300 a-year from the produce of their land. They are, without exception, Roman Catholics. The valley which they inhabit, and in the midst of which stands the village of St. Martin, is about two leagues in length by one in breadth, and is situated betwixt two extensive forests, about four leagues from Bourges, the favourite residence of Charles VI., and three from Mehun, where Charles VII. died in the magnificent château, whose ruins still form one of the most remarkable objects of curiosity in the district."

In conclusion, Mr. Robertson, after stating that the tie of consanguinity has been, in his opinion, clearly established, appeals alike to the national and Christian sympathies of Scotland for funds to establish a Protestant minister among these people, and we cannot doubt the success of his application.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

May 26. The MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, V.P., in the chair.

Notice was given of the ballot to be held on June 2, and a list of the candidates who were then coming on for election was read.

H. LITLEDALE, Esq., exhibited, by the hand of C. S. Perceval, Esq., F.S.A., LL.D., an extremely beautiful glass vessel, which was found last summer in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery lately discovered in the parish of Kempstone, Bedfordshire, on Mr. Littledale's property. The vessel resembled in shape, though far more perfect in preservation, one figured in Douglas's *Nenia*, pl. xvi. No. 5.

R. H. MAJOR, Esq., F.S.A., proceeded to read a most interesting paper on a mappemonde recently discovered in the Royal Library of Windsor Castle, and which contained the earliest hitherto known use of the word America. The object of Mr. Major's paper was mainly to shew that the author of this map was no less a personage than Leonardo da Vinci, among whose papers in fact it was found. The ingenuity, the erudition, and research which Mr. Major brought to the solution of the problem before him were beyond all praise. It may interest our readers to be furnished with the following abstract of Mr. Major's paper:—

A few months since, Mr. Woodward, the Queen's Librarian, in examining the contents of a priceless volume of original designs by the hand of Leonardo da Vinci in the library at Windsor, lighted upon a map of the world evidently traced by the hand of the great master himself. Apart from the interest attaching to its connection with so illustrious a name, the period was one of so great importance in connection with the history of geography, that Mr. Woodward thought right to place the map in Mr. Major's hands, in order that he might as nearly as possible fix its date by examining the indications it contained of the progress of nautical discovery. At a glance it was evident that the map had been made in the very flush of the time when the explorations of the shores of the New World were exciting the intensest curiosity among the nations of Europe, and moreover that it exhibited a stage in those explorations unrepresented by any map, either engraved or MS., which had fallen under Mr. Major's notice. The latest certain discovery which it set forth was that of Florida, laid down as an island, agreeably with the supposition of its discoverer, Juan Ponce de Leon, who in 1512 set forth in search of the fabled fountain of youth, and on Easter Day of that year discovered the country to which, alike from its verdure and from the Spanish name of Easter (*Pasqua Florida*), he gave the name

which it still bears to this day. A reason for confining the date of the map to this same year of 1512 seemed to be presented by another remarkable circumstance, viz. that Cuba was represented as an island. Now Columbus had died (1506) in the belief that the newly found world was part of Asia, and that Cuba was identical with the Zipanga (Japan) of Marco Polo, and it was not till 1508 that it was proved to be an island by Sebastian de Ocampo, who sailed round it in that year. In Leonardo's map this insular form is given to Cuba, and Zipanga is of necessity placed much further to the west, while at the same time an open sea is left between them. It would seem, therefore, from this absence of intervening land, that the great discovery of the Pacific Ocean, made by Vasco Nunez de Balboa in 1513, was not as yet recognised in the fabrication of the map, and thus its virtual date would appear to be limited to 1512. Leonardo's map is the earliest known upon which this separation of America from Asia is represented, but this is not the only claim it possesses to special priority; it is the *first map hitherto known containing the name of America*, and also the first on which the old idea of a great southern continent is laid down anterior to the discovery of Magellan's Straits, after which such a continent began to be represented on maps as an indefinite continuation of Tierra del Fuego. The fact of the occurrence of the name of America on a map of so early a date led Mr. Major into some curious investigations respecting the first suggestion and subsequent adoption of the name of America, investigations which at the same time elucidated in a remarkable manner the connection between Leonardo da Vinci and Amerigo Vespucci, whose name, through the medium of a small confraternity of men at the obscure town of St. Dié, in Lorraine, was unrighteously given to that new world which had been brought to light by the genius, perseverance, and courage of Columbus. Under the patronage of René II., Duke of Lorraine and titular King of Jerusalem and Sicily, the canons of the cathedral of St. Dié, one of whom, Walter Ludd, was secretary to the Duke, established a gymnasium or college, and not content with the advancement of learning by that process, set up a printing-press. In 1507 was issued from that printing-press the four voyages of Vespucci, preceded by a *Cosmographiæ Introductio*, in which the author, one Martin Waldseemüller, whose real name was concealed under the Hellenized form of Hylacomylus, first suggested that the name of America should be given to the New World, from the Christian name of its falsely imputed discoverer, Amerigo Vespucci. In the narrative of the fourth voyage, where the Florentine navigator describes the discovery of the Bahia de todos os Santos, we find in the Latin translation edited by Hylacomylus the erroneous rendering of "*Abbatia omnium sanctorum*." This misreading had arisen from a printer's error in a previous edition of the original Italian of Vespucci, in which his own expression, "*la Bahia de tucti e sancte*" had been rendered "*la Badia*," &c., which in a subsequent French translation had been naturally converted into "*Abbaye*," and thus, when translated from the French into Latin, into "*Abbatia*." This blunder also occurred on the map of Leonardo, and thus clearly betrayed its Vespuccian origin. Mr. Major was further able to trace a highly probable connection between Leonardo and Vespucci through the medium of the Giocondi family. One Giuliano Giocondi had been sent in 1501 from Lisbon to Seville, by Don Manuel, King of Portugal, to win over Vespucci from the service of Spain to that of Portugal, in which attempt he succeeded; and on the completion of the voyage made in consequence in that same year to South America, Vespucci's account of it was translated into Latin by another Giocondi, whom Mr. Major was able, now for the first time, to shew was the celebrated architect Giovanni Giocondi, who built the bridge of Notre Dame, still standing in Paris. At the very same period it is known that Leonardo was engaged during four years in Florence on the portrait of Mona Lisa, the wife of Francesco Giocondi, which is now in the Louvre, and as a portrait

is considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of the great master. This circumstance, taken in connection with the keen interest which was felt in the progress of the astonishing discoveries then carried on in the West, seemed to Mr. Major to present a highly probable ground of connection between the great painter and his fellow-citizen Vespucci, whose portrait he is also stated by Vasari to have taken in charcoal.

Mr. Major closed his most interesting and instructive paper with a short but eloquent summary of the encyclopædic character of the intellectual attainments of the illustrious man whose handiwork had been the subject of his investigations; and by shewing him to have been the originator of inventions which in a great number of instances won immortality for the names of men who succeeded him in much later times, he fully established the correctness of his assertion that for comprehensive and effective grasp of intellect, Leonardo da Vinci stood unrivalled among the sons of men.

*June 2.* OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

This being the evening appointed for the ballot, no papers were read. The ballot opened at 8.45 P.M.: at 9.30 Mr. Morgan resumed the chair and proceeded to declare the result. Of the gentlemen put up for election the following were found to have obtained the requisite number of votes, and were thereupon declared to be duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Namely, twelve Ordinary Fellows, as under:—

John Lubbock, Charles Hood Chicheley Plowden, William Tipping, Richard Woof, Augustus Goldsmid, Percy Fitzgerald, James Vincent Harting, Thomas H. Longden, William Pinkerton, Rev. W. Howie Bull, Alfred Charles King, Augustus Henry Lane Fox.

Also, three Honorary Fellows, as under:—

Dr. Ludwig Lindenschmidt, Baron Eduard Von Sacken, Professor Friederich Wieseler.

*June 9.* J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

J. D. T. NIBLETT, Esq., exhibited a leathern mug or “Jack,” and a very beautiful enamelled pyx.

The Hon. E. F. LEVESON GOWER exhibited a small bronze Roman masque.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., exhibited a piece of forge slag taken from the bed of a stream running through a valley near Hackness, about five miles west of Scarborough, known as the Forge Valley, and stated to be the site of an ancient Roman forge.

ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a photograph of a portion of the wall of old London, recently laid bare to the extent of 106 feet. Mr. Ashpitel explained in his remarks which accompanied this interesting exhibition that we had here perfect remains not only of the old Roman wall, but of the mediæval superstructure. Mr. Ashpitel proposed taking very careful measurements of the whole wall thus exposed, and to lay them before the Society on a future occasion. The site of these remains is in Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., exhibited, by permission of the Rev. George Cardew, a small leaden ampulla and a quadrant found on Mr. Cardew's property.

H. LITLEDALE, Esq., exhibited by the hand of C. S. Perceval, Esq., F.S.A., LL.D., some extremely interesting remains which had been found, along with the glass vessel mentioned above, in the cemetery at Kempstone. Mr. Perceval gave a very clear description of the site of the cemetery and of the nature of the interments, and then proceeded to call attention to the more remarkable specimens that evening exhibited. He was assisted in this by some remarks which Mr. Franks had prepared after examining the objects. Some of the fibulæ were rare in type and perfect in preservation; we refer in particular to fibulæ formed of a flat disc, with a rim made of a separate piece of metal, and the ornamented portion consisting of a thin embossed plate. There was also a small bead formed of bronze, with sections of ivory or shell inserted at intervals, the like of which Mr. Franks stated he had never seen before. This was on the whole one of the most interesting exhibitions of Saxon remains with which the Society has been favoured for some time past. The collection was admirably arranged, and shewed on the part of its proprietor a love and respect for antiquities which we could wish were more general.

W. L. LAWRENCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some further remains from Wycomb, accompanied by a paper, giving full particulars as to the progress which the excavations had made during the spring, and towards which the Society had contributed<sup>a</sup>. It is to be regretted that Gloucestershire, a county so famous for its Roman remains, should on this occasion have been so backward in supporting investigations fraught with so much interest. Mr. Lawrence deserves great credit for the spirited way in which he has endeavoured to carry on the work to a successful issue. We are informed that a railroad will shortly be carried through the site of these remains.

June 16. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

JOHN THURNAM, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited some very beautiful flint implements found in a barrow near Stonehenge.

W. H. BLACK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an urn, which was stated by him to be of the kind called *ampulla*.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited, by permission of Sir Thomas Sebright, a grant of a crest to the Sebright family, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, April 1, 1580. In the body of the grant reference is made to "deeds in the old Saxon tongue" which were in the possession of the Sebright family at the time the grant was made, and

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<sup>a</sup> See a letter from Mr. Lawrence, in our Correspondence, p. 85.

from which jointly with other deeds it appeared, says the grant, “most plainly, that they were very ancient gentlemen of name, ancestry, and blood, and by that name did dwell in Sebright Hall aforesaid long and many years before the time of the Conquest, and have ever since that time continued and remained in the said house until the second day of December in 16 Hen. VII.” &c.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., exhibited a very beautiful miniature on ivory, representing, as Mr. Morgan believed, Frederick V. the Elector Palatine, and his wife Elizabeth, afterwards King and Queen of Bohemia. They are represented as walking on a terrace at Heidelberg, accompanied by two attendants, and in the background is a view of the castle. The painting is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, and nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and is mounted in an ivory frame enclosed in glass. From the architectural details portrayed in the castle Mr. Morgan very ingeniously fixed the date of the painting at the year 1619. Some doubt appeared to have been thrown on the identity of the principal lady figured in the miniature with Elizabeth of Bohemia, as it had been alleged that that lady had dark hair, whereas in Mr. Morgan’s miniature the hair is almost red, or any rate very fair. It appeared, however, from what was stated at the meeting, that other portraits of Elizabeth agreed in the colour of the hair with Mr. Morgan’s miniature.

Mr. MORGAN also exhibited the following series of papal and other large rings in his own possession. We give the titles assigned them by Mr. Morgan:—

1. John XXII. Balthasar Cassa, Naples. 1410—1415.
2. Martin V. Otto Colonna, Rome. 1417—1431.
3. Eugenius IV. Gabriel Condolmerio. 1431—1447.
4. Nicholas V. Thomas di Sarzana. 1447—1455.
5. Callixtus III. Alfonso Borgia, Spain. 1455—1458.
6. Pius II. Æneas Silvius Piccolomini. 1458—1464.
7. Paul II. Pietro Barbo, Venice. 1464—1471.
8. Sixtus IV. Franciscus della Rovere. 1471—1484.
9. Innocent VIII. John Baptist Cibo, Genoa. 1484—1492.
10. Alexander VI. Roderic Leuzoli Borgia. 1492—1503.
11. Robert of Anjou, King of Naples. 1309—1342.
12. Italian—A ducal ring. Possibly a ring of investiture. Fifteenth century.
13. Cardinal Gabriel Condolmerio. Created 1408; afterwards Pope Eugenius IV.; ob. 1447.
14. Cardinal Franciscus della Rovere; afterwards Pope Sixtus IV.; ob. 1484.
15. Cardinal Battista Zeno; created 1464; ob. 1501.
16. Cardinal Ascanius Sforza Visconti; ob. 1505.
17. Ring of a Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons; probably Charles de Bourbon, Abp. of Lyons, 1466—1488.
18. A thumb ring, with box to contain a relic; sixteenth century.
19. A thumb ring; sixteenth century.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO also exhibited two papal rings of the fifteenth  
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century, which he described as follows:—1. Very large, with the symbols of the Evangelists and the papal insignia, formerly in the possession of the Argyle family, and has now in its bezel an intaglio paste, with the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. 2. Less than the former. Round the hoop are the words EPISC. LVGDVN., which are not very intelligible, as Lyons was an archbishopric.

Mr. MORGAN also exhibited a very beautiful pillar-dial, and a quadrant with Cufic characters, stated to be of the early fourteenth century.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., by the gracious permission of Her Majesty, exhibited by the hand of Mr. Morgan a thick folio MS. volume, being a collection of bills of fare of the Pretender and his family in the years 1732 and 1733. On this very interesting exhibition Mr. Morgan favoured the Society with some remarks, in which he called attention to the very bad spelling and curious nomenclature of some of the dishes. One word in particular which occurred very frequently, and which seemed to mean 'veal,' baffled all conjectures as to its origin. The word in question was *canpareche*; the nearest Italian word, *camparecchio*, means 'rural,' but the connection between this and veal, or any eatable, was less obvious.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited, by the permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Coventry, five documents with seals attached, from the archives of that city. The documents were very ably illustrated by a paper from the pen of C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. The documents may be thus briefly described:—

1. An extract under the seal of the Marshalsea Court from its rolls, concerning two claims of privilege, successfully asserted by the Corporation of Coventry in the sixth year of Henry IV., by the Mayor and Bailiff of that city. In connection with this document, Mr. Perceval gave a very interesting account of the seal (as attached) and court of the Marshalsea.

2. A grant by Isabella, Queen of England, Lady of Ireland, and Countess of Pountyf, of a rood of land in Coventry, to Peter de Stoke, merchant. Dated at Castle Rising, June 14, 21st and 8th years of Edward III.

3. Licence of Alienation, by the Prior and Convent of Coventry Cathedral, to John Skardeburgh. Dated Coventry, Aug. 23, 1392, 16th Richard II.; which is an inaccuracy for the 15th year.

4. Another example of the same conventual seal, attached to a document dated Sept. 28, 19th Henry VI.

5. Grant by Henry V., when Prince of Wales, to Thomas Porter, valet of his chamber, for life, of various lands. Dated Dec. 1, 13th Henry IV.

STEPHEN STONE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an interesting collection of

Anglo-Saxon remains at Stanlake and Brighthampton, Oxon. Details of discoveries, already made by Mr. Stone in the same quarter, will be found in the *Proceedings* (New Series), vol. i. p. 100.

CAPTAIN DUNBAR exhibited a drawing which he had recently made, with some difficulty, of a curious *graffito* preserved in the Museum of the Collegio Romano at Rome. The drawing represented a crucified figure with the head of an ass. Standing by is the figure of a man with his hands stretched out; and close to this figure are written, in Greek characters and in indifferent spelling, words which mean "Alexamenos worships God." A blasphemous purport has been assigned to this *graffito*, which was found about seven years ago in the palace of the Cæsars.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 6, 1864. The MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

Mr. W. P. Elsted communicated a few notes by Mr. Ambrose Poynter on a discovery of Roman Sepulchral Remains lately made at Charlton, near Dover. The relics, found nearly 12 ft. from the surface, comprised two dolia, one 22 in. high, and 18½ in. in diameter, containing a long-necked glass ampulla in perfect preservation; in the other were found a broken patera, 7½ in. in diameter, a cantharus nearly perfect, and an open vessel of black ware, roughly glazed, in which were fragments of burnt bones. Ampullæ similar in form to that found at Charlton, of which and of the other vessels disinterred sketches were sent for the inspection of the meeting, have repeatedly been found, especially in the late Lord Braybrooke's excavations at Great Chesterford, Essex, also in funereal cists or coffins of stone or lead, as at Avington in Sussex, and at Hempsted, near Gloucester, in an interment discovered by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, and described in his "Memoir on the Romans in Gloucestershire." It is probable that such bottles, and also the Samian or other dishes placed in the tomb, contained wine and articles of food, part, doubtless, of the funeral feast, and interred with the body or ashes of the dead through some notion of reverence, or as a provision for the departed in the journey to the Elysian Fields. The discovery of numerous snail-shells in one of the dolia is worthy of notice. They have occurred elsewhere, as have also shells of the oyster and other shell-fish, &c. It is, doubtless, possible that snails may have penetrated to a considerable depth when the accumulation of soil over the deposit was comparatively inconsiderable; still it must be remembered that snails were a favourite article of food among the Romans, as they are now in France and other Continental states. The shells, therefore, found at the bottom of the dolium may have been placed there with other provision of food. These globular vessels are the largest fictilia found in England, and may be of Gaulish or of Spanish manufacture. A fine specimen was found by Mr. Rokewode in one of the interments in the Bartlow tumuli, and several others have occurred at Lincoln, Colchester, &c. In the South of France examples of enormous dimensions may be seen. They were probably there used as depositories for

corn, and occur, measuring twelve, or even fifteen feet in height, with mouths of wide diameter. Such monster dolia recall the familiar story of Diogenes, and may well have served as shelter for man in default of any better dwelling-place. The ancient relics described by Mr. Poynter have been presented to the Dover Museum, where numerous vestiges of the ancient *Dubrà* are preserved.

The Rev. J. W. Astley, Rector of Charlton, Hants., described the mural paintings recently exposed in the chapel of Idsworth, in that parish, near the residence of Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart. The little chapel, which consists of a simple nave and chancel, has no burial-ground; it is picturesquely situate among ancient yew-trees in Idsworth Park. The mural paintings, of which full-sized drawings were brought by Mr. Astley, occur on the north wall of the chancel, and consist of the miraculous appearance of a crucifix on the head of a stag, which caused the conversion of St. Hubert, to whom the chapel was probably dedicated, and two scenes from the life of St. John Baptist. On each side of the east window also is delineated a figure; these represent St. Peter and St. Paul. The paintings, as bright as when they were executed on the wall, have been injured by whitewash; but enough remains to make the subjects intelligible. There are also some inscriptions, invocations of the Virgin Mary, the sacred monogram, &c. The Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., gave some explanations of these paintings, which he attributed to the latter part of the reign of Edward I. Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, M.P., briefly described the architectural features of the chapel, which are partly Norman, and of Early English character, with late Tudor additions, and he made some remarks on the subjects represented.

Mr. J. Jope Rogers, M.P., exhibited a collection of Saxon objects, found by tanners about 17 ft. under the surface, in a stream-work at Trehiddle, near St. Austell, in Cornwall, in the year 1774, and he detailed the circumstances of their discovery. The hoard consisted of a gold ornament, being a circular pendant jewel enriched with filagree, a broken silver cup, a silver cord of exquisite workmanship, some personal ornaments of silver, buckles, a brooch, armlets, &c., elaborately chased, two rings, and silver pennies, comprising ninety-five of the reigns of five kings of Mercia, four of sole monarchs, namely, Ecgbert, Ethelwulf, Ethelred, and Alfred, and an unique penny of Eanred, King of Northumbria, 808—840. Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh, in whose possession several of the coins and other objects now are, made some remarks on the discovery, and was of opinion that the treasure may have been buried about the year 874-5, when the Danes invaded the west of England, as recorded in the Saxon Chronicle: the coins of Burgred, King of Mercia, are most numerous (fifty-four); there are two of Alfred; with these were also found a coin of Pepin, 752—768, and one of Louis le Debonnaire. Mr. Rashleigh brought for inspection several coins of Burgred, and one of those of Alfred the Great. Independently of the beauty of workmanship shewn in some of the silver relics, the interest of this discovery is enhanced, as Mr. Rogers observed, by the circumstance that rarely can the precise date of any ancient hoard be so nearly ascertained as in the present instance, by the accompanying coins.

Mr. E. Waterton, F.S.A., read a memoir on Royal Cramp-rings, in which he gave the curious evidence which he had been able to collect concerning the custom of blessing cramp-rings by the monarchs of Eng-

land. The origin of the usage is obscure; it appears to have been exercised as early as the time of Edward the Confessor, and exclusively by the sovereign of England. The last who blessed cramp-rings was Queen Mary, whose illuminated Manual used on occasion of the ceremony was laid before the meeting by the courtesy of the present possessor, Cardinal Wiseman. The office of consecrating these rings has been printed by Burnet in his "History of the Reformation," from a MS. in the library of Dr. R. Smith, in London. Cramp-rings hallowed by the kings of England seem to have been celebrated throughout Europe, and were in great repute. We find Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart, when Ambassador to Charles V. in 1510, writing from Saragoza to "My Lorde Cardinall's Grace," and saying, "If your grace remember me with some crampe rynges ye shall doo a thyng muche looked for." And according to Mr. Stirling, in his "Cloister Life of Charles V.," the jewel-case of the Emperor himself—miscellaneous rather than valuable in its contents—contained, among various charms, gold rings from England "against the cramp." Mr. Waterton was unable, as he observed, to accompany his essay by the exhibition of any example, having never met with a specimen that could be certainly regarded as a royal cramp-ring. The Rev. C. W. King expressed his opinion that probably the drawings in the Queen's Manual may be regarded as accurate representations of the rings referred to.

Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., M.P., brought an etching on copper which has been attributed to Rembrandt, dated 1651. The subject is a portrait of an old man reading. The surface of the plate has been gilt.

Mr. R. H. Soden Smith brought two small vessels of the class designated Bellarmine or Grey-beards, probably English, of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; they had been found in Southwark during the present year; a motto ring, English, of the fifteenth century, inscribed JOIE SANS FYN; an old ring of silver-gilt Swiss work, set with carbuncle, peridot, and tourmaline; and a gold armlet of modern African work.

The Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot sent a curious silver case in form of a bird bearing a Cupid, and containing a watch of English workmanship.

The Rev. Gregory Rhodes brought, by kind permission of Mr. Neish, of Dundee, a beautiful gold ring found about 1790 at Sparrow Muir, near that town; with this ring a singular tradition has been connected, which seems to have originated with the late Mr. Constable, the "Monkbarns" of Walter Scott's "Antiquary." The impress of the ring is a finely-engraved head, as supposed, of a Scottish king, bearded, and with long straight locks falling at each side of the face. It has been alleged that a church having been founded at Dundee by David Earl of Huntingdon, and completed in 1198, King William the Lion, the Earl's brother, presented to the builder a ring; and that this token of royal satisfaction was unluckily dropped by him on Sparrow Muir, as appears by a public notification offering a reward for its recovery. "Monkbarns," it has been said, brought to light such a document in some repository at Edinburgh, but no such evidence is now known to exist, and the workmanship of this fine relic of goldsmith's work can scarcely be attributed to so early a date as the twelfth century.

Mr. G. Fortescue Wilbraham exhibited, through Mr. Bernhard Smith, a bronze ring of the lower Roman empire, inscribed FIDES—CONCORDIA, with the device of a *fede*, or hands conjoined, within a garland; on the shoulders are the names RUFUS and VIATOR.

Mr. Waterton brought a silver-gilt hanap (date about 1621), silver cup (1636), and four silver tazze, together with a curious jug, apparently of Arabian manufacture, found in 1859 in the vestibule of the old Basilica of St. Clement at Rome, at a depth of 30 ft. Mr. Waterton exhibited also a small image of a pig of terra-cotta, probably a votive offering to Latona, found near Rome in 1860.

Mr. R. H. Brackstone, of Bath, sent from his collection of antiquities three bronze fibulæ supposed to be Roman, a dagger of bronze, a bronze vase of fine form brought from Egypt by the late Mr. Kemble, of Cheltenham, but from which the patina has been removed, and a bronze harpago from Etruria, supposed to be a sacrificial grappling-hook.

Mr. John Webb exhibited a small reliquary of silver-gilt, on which is represented St. George and the Dragon. It was found at Baugé in France, on the field of the battle in which the English under the Duke of Clarence were worsted in 1421. Mr. Webb purchased it in Paris during the present year. He sent also a devotional folding tablet of silver-gilt, date about 1450.

Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., M.P., exhibited some Roman pottery found at Idsworth, Hants., and four photographs of ancient frescoes discovered in the Basilica of St. Clement at Rome.

The Earl of Dunraven brought a singular relic, of unknown use, found in a moat at Desmond Castle, Adare. Professor Owen pronounced the material to be the horn of the *Cervus Alces*, or elk. No similar object is noticed in Sir W. Wilde's excellent Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mr. James Yates, F.R.S., brought a finely executed medal of Charles V. of Germany, struck in 1537, when that emperor was in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., brought a document with the sign manual of Queen Elizabeth, appointing Sir Richard Lea, Knt., Ambassador to Russia, May 30, 1600. The Czar Boris, having caused Feodor to be assassinated, sought popularity by opening the ports to merchants, and sent in September, 1600, an embassy, courting the amity of the English sovereign.

Colonel Tempest sent two portraits, one of which was supposed to be an original portrait of the nun Catharine de Bohren, who escaped from her convent and became the wife of Luther. The painting was executed in 1525, the year of her marriage with the reformer.

Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P., exhibited a statuette in wood, representing the Virgin and Child, probably French work of the fifteenth century, and three paintings on panel, specimens of early Italian art.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie contributed a relic of some antiquity, a tile from Castle Hedingham Church, Essex; Mr. C. Faulkner brought an early lock of a gun; and Mr. W. Cronin exhibited a specimen of Chinese porcelain, seventeenth century work, a group of lions with other accessories.

Announcement was made that the annual meeting at Warwick, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Leigh, would commence on July 26, and terminate August 2. The Dean of Chichester, Mr. Beresford Hope, and the Master of Caius College, had kindly consented to act as presidents of the sections, respectively, and arrangements are in train for the formation of a museum during the Congress, of unusual interest, in illustration of the antiquities of the county.

June 3. Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Rev. Greville J. Chester described certain markings and inscriptions upon rocks on both sides of the Nile, in Upper Egypt and Nubia, which came under his notice last winter, and which, though resembling the celebrated and much-disputed Sinaitic inscriptions, had not before been described. The inscriptions occur in great numbers upon the sandstone rocks on both sides of the Nile near Silsilis, and in several places in Nubia, especially on the east bank below Sabooa and on the west bank near a hamlet named Saarleh. The markings, which are often at a considerable height, and generally in the small and secluded lateral valleys leading up from the Nile, for the most part represent animals, such as the giraffe, the elephant, the gazelle, the ox, the dog, the ostrich, &c.; the first two, and also the ostrich, being, as it may deserve notice, extinct in those parts; but sometimes men bearing bows, and apparently engaged in hunting, are represented, and boats of ancient form, with double prows, are of frequent occurrence. In two instances, near Saarleh, Mr. Greville Chester noticed crosses, one of them being elevated on the back of an animal. The favourite subjects, however, are giraffes and gazelles, sometimes executed with considerable spirit. In one instance only there were letters which could be deciphered, forming the word ANAKIOOY. The inscriptions, however, are very numerous, and they are cut on a hard rock, and are very difficult of approach; Egyptian symbols (apparently) and Greek characters frequently occur. Mr. Greville Chester was of opinion that these petroglyphs were not the work of casual travellers, but were ancient, probably of early Christian times, and cut by persons from the interior of Africa, where giraffes, elephants, and ostriches were well known. M. Mariette, the learned and successful explorer of antiquities under the Egyptian Government, was unaware of the existence of these markings till his attention was called to them by Mr. Chester, in February last.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth, Prebendary of Wells, author of several valuable memoirs on Roman remains in Somerset and at Wroxeter, read a description of various Roman vestiges at Bath, especially of villas, and other traces of the luxury and civilization of the ancient occupants of Aquæ Solis. These discoveries will be fully narrated, with plans and careful illustrations, in Mr. Scarth's forthcoming monograph regarding Roman times at Bath, now in the press. The thermal waters at that city were from an early period a powerful attraction to the colonists from the sunny South.

A sun-dial, a small cube of oolitic stone, on three sides of which concave dials of various forms occur, was sent for examination by Dr. Astley, of Dover, with sanction of the authorities of the Dover Museum, where this singular horological relic has been deposited. It was found among the *débris* at St. Martin's Church, Dover, and was the subject of a memoir by Mr. Ambrose Poynter, read at the Rochester meeting of the Institute. Mr. Octavius Morgan and other antiquaries present discussed the period and adjustment of this relic, which present considerable difficulty. It has been supposed to be of Roman date, and if this conjecture could be established the dial would be an object of great rarity—unique, it is believed, in this country.

Dr. Astley sent also for inspection a beautiful antique ring, found at Dover, and now in his possession. The hoop is of silver, or, apparently,

a casing of that more precious metal over a core of iron; the gem which forms the setting of the ring, an intaglio on sard, is surrounded by a collet of gold, a somewhat uncommon feature in antique rings. The intaglio, according to the accomplished writer on Antique Gems, the Rev. C. W. King, is a work of the early Empire; the subject is a horse, with the name in Greek letters, Heraclides, probably, as being in the nominative, that of the horse and not of the owner, which is usually put in the genitive. Such heroic names, Mr. King observed, were not uncommonly given to horses: thus Eugenius, a renowned charioteer, is figured with his four steeds, Achilles, Desiderius, Speciosus, and Dignus. He noticed, moreover, the rare occurrence in this country of any intaglio of fine character in its original setting.

The Rev. H. Maclean, of Caister, sent a fine Saxon brooch, partly gilt, found at Scarby, Lincolnshire, in a cemetery of the Saxon age, at a spot where chalk has been extensively dug, and a great variety of relics brought to light, some of which have been sent, by Mr. Maclean's kindness, for the inspection of the Institute, but they have been mostly of less decorative character.

The Rev. Greville J. Chester exhibited a stone tablet, brought by him from the temple of Maharraka, in Nubia, and inscribed, according to the opinion of M. Mariette, in the ancient Ethiopic character. Such inscriptions are stated to be rare; there is only one specimen in the Museum, formed by direction of the Viceroy, at Cairo, and M. Mariette believed that no relic of this class exists in Europe.

Mr. R. H. Soden Smith, F.S.A., brought some choice specimens of mediæval metal-work: several spurs, one pair being gilded; a silver ring composed of five hoops, with three moveable bands set with turquoises; it is probably of Indian work, from the Upper Provinces; also a bottle found in the present year in the Thames at Southwark; the glass is beautifully iridescent, from partial decomposition of the surface; on the neck is a Tudor rose in relief.

Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., exhibited a statuette of Leonardo da Vinci, three medallions sculptured in ivory, and a fine plaque of steel chased and engraved, set in a snuff-box; the subject is an equestrian conflict, treated with much spirit and artistic skill: also a glass unguentary, compressed by exposure to fire, probably in the funeral pile.

Mr. Webb contributed a sculptured group in ivory, Italian cinque-cento art, representing the Baptism of our Lord in the river Jordan; a very beautiful processional cross of silver gilt, date thirteenth century, enriched with uncut sards, amethysts, and sapphires, *en cabochon*; one of these gems, placed at the centre of the cross, is of remarkably rich colour, but has a perforation through its axis. This costly relic is from the Soltikoff collection, catalogue No. 102. The arms of the cross display roundels exquisitely enameled.

Mr. Henderson, F.S.A., brought a pair of remarkably beautiful Venetian candlesticks, of Venetian damascened work, date about 1600.

Mr. H. G. Bohn exhibited an Egyptian sepulchral tablet, representing a feast, and a papyrus; also two paintings in fresco from Herculaneum, one of them representing Psyche bearing a torch and a sword, and approaching the chamber of the sleeping Cupid, according to the story of Apuleius. This subject, beautifully treated, is supposed not to be an original design, but to have been copied from some earlier Greek work of art. The second, described as probably by the same painter, but

original in composition and design, although inferior in art, represents Minerva, or possibly Rome, seated on a cippus, near a reclining water-nymph and a seated male figure.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock offered some remarks on a MS. devotional book of Hours, date early in the fifteenth century, which he brought for examination; and among other objects of interest exhibited was a silver seal of Reginald de Tiwe, a monk in the fourteenth century, so called probably from Tew, in Essex, or a place of the same name in Oxfordshire; it was shewn by Captain Edward Hoare.

Mr. Lawrence sent two photographs of the spirited statuette of Mars, found in excavations on his property in Gloucestershire.

Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., brought a sumptuous volume of drawings of heraldry, painted glass, sepulchral memorials, &c., illustrative of the history of the Imhoff family.

Mr. T. Blanchett exhibited a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, found in possession of an old Cambridgeshire family, whose name was not stated.

Mr. Wilkinson brought a wheel-lock rifle, date about 1760, formerly in possession of Napoleon I., and presented by H.M. the Emperor of the French, whilst resident in this country, to Mr. Wilkinson. It is finely ornamented with engraved subjects of the chase, and bears the maker's name, Neyrriter of Salzburg.

Mrs. W. Courtenay Morland sent a beautiful cushion-case of black velvet, with embroidery in silks and gold thread, and partly in tent stitch, representing various flowers and animals. Its date is about 1590, and it was formerly in possession of the ancestors of the Earl of Devon, at Powderham Castle.

A bronze dagger, the handle in form of a figure of Venus, and a bronze spoon, both being described as found recently near Allhallows Pier, in the City, were submitted to the meeting, and gave rise to some discussion in regard to the increasing traffic in fictitious objects cast in brass, to which a simulated aspect of antiquity is given by some exposure to acids, so as to beguile, too frequently, the unwary collector.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*May 25.* T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Steuart Macnaghten, Esq., of Bittern Manor; J. Kirke, Esq., of the Middle Temple; and Rear-Admiral Sir George N. Broke-Middleton, Bart., C.B., High Sheriff of Suffolk, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from Mr. Beresford Hope, Rev. Mr. Kell, the Royal Society, Canadian Institute, Kilkenny Archæological Society, &c.

The Chairman called attention to a threatened demolition of the walls of the ancient castle at Southampton, visited by the Association in 1855. The property has been purchased by a builder, who has expressed his intention of pulling the walls down for building purposes. He is, however, willing upon the payment of £100 to allow these ancient historical remains to stand, but the Town Council by a letter from the Town Clerk, addressed to the Association, upon receipt of a remonstrance upon the subject, state that they do not possess any funds which can legally be appropriated to such an object. The Mayor and others are disposed to enter into a subscription for the preserva-

tion of the walls if the Corporation do not take them under their protection.

Mr. Stevens, of Salisbury, communicated to the Treasurer an account of the discovery by Mr. Brown of flint implements in the drift at Hill-Head, near Fareham. There are examples of nearly all the known types, and they are deposited in the Salisbury Museum, where they have been seen by Mr. Evans, Mr. Prestwich, and Sir Charles Lyell. They were all found by Mr. Brown, not purchased of any dealer, so there is no chance of a forgery among them.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited a Roman lamp of the commencement of the Christian era, representing a lion sejant. The potter's name reads C. IVNDRA. F. Mr. Wood also exhibited a quart Bellarmine of about A. D. 1600 with the arms of Amsterdam, found in the Thames at Allhallows Wharf in April last. Mr. Wood also exhibited a *Kasher Chotam*, or Seal of Purity, formed of lead, and used to be affixed to animals killed for food for the Jews. The die is stamped with Hebrew characters, the common formulæ of which are "Sanction of the Ecclesiastical Board of the Holy Congregation," and, "Pure for the Zebi," or hart, i. e. Israel.

Mr. Gunston announced the discovery of two skeletons, and between them an olla filled with brass Roman coins of the third century, upwards of five hundred of which he had secured. They were found in Grove-street, Southwark, on the 1st of May last.

Lord Boston exhibited a gold trinket with convoluted cords. It is probably the badge of office worn by a brother of some order of knighthood.

Mr. Irvine exhibited some specimens of Early English binding, the tooling of which with bold floral scrolls in gold made them fine examples.

The Rev. G. Cardew occupied the remainder of the evening by a minute detail of the discovery of an extensive cemetery, generally conceived to be of the Romano-British period, at Helmingham, in Suffolk. The excavations are being continued, and will be visited by the Association at the Ipswich Congress in August next. Mr. Cardew exhibited fine drawings and large photographs of several of the skeletons discovered, and he also produced various antiquities obtained at different places in his neighbourhood, consisting of various kinds of pottery, Celtic, Roman, and mediæval, flint implements, &c., all of which will be arranged and the particulars revised by Mr. Cardew for printing and illustration.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Cardew for his obliging attention in laying the several objects before the Association, and for his excellent and very interesting discourse.

*June 8.* T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Canadian Institute, the Architectural Museum, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Roberts, &c.

Lord Boston exhibited some Stuart memorials which had long been preserved in his lordship's family. They consisted of a fine wax impression of the Great Seal of Charles I., with view of London beneath the belly of the horse; a signet ring set with a square crystal and sculptured with a minute profile bust of Henrietta Maria. This was a present from the Queen to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who con-

ducted her to England for her marriage, and who fell in the cause of his Sovereign in 1648; a letter signed by "Monmouth" as Chancellor of Cambridge, and addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, having relation to the costume of persons in Holy Orders. This bears date Oct. 8, 1674. Lord Boston also exhibited an oval miniature of James, Duke of Berwick, of fine execution. It is painted in water-colours on the back of a card (the seven of diamonds).

The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., exhibited a watch seal of brass bearing the letters J. H. H. ensigned by a ducal coronet. It was found in Grosvenor-square, Southampton. It belongs to the commencement of the seventeenth century. Mr. Kell also exhibited an ancient leaden dump, having a cock's head on one side and a human face on the other. It had probably been used in throwing at a cock, an ancient specimen of which, obtained from the Thames, was produced by Mr. Cuming.

Mr. Kell also transmitted some further remarks on the site of ancient Southampton, and specially referred to a coin of Offa, the moneyer being the Archbishop Jeanbrecht, known for its great rarity. Mr. Bergne stated that there was one in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and two others (not precisely alike) in Captain Murchison's collection. Sometimes the O is represented circular, at others of a diamond shape.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited further leaden objects from the site of the Steel-yard: a part of a sheath; a demi-figure of the Virgin, and the appliqué ornament of a relic frame, round the circular opening of which is *Ave Maria Gratia Plena*, each word being divided by an acorn; this belongs to the fourteenth century. Mr. Brent further exhibited the representation of a skeleton in white metal, which had been picked up among the fallings from a cart of rubbish in the City Road. It had probably belonged to some representation of a Dance of Death.

Mr. Taylor exhibited a fine flint spear blade found at Norton, near Daventry.

Mr. S. Wayland Kershaw sent notes in regard to a tomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. It has been discovered during the restorations now in progress, and being beneath the stone-work of the high altar, and belonging to the first half of the thirteenth century, may probably be that of John Comyn, the first English Archbishop of Dublin, who erected the cathedral in 1191. Mr. Kershaw also exhibited four ancient deeds of the reigns of Edward I., II., III. They related to grants of land.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited a silver badge bearing in relief a three-quarter bust of Shakespeare. It is of the period of George II., and was probably used at some Shakespeare celebration.

The Rev. Mr. Cumming exhibited an impression from the signet-ring of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, the property of Mr. Gardiner Jackson, in whose mother's family it has been a heirloom for centuries.

Mr. Burgess exhibited a circular silver box with the engraving of a tulip on the top, and with the assay stamp for 1686-7. It is the work of Richard Hayley, a goldsmith, of Covent Garden. Mr. Cuming produced another by the same artist, and with the same stamps, but the tulip on the top is larger and not inclosed within a circle.

Mr. Clarence Hopper read a paper "On Watches and Clocks," referring particularly to their introduction into England in the reign of Henry VIII., though not generally used until the reign of Elizabeth.

Mr. Hopper read extracts from various wills bequeathing watches, one of which was by Archbishop Parker to Richard, Bishop of Ely. The paper comprised also an inventory taken from an authentic record of the watches and clocks in the possession of Queen Elizabeth. The paper will be printed.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited the results of a late digging at Colchester, in which was a large urn containing a small terra-cotta one, and inclosed within were some small glass lachrymatories and twisted rods of spirals of blue and white glass; a perfect mirror with a perforated margin, small bronze keys, pins, &c. Mr. Pollexfen also described a rare medallion of glass, such as the Romans used as decorations to costly vessels, the idea of which was long retained by the Venetian craftsmen of the Middle Ages.

Mr. Augustus Goldsmid, F.S.A., exhibited a fine *Misericorde* of the sixteenth century, the hilt of chiselled iron parcel-gilt, with boldly designed devices. The highly ridged blade was full of perforations to hold poison. Mr. Goldsmid also exhibited a Highland claymore, the hilt and blade of different periods, the first of the time of Charles I., the pommel of iron, chiselled with scrolls, &c., the latter bearing the stamped name of Andrea Ferara.

Mr. Brent exhibited a *Misericorde* of the time of Elizabeth, recently obtained from the Thames, opposite the Temple, the blade of which has for motto,—

“Strike and spare not,  
Fight and feare not.”

Mr. Gordon Hills exhibited a portion of a bone implement found in the moat of Desmond Castle, Adare, Ireland, the property of Lord Dunraven. It seems to be part of the stock of a light kind of cross-bow, or perhaps belonging to a prodd of the seventeenth century. It consists of two stout laminæ of bones pegged together, and of a good fabric.

Mr. Vere Irving exhibited two objects in jet found in Lanarkshire, one resembling the mouth of a small vase, the other a four-sided bead incised with eyelet holes.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in a statement made by Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., regarding mediæval discoveries at Guildhall while pulling down the upper portion for the purpose of restoring the roof. These consist of the doorways and part of the walls of the turrets of Reigate firestone, and various building stones which had been used by Sir Christopher Wren on adding to the walls after the great fire. Among these were several arch stones, leading Mr. Charles Baily erroneously to think the Hall had originally stone ribs from pillar to pillar, but Mr. Roberts had carefully examined the materials and found that they belonged to a vaulted building. After pulling down a considerable portion of the gables, part of the original wall was uncovered, and a small portion of the coping. Portions of melted lead had run into the walls at the Fire of London. A plain gargoye was found in the north wall, and windows had been opened and shewed a good early Perpendicular two-light window, which had been carefully concealed inside and without by Roman cement a century since. Mr. Roberts referred to the drawing of the ancient roof as given by Smith, shewing how erroneous it was in principle. The Report of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Digby Wyatt to the Corporation on this subject was laid on

the table, but Mr. Roberts disowned any hand in the sketch bearing Mr. Wyatt's initials, as it might tend to support Mr. Smith's roof, nor did he adopt the drawing of the City Architect, and expressed his fears that, if taken as the basis of contemplated restoration, the Corporation would be disappointed, and the work would be as far removed from a restoration as if they had carried out the ideas of the late City Architect in opposition to every principle of mediæval instruction.

The Chairman announced the measures in progress for the Suffolk Congress in August, and after congratulating the Association upon the number and value of papers and exhibitions laid before the meetings during the Session, adjourned the Society to November 23.

## ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

*May 30.* Mr. C. C. NELSON, V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Octavius Hansard read the Report of the Committee appointed by the Institute to enquire into the subject of "Artificial Stone," and also a paper proposed by himself containing observations on the Report, and giving the details of the manner in which the Committee conducted their investigations, and the results at which they had arrived. Several specimens of the various kinds of artificial stone which the Committee had before them were laid on the table, and were exhibited and explained by Mr. Hansard.

A discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Professor Kerr, Messrs. G. R. Burnell, C. H. Smith, J. W. Papworth, G. Ransome, T. Morris, C. F. Hayward, J. Jennings, J. M. Blashfield, A. White, &c., took part.

Professor Kerr, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Committee for their labours, and to Mr. Hansard for the paper which he had read, said the general impression left upon one's mind after hearing the Report and the paper was exceedingly satisfactory. The Committee had evidently taken very great pains, and had arrived at a result which must be held to be of great value, but at the same time he hoped that none of the gentlemen whose specimens of artificial stone had been tested by the Committee would get the idea that it was necessary to defend themselves against the deductions of the Committee. There was no doubt that the strength of these various materials was all that could be desired; but the great question was as to their durability when exposed to the London air, and he wished the specimens had been tested for this with sulphuric acid, or some better test. What they wanted was something which should supplant the use of artificial stone for decorative purposes. It was evident that M. Coignet's stone was an engineering material, and not one for architects at all. The conclusion at which he had himself arrived was to prefer terra-cotta to all these stones, and he believed that was the future material for improving the decorative effect of London. He had heard of some of the things which Mr. Blashfield had done with terra-cotta, and he was only surprised that it had not come into more general use. They wanted something very cheap, or else it was of no use. Mr. G. R. Burnell thought that Professor Kerr had mistaken the object of M. Coignet, which was to produce a cheap kind of concrete, and he might add that M. Coignet had built a church near Paris composed entirely of this material. Mr. C. H. Smith, Hon. Member, said he was prepared to say from long experience that there was no test which could be applied to artificial stone

to represent the action of the atmosphere. Mr. Morris, Associate, wished the Committee could have added to their Report some remarks on the general appearance of colour of artificial stone, which was a most important question for an architect to consider when he wanted to use it for artificial purposes. Mr. C. F. Hayward, Hon. Sec., said the appearance of Mr. Ransome's stone was all that could be wished, and if that gentleman could only produce a material which would stand the London air, he would confer a great boon upon the building community. During the last winter he had a specimen of stone from Mr. Ransome, which he thought of applying to an out-door balcony; that stone had been exposed to severe frost, but had not been at all injured by it. Mr. J. W. Papworth, Fellow, said it was of importance to recollect that with respect to terra-cotta it was a mere question of the excellence of manufacture, and he would also impress it upon their minds that the influence of the atmosphere upon these materials could not be ascertained till they had been in use for some years. Mr. G. Aitcheson, Fellow, thought the experiments did not go far enough, because what weight these materials would bear was not the most important point for decorative purposes; and when used for foundations, another very important element in the case was the fireproof character of these artificial stones, and this was a point upon which information would be most valuable. Mr. C. H. Smith, Hon. Member, wished, out of justice to the various inventors, to call attention to the accuracy with which these stones could be prepared, which was not the case with terra-cotta. Mr. Blashfield gave some details of his experience in the manufacture of terra-cotta, and entered into explanations with regard to its composition. Mr. White, Fellow, thought the reason why Mr. Ransome's stone was not more perfect was, that there was some fault in the preparation, but if this could be overcome he could not see how the stone could fail.

After a few further remarks the vote of thanks to the Committee was unanimously passed, accompanied with a desire that they would continue their investigations during the coming recess, and make a further report on the subject next session.

*June 11.* At the closing ordinary general meeting of the session, Mr. GEORGE EDMUND STREET, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair, various donations of books, works of art, &c. were announced as having been received since the last meeting, and thanks voted to the donors.

The paper read was on "Early Romanesque Architecture in Switzerland," by Mr. E. A. Freeman, Hon. Member, which consisted of an able and elaborate review of that style of architecture as displayed in ecclesiastical structures existing in various parts of Europe, more particularly in Suabia, Burgundy, and Aquitaine, of a date long anterior to the confederation of states now known as Switzerland. The leading features of the minster of Schaffhausen, the chapels of St. Maurice, and the church of All Saints at Leon, were pointed out, and the entire paper was illustrated by a profusion of drawings and elaboration of details which render this paper one of the most valuable of the session.

In the brief discussion which followed the paper, the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Ferrey, Mr. J. W. Papworth, Fellow, Mr. John P. Seddon, and Mr. C. F. Hayward (Hon. Secs.), took part. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Freeman for his paper, and the ordinary general meetings of the Institute were adjourned till Monday, the 7th of November.

## ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*June 22.* The annual meeting was held in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., President, in the chair.

After some preliminary remarks from the Chairman, the Rev. B. Webb (one of the Hon. Secs.) read the annual report, from which we make the following extracts, which will commend themselves to all who take an interest in the revival of Gothic architecture :—

“The Committee have now the honour to present to the members of the Ecclesiological Society their twenty-fifth Annual Report; the Society having completed, on this anniversary, an existence of a quarter of a century. During this time the main objects for which the Society was founded have been accomplished. Pointed architecture has been revived, and has now the promise of a new and healthy development. The arts subsidiary to architecture are all, in a greater or less degree, feeling the influence of the same healthy movement. Proper ritual arrangements are understood and are almost universally accepted. The work of restoration has gone on so fast, that, in many of its details, it needs rather a check than a continued impulse. In producing these gratifying results, the Ecclesiological Society has had no unimportant share. Its present and its future work seem to be the watching, aiding, and (it may be) guiding the growth and diffusion of true principles of taste in every branch of Christian art. . . .

“We proceed to notice the principal new churches of the year. In the first rank we must place Mr. J. L. Pearson’s excellent church of St. Peter’s, Vauxhall, which is memorable as the first example in London, in the present revival, of a church vaulted throughout. Mr. Street’s fine design for St. Mary’s, Clifton, and the same architect’s church of St. John’s, Torquay, are very noticeable. We hear with pleasure that Mr. Burges is really beginning the new cathedral of Cork. That of Tuam, by Sir Thomas Deane, is also in progress. Mr. Scott’s new chapel for St. John’s College, Cambridge, is already above the first tabling. Mr. Buckeridge is building a very remarkable church, with hospital attached, at Holy Trinity, Ascot, Berkshire. Mr. Clarke’s original chapel for the House of Charity, Soho, will shortly be opened for worship. The shell of Mr. Bodley’s new All Saints’, Cambridge, is completed; and he has also in hand St. Wilfrid’s, Hayward’s Heath, Sussex. Mr. Robson has designed a good church at Rainton, in Durham; and Mr. St. Aubyn one at St. Mark’s, New Brompton, Kent. Mr. Slater has designed the first of a series of very inexpensive churches for Belfast, and his chapel at Hurstpierpoint is in course of erection. At Edinburgh he is about to complete the enlargement and enrichment of the church of St. Peter’s. Mr. Withers has designed a chapel-school for Coatham Mandeville, in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, which deserves special commendation. Mr. Peacock’s church of St. Jude’s, Gray’s Inn Lane, has many excellent points. St. Mary’s, Aberdeen, the work of a clerical amateur, has been finished. Out of England we notice the commencement of Mr. Street’s design for the memorial church at Constantinople; a church at Egutpoora, Bombay, by Mr. Buckeridge (embodying some suggestions by Mr. Cameron on tropical architecture); and one by Mr. Wray, for Calcutta. . . .

“The work of church restoration continues with unabated zeal. Hereford Cathedral, restored by Mr. Scott, has been re-opened. Gloucester Cathedral and St. David’s have been entrusted to the same architect, who is also commissioned to take the spire of Salisbury in hand. The spire of Chichester is rising again, under Mr. Scott and Mr. Slater. The works at Ely in the octagon are making progress; and a county appeal has been made in behalf of the continuation of the works at Worcester, under Mr. Perkins. A restoration of the reredos in Westminster Abbey is contemplated, under Mr. Scott; and Signor Salviati’s mosaics in the Wolsey Tomb-house in Windsor Chapel approach completion. The well-meant but most deplorable restoration of St. Patrick’s, Dublin, continues to excite the deep regrets of all ecclesiologists. In St. Paul’s, London, the first mosaic of the apse, designed by Mr. A. Stevens and executed by Dr. Salviati, is about to be fixed. Pershore Abbey Church, restored by Mr. Scott, has been finished; and Great St. Mary’s,

Cambridge, by the same architect, having been re-arranged and re-fitted, now displays the fine proportions of the interior. Other large churches, such as St. Cuthbert's, Darlington, under Mr. Scott, and St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, under Mr. Seddon, are in hand. In St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, a new font is to be placed, as a memorial of the late Canon James. Mr. Norton was called in to suggest a plan for enlarging St. Mary's, Cheltenham; and Mr. Slater has in hand the fine church at Calne, Wiltshire. Newland Church, Gloucestershire, has been restored by Mr. White, and Bosham Church, Sussex, by Mr. Christian. . . . .

"It only remains to speak briefly of secular or domestic works in the Pointed style. The Assize Courts at Manchester, by Mr. Waterhouse, and the Town-hall at Northampton, by Mr. Godwin, are the most conspicuous works in progress. Mr. Scott is building his new Hospital in Leeds, and has completed the shell of the new Master's Lodge at St. John's College, Cambridge. The first stone of Mr. Slater's Lower Middle School at Balecombe, in Sussex, in connection with St. Nicolas' College, will be laid in the course of next month. The restitution of the Eleanor Cross, at Charing, at the new station of the South-Eastern Railway, by Mr. E. M. Barry, is a project of great interest. An appeal has been circulated in behalf of the restoration of the ancient market cross of Winchester. The general improvement of the architecture and external ornamentation of buildings in London, even of those not designed in the Pointed style, deserves especial commendation. In particular, Lord Westminster's contemplated rebuildings, on a gigantic scale, in Belgravia and May Fair, will constitute an epoch in London street architecture. The Charing Cross Hotel, by Mr. E. M. Barry, is very noticeable: and equally so, though in an adverse sense, Mr. Keeling's over-done design for the Strand Music Hall. All over the country, schools, parsonages, and ordinary dwelling-houses are rising in a good Pointed architectural style. Meanwhile furniture of every sort is now procurable of the like style, though, unfortunately, not at a sufficiently low price. In particular may be noticed Mr. Seddon's unusually good designs for domestic furniture.

"The competition for the façade of the Wedgwood Memorial Institute at Burslem, promoted by our own President's offer of a prize for the best design, resulted in a very satisfactory display of artistic ability. It was shewn by several of the competitors that a large use of terra-cotta and ceramic ornamentation may be hoped for in any future architectural development.

"In conclusion, the Committee believe that the general prospects of Christian art are sufficiently encouraging."

The Archdeacon of Bristol moved, and the Hon. H. Walpole seconded, the adoption of the report.

A discussion then took place, in which the leading speakers were Mr. St. Aubyn, Dr. Jebb, Mr. W. C. Luard, Mr. Burges, &c. The report was adopted, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the Committee should send a remonstrance to the proper authorities against the contemplated destruction of the beautiful ancient parish church (except the tower) of St. Mary's, Cheltenham.

The committee, auditors, and vice-presidents having been elected, a discussion ensued on the plan and construction of town churches, both artistically and practically considered. In this discussion Mr. Burges, Mr. Gambier Parry, Archdeacon Thorp, Dr. Jebb, Mr. Clarke, Mr. White, Mr. Hills, the President, &c., took part, and the chief matter brought forward was the question as to whether or not it was advisable to build galleries in churches. On this subject there was considerable difference of opinion, but even those who advocated the principle of galleries were opposed to the character of those now existing, though they thought that something in the shape of the old triforium might be advantageously adopted.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 19. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Barclay Vincent Head, George Lambert, and Alwyne Gilbert Scott, Esqrs., were elected members of the Society.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall exhibited a large gold medallion of Mary, of the type engraved in the "Medallic History of England," pl. v., No. 3. It is remarkable as giving Mary the titles of Maria I. and Fidei Defensatrix. By Evelyn (whose engraver has represented the devices the reverse way to what they are on the medal) it is considered to have been struck A.D. 1553, upon Mary's "restoring the *Roman* religion," to which the device and the legend of the reverse, CECIS VISVS TIMIDIS QVIES, were thought to refer; but the die of the obverse was originally engraved by Jac. Trezo, an Italian artist, for a medal of Philip and Mary, bearing date 1555, and the device of the reverse does not seem to be satisfactorily explained by either Evelyn or Pinkerton.

Mr. Evans exhibited an ancient British gold coin (type Ev., pl. B. 6) lately found near Guildford. Its weight is  $96\frac{3}{4}$  grains.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited five forgeries of Roman large-brass coins of Caligula, Otho, and Vitellius, which had been palmed off on a gentleman, as having been found in digging the foundations for a house in the City. They are casts, not of genuine coins but of Paduan forgeries. Three genuine coins of Probus and Maximian were sold with them as having been found at the same time.

The Rev. H. C. Reichardt, of Cairo, exhibited some rare coins procured by him in Egypt and Syria. Among them may be mentioned (1) a large gold coin of Berenice II., in the highest state of preservation, with a star on each side of the cornucopiæ on the reverse, the legend being BEPENIKHΣ BΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ; (2) a didrachm of Ptolemy, of the ordinary type, and struck at Paphos, but bearing the double date L.Æ. KAI A. (the year 36 and 1), thus affording evidence of the introduction of a new era; (3) a cast of a coin of Ptolemy V. struck at Aradus, and giving the title of ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ, and thus identifying a well-known portrait on the Ptolemaic series as belonging to that monarch; (4) a unique gold coin of Arsaces VI., found near Persepolis.

Mr. G. H. Virtue exhibited some bank-notes of the new "fractional currency" of the Federal States of America for five, ten, and twenty-five cents respectively. On these notes the portrait of Washington is surrounded by an oval border, printed in bronze, as if to shew that they were originally derived from a metallic parentage.

Mr. Granville Grenfell exhibited another of these notes, and also two tradesmen's cardboard tickets issued at New York, and representing one and two cents respectively.

Mr. Vaux exhibited a selection of Oriental coins from the collection of Col. Tobin Bush, C.B., upon which he communicated some remarks. In the collection were some rare specimens of the coins of Mahmud of Ghazna, two of them bearing the name of Al-kader-billah; an extremely rare coin of Muhammad, the son of Mahmud; a square coin of Jehangir Shah, struck at Lahore, and bearing also the name of his celebrated wife Nurjehal; and a remarkable medal of Runjeet Singh.

Mr. Williams communicated a paper on "Milling not Marking," being a reply to a paper by Mr. E. J. Powell in the last "Numismatic

Chronicle," and shewed that, whatever may be the legal acceptation of the term "milling" as applied to coins, it has the sanction not only of custom, but of numismatists of the highest authority, as being applicable to the graining or other ornamentation of the edge of coins.

## CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

*April 27.* The Rev. CANON EATON in the chair.

By the personal exertions of the secretaries, aided by numerous friends of the Society in Chester and the neighbourhood, a choice collection of early editions of Shakespeare, together with Shakespearian and other Elizabethan relics, was brought together.

The Rev. Henry Green, M.A., of Knutsford, delivered a lecture "On Shakespeare and the Emblem Writers of the Sixteenth Century, especially Geoffrey Whitney, of Cheshire." After some preliminary observations on the Tercentenary Festival, Mr. Green went on to remark that the close of the fifteenth century saw the rise of a species of literature in which the art of the engraver was extensively employed as well to illustrate the proverbs prevailing in the world as works of higher pretensions. Thus, in 1481, Dante's "Inferno" was embellished with engravings at Florence, and before the end of the century there was published Sebastian Brande's "Ship Freighted with Fools," an English translation of which, by Alexander Barclay, appeared in London in 1509, and again in 1570. The chief emblem writers of the sixteenth century, with which the dramas of Shakespeare present various correspondences, are Gillaume de la Perriere, 1539; Gilles Conozet, 1540; Orus Apollo, 1551; Andreas Alciatus, 1551; Barthol. Anulus, 1552; Pierre Coustan, 1560; Claude Paradin, Gabriel Symeon, and Paulo Giovio, 1562; Joannes Sambucus, 1564; Arnold Freitag, 1570; Nicolas Reusner, 1581; and Geoffrey Whitney, of Cheshire, 1586. Some of these books passed through many editions, and with others which exist in Flemish, German, French, Spanish, Italian, English, and Latin, constitute a most curious and highly interesting series of proverbial and other philosophical sayings, most profusely illustrated by the skill of the designer and engraver, and by the genius of the poet. The first English emblem-book was composed by Geoffrey Whitney, submitted by him in manuscript, in 1586, to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and printed in the following year at Leyden. Whitney was a member of an old Cheshire family, and was born in or near Nantwich, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards resided for a considerable period in the Netherlands. That Shakespeare knew of Whitney's emblems, and used them either directly or indirectly, there can be no reasonable doubt. The whole scene from the "Merchant of Venice," where are introduced the three caskets of gold, silver, and lead, was in entire accordance with the spirit of the emblem writers; there were inscriptions on the written scrolls, and the portrait of a blinking idiot—the motto, the picture, and the descriptive verses constituting an emblem complete in all its parts. "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," was published with Shakespeare's name in 1608, and probably written and acted before 1590. The dialogue between Simonides, King of Pentapolis, and his daughter Thaisa, on occasion of the festive

pageantry to honour her birthday, contains direct references, quoting the very mottoes of emblem-books of that day, as from Whitney, from Paradin, from Symeon, and Paulo Giovio. Mr. Green illustrated his position by quoting many passages, from Whitney especially, and following them up by passages from Shakespeare's plays of a later date, in which the parallelism of ideas, and even words, was very remarkable. In conclusion he said,—

“After the evidence adduced, and comparing the picture emblems which I have submitted to your inspection with passages of Shakespeare which are their complete parallels as far as words can be to drawings, we can no longer treat it as a mere conjecture that Shakespeare, like others of his countrymen, was acquainted generally with the popular emblem-books of the sixteenth century, and especially with the ‘Choice of Emblemes,’ by Geoffrey Whitney, of Cheshire, the earliest, and I may dare to name him, ‘the best of our English emblem writers.’ Others might be more pungent, more polished, or more elaborate in their conceits, or in the language in which they clothed them, but there were none of greater purity, more abundant learning, or a more thoroughly religious spirit. As he was characterized by those who knew him when his work first appeared, so might he be spoken of now. Chaucer was the Homer of our country, Whitney its Hesiod. And surely it is not in Cheshire people, at this time when such general testimony is being given to one immortal memory, any unreasonable pride to be zealous for the fame of that poet of our county, who nearly three hundred years ago, when Avon’s banks first resounded with Shakespeare’s songs, celebrated the praises of the Cholmondeleys, the Wilbrahams, the Mainwarings, the Cottons of Combermere, the Brookes and the Corbets of Elizabeth’s glorious reign, who along with them made mention of the Calthorpes, the Drakes, the Jermyns, the Norrisses, the Russells, and the Sidneys, and whose humbler descriptions, and thoughts, and expressions the mighty genius of Shakespeare did not disdain to use, to elevate, and to ennoble.”

In the course of the discussion which followed the lecture, the Rev. Chairman observed that it was in the power of almost every person of education and discernment to aid in making Shakespeare more and more popular and intelligible. While travelling about in various parts of England stray words and expressions had caught his ear, especially in the rural districts, which were to his mind the most perfect possible commentaries on certain allusions in Shakespeare. No doubt, in the earlier folio editions, there were a few occasional misprints; but he believed that many of the so-called emendations of later editors were altogether errors, arising from their imperfect acquaintance with words common enough in Shakespeare’s day, but which had in the interval become obsolete. In the play of “*Coriolanus*,” for instance, the following sentence occurred:—“But since it serves my purpose, I will venture to scale it a little more.” The word “scale” had by some commentators been rendered “seale,” from ignorance of its true meaning. He (the Chairman) had heard the expression lately among the country people, and it simply meant “to rake or scatter over the surface,” in which sense the Shakespearian lines were perfectly intelligible.

*May 25.* The Rev. H. VENABLES in the chair.

Mr. Robert Morris delivered a lecture on the Baptism of Bells, the Curfew and Passing Bells, and some legends attached to the Bells of Cheshire, which formed a sequence to a lecture, on Baptismal Observances, given by him in January last<sup>b</sup>. The subject was agreeably treated,

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<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1864, p. 483.

but we confine our notice to the parts that have a bearing on Cheshire antiquities.

The curfew, Mr. Morris stated, still lingered in many of our Cheshire villages, Cheadle, Bosley, Audlem, Wybunbury, Backford, Bowden, and several other places, but had been discontinued at Knutsford, Rostherne, Eastham, and Dodleston, though hopes were given of it being again rung at the latter, if not at Eastham. It was a strange circumstance that, in the many places where the custom yet continued, there were scarcely two that were rung the same, some difference in the day or hour being observable. The passing-bell, which was anciently rung to bespeak the prayers of all good Christians for a soul just departing this life, and also to frighten away the evil spirits who were lurking in the air ready to seize or molest the departing spirit, had now quite changed its character, being rung after the death of any one. It used to be the custom to denote by a certain number of tolls the station of the deceased, as at Acton, where it was once for a child, twice for a woman, and thrice for a man; but even this had been changed, and is not in all places the same, for at Bangor Iscoed it was tolled five for a girl, six for a boy, seven for a woman, and eight for a man. The differences in the passing-bell in various villages were named—Prestbury, Church Hulme, and Backford being among the number; the most peculiar, however, being a custom at Marbury to chime the bells to the tune of the old 4th psalm.

In concluding his paper, Mr. Morris gave some of the legends regarding the “Bells of Cheshire,” the first mentioned being that of Rostherne, one of the bells being supposed to have fallen into the mere, having thrice broken from the hoisting ropes; being very deep in that part, the bell was still believed to be there, and as the mere is vulgarly considered to have an underground communication with the river Mersey, the legend goes on to say that at Easter a mermaid comes up this tunnel, takes up the bell, and rings it over the dark waters, then seats herself upon it, and disencumbers herself of any stray seaweed, combs her hair, looks in her mirror (set around with pearls of the ocean), and then, like another Undine or Ariel, sweetly sings. Wrenbury has also a similar legend. The bells of this church formerly belonged to Combermere Abbey, but were given at the dissolution to one of the Cottons, ancestors of the present Lord Combermere, by Henry VIII., and by him given to Wrenbury Church. There were originally six in number, but one was lost in crossing the lake, when one of the workmen, using some impious expressions, was swallowed up by the water, together with the bell, and drowned. Another allusion to the danger of swearing in the presence of consecrated bells was cited in the legend attached to Forrabury Church, in Cornwall. The lines by the German poet Uhland—

“ Oft in the forest, far and near,  
A passing sound of distant bells;  
Nor legends old, nor human wit,  
Can tell us whence the music swells,  
From the lost church—’tis thought that soft  
Faint ringing cometh on the wind”—

was illustrated by the example of Crossmere, in Shropshire. The next legend given was one connected with the parish of Killan, Perthshire, where there was a bell kept on a gravestone in the churchyard of

the little chapel of Fillan, and was generally believed to have the peculiar power, if stolen, to extricate itself from the thief's hands and return to its original place, ringing all the way. Another instance, somewhat similar, was given of a bell belonging to a town in France, which, on being taken away, became mute; on its being returned it commenced to ring of its own accord, when three miles from home, and never ceased till replaced: Mr. Morris only wished that such had been the case when the bell from the old chapel of St. Chad's, in Cheshire, was stolen.

Mr. T. Hughes (Hon. Sec.) observed that the existence of a solitary ancient bell in so many of the old Cheshire churches was, to his mind, easy of explanation. Prior to the Reformation, most of the English parish churches had in their steeples melodious peals of bells; but the commissioners appointed by Henry VIII., entering largely into the rapacious spirit of their master, played fearful havoc, not only with the temporalities of the church, but also with its decorations and furniture; and as the bells possessed considerable money value, the commissioners uniformly decreed their removal, usually leaving just one bell to summon the parishioners to service under the new *régime*. It was thus at St. John's in Chester, but the commissioners in that instance went farther still, for they removed every fother of lead that they found upon the roof, leaving a church in ruin as their legacy to the parish. The lecturer had spoken of "St. George's Bell" as the precursor of the celebrated Chester Cup. For some reason he (Mr. Hughes) could not explain, this race, which had for more than a hundred years been run on the old Roodeye at Chester, was early in the last century transferred to Farndon, on the Dee, a few miles from the city. While it was essentially a Chester prize, the Corporation were large annual subscribers to it, in conjunction with the several trade companies of Chester; and when it was transferred to Farndon the subscription from the city was not withdrawn, the public bellman going round on the day of the race to announce the fact to the citizens. There was an old Cheshire saying, "You must go to Holt to see Farn Races," the fact being that the racecourse at Farndon was so situated that the race could only be seen to advantage from the Holt, or Welsh side of the river. Mention had been made of the bell of St. Sepulchre's, London, tolling at the execution of criminals at Newgate. A similar custom prevailed at Chester; for when a condemned felon was removed at midnight from the castle to the city gaol, then situate at the Northgate, the bell of St. Mary's Church tolled its solemn dirge until the fatal cart reached the limits of the castle boundary at Glover's Stone, the bell of Holy Trinity Church taking up the knell as the procession moved along Nicholas-street on its way to the place of execution at the Northgate.

Mr. J. Peacock, wine merchant, exhibited drawings of the very curious crypt attached to his place of business in Watergate-street. It had for many years been used as a bond cellar, and was little known even to the better informed of local antiquaries. We shall give a full notice of this very interesting structure in our next Number.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

May 13. E. SMIRKE, Esq., Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution, took the chair in the absence of the President, Augustus Smith, Esq., M.P.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that he took the chair as a matter of duty in the absence of the President, who was detained by pressing parliamentary duties.

After a brief obituary notice of some members lost to the Institution during the past year, Mr. Smirke proceeded to speak of the contents of the newly issued Journal, the editorship of which Mr. Chorley had undertaken, and had performed very satisfactorily. [We have received a copy of the Journal, the intended publication of which was announced some time since<sup>c</sup>, and we are happy to say that the work is very well executed.] The Journal commenced with an interesting account of what would now be considered a rather whimsical feat, by three gentlemen, who, towards the end of the sixteenth century, took a "wherry" from the Thames and proceeded round the coast to Bristol, touching at various places on their voyage. Then there were two curious old deeds, one of which was furnished by Viscount Falmouth from the muniment-room at Tregothnan, and the other by the Rev. William Rogers. The Tregothnan manuscript was interesting as being an ancient grant, conveying the manor of Ridwri, in Cornwall, from Reginald Earl of Cornwall, a natural son of Henry I., to his sister Rohesia de Pomerai, who was married to Henry la Pomerai, of Berry Pomeroy, in Devonshire. The deed was of very old date, and whenever a deed so early as the twelfth century was found, it might be presumed that it was valuable, as deeds of that date are very rare. With regard to the other deed, furnished by Mr. Rogers, it was genealogically interesting. It was of the early part of the thirteenth century, and was for the foundation of an obit or chantry at St. Thomas the Martyr, Camelford, by a family well known in the history of Cornwall, though he believed no member of it now remained, namely, Walter Bodulgate, of Bodulgate in Boconnoc. This deed was interesting as affording historical evidence of families who had long since disappeared from the county in name. Those who looked at the document would be amused by the anathemas with which it closed. There were two valuable contributions by Mr. Blight in the ecclesiastical department of the Journal; and he had supplied many of the illustrations which accompanied them. There was lying on the table a copy of Dr. Borlase's "Natural History," with numerous marginal notes and additions in his own hand-writing, and which the doctor had intended for a second edition of the work; these annotations had never been published, and the Society proposed to print them in the Journal. A similar discovery had been made with regard to Price's *Mineralogia*, with annotations by the author and by Dr. Edwards, a man of distinguished science, and these also it might be well, with the permission of the owner, to publish in the magazine. He believed the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* was going on satisfactorily<sup>d</sup>. The Chairman concluded by stating that he had been requested by Dr. Barham to mention that it had been proposed that about the end of August an excursion be

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 68.

<sup>d</sup> For an outline of this work see GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 68.

taken to the neighbourhood of Helford and Trelowarren, where there were a great many objects of interest well deserving a visit.

Dr. Barham gave an account of the recent additions to the Library and Museum, and pointed out, in particular, a specimen of tin stone (oxide of tin) from the tin mines near Orense, in Spain, in which Mr. Fox, of Plymouth, was the principal adventurer. When Dr. Smith applied to the Government of Spain as to its tin mines in Galicia, he was informed that there was no tin, and never had been, notwithstanding the assertions of Pliny. It was curious that this ignorance should have been displayed by the Spanish officials.

Mr. R. Pearce (lecturer of the Miners' School) also gave explanations with respect to some of the mineralogical specimens.

Mr. Whitley exhibited some flint flakes from Steppar Point, Padstow Harbour, and some flint implements so called, from the warp drift at Baggy Point, Croyde Bay, North Devon. He said that it had been generally supposed that these flakes were of human manufacture, but he had found them in greater abundance than they could ever have been found if all the people of the localities had been engaged in making nothing else. He had found them in great abundance in the drift flint along the coast, and he had therefore come to the conclusion that they were the result of natural causes, and not produced by hand at all, though they might have been used as implements of war. A paper by him was read before the Geological Society in London on the subject, and he found that Sir Charles Lyell, who had listened to it, had, in the last edition of his interesting work on the antiquity of man, laid no stress whatever on these so-called flint implements. It was a curious fact that these flint flakes should be found round the Cornish coast where there was no real flint within forty or fifty miles of it.

Dr. Jago read a paper by Mr. F. E. Rodd, of Penzance, upon "The Ornithology of Cornwall;" and Mr. Whitley read two papers by Mr. Blight of Penzance, "On Underground Chambers at Boscawell," and "On the Cliff Castle at Maen, near the Land's End." The latter paper, for which alone we have room, was as follows:—

"No description of the Cliff Castle of Maen, or Mayon, in the parish of St. Senen, will be found in the county histories, and it is remarkable that so important a work should have been left unnoticed by Dr. Borlase. Like the greater number of the ancient remains of this county, it has been much mutilated; and but for the protection it has received from James Trembath, Esq., of Mayon, would, in all probability, have been utterly demolished before any description or plan of its construction had been made.

"Cornish cliff castles are constructed on a very simple plan, merely consisting of a ditch or fosse, with a wall curved towards the land, and stretching across the isthmus of some bold and lofty promontory. They occur more frequently on the western coast than in any other part of the county. Remains of cliff castles may be seen at the Gurnard's Head, in the parish of Zennor; at Bosigran, in Morvah; and at Kenidjack, in St. Just. Cape Cornwall was protected in the same manner; then comes the broad sweep of Whitsand Bay, between which and the Land's End—in a lesser bay, called Gamper—is Maen Castle, the subject of this notice. Following the coast southwards, we find at Tol-pedn-Penwith another line of defence; thence on to Treryn, where existed, perhaps, the finest cliff castle in Cornwall. The situations chosen for all these fortifications are such as to render as little labour as possible necessary in their construction. In each case the greater part of the circumference is protected and made impregnable by the cliffs.

"The Maen promontory, which runs from S.E. to N.W., is about 120 yards in breadth, and 125 in length, from the ditch to the edge of the cliff. It is of a hillock form, rising considerably in the centre, and sloping down on the east and

north to cliffs almost perpendicular, and from 70 to 80 ft. in length. On the north, the rocks are of a more rugged and broken character. The fortification consists of an earthen vallum on the land side, running down to the very edge of the eastern cliff, and carried on to the west as far as it was necessary, for there the ground forms a natural fosse, declining very rapidly towards a little rivulet; within this a ditch 20 ft. wide, having its eastern part faced with stone on the land side; the soil thrown out from the ditch formed the vallum just mentioned; and, lastly, a wall 12 ft. thick, but of what height originally it is now impossible to ascertain, as little more than the foundations remain. These on the sea side consist of a row of erect rough granite blocks touching each other; on the inner side the stones appear to have been laid with some attempt at horizontal courses, the space between the two facings being filled with smaller stones heaped together. On the highest part of the line of fortification, and about eighty yards from the eastern cliff, a regularly formed opening gives access to the interior of the works; and as at Chûn Castle, the wall here is of greater breadth, being 21 ft. wide. On the east side, two courses of stone, which remain, appear to have been placed with much care. The entrance to Chûn Castle splays outwardly; here, however, on the contrary, it measures 12 ft. within, and 6 ft. only without. A rude pillar, 7 ft. 6 in. in length, and about 18 in. thick, lying across the entrance, and resting on the wall on either side, looks, in its present position, like a lintel; but as the wall, now but 3 ft. high, was probably much higher originally, it seems likely that the stone is a fallen jamb. The wall (as will be observed by reference to the plan) sweeps in on each side towards the entrance, leaving a space of ten yards between its outer jambs and the ditch. From the inner edge of the ditch two curved walls, of slighter construction, appear to have joined the main wall, and thus to have formed an outwork to cover the entrance. This provision for the defence of the entrance appears to have been a principle of construction in ancient fortifications. For this purpose an intricate arrangement was made at Chûn Castle. No trace of the ditch now exists in front of the entrance. The wall extends westward of the gateway about forty or fifty yards to a cairn, affording on that side a natural defence.

“To the south and south-east of the castle, several acres of land are partitioned into small enclosures; but their forms cannot be traced with accuracy, and it is questionable whether they had any necessary connection with the old fortification.

“Sepulchral urns have been found in the neighbourhood; and I am informed that a circle of stones, near Whitsand Bay, which was visible thirty or forty years ago, has been since buried by drifted sand.

“The cliff castles, or as they are termed *raths*, of Wales and Ireland, are constructed very similarly to those in Cornwall, though they are in the former countries, I believe, generally of earth, while the Cornish are of stone. The interiors of the Irish and Welsh raths are occasionally hollowed or depressed in the centre, others having elevated mounds. Most of the Cornish cliff castles rise in the centre, not artificially banked, but, evidently, such headlands were chosen as afforded this arrangement, where the occupiers, standing on the summit, could command a view of the whole length of the fortifications. This is particularly the case at Maen Castle.

“In Ireland and Wales, as well as in Cornwall, these works have been attributed to the Danes. Respecting the Cornish castles, at least, it may be said that there are difficulties in the way of the theory that they are constructed by invaders. Had they been situated over convenient landing-places, where an enemy might run in and seize on such a portion of land as would always afford an uninterrupted passage to the sea, then one great obstacle would be got rid of; but they occupy rocky, lofty headlands, unapproachable from the sea, offering no landing-places or shelter for vessels; so it would be impossible for a force, shut up within these ditches and walls, to have had any communication with shipping, and as these castles do not command good landing-places, they could have been of little service to the natives to repel invasion. They shew no traces of having contained circular huts, or any other signs of lengthy occupation. A force within could soon have been starved out, and though a little stream runs around the base of one side of Maen Castle, it could easily be diverted by besiegers.

“These cliff castles are probably the work of the people who built the hill-castles—the former affording places of temporary refuge to those on the lower lands and on the coast—when they might not be able to flee inland. Moreover, they com-

manded extensive sea views, whence watchmen might give early intelligence of the foe, and from their peculiar situations they were of great strength, inaccessible on the sea side, whilst comparatively little labour made them secure towards the land.

“At whatever period so many castles were erected within so small an area, they were evidently designed for the protection of the inhabitants from frequent attacks of a powerful enemy.”

Mr. Whitley said that, in passing over Roughtor, he discovered a number of hut circles, which had of late come so prominently into notice. These were surrounded by lines of fortification, such as Mr. Blight had described. Opposite the village, on a rising ground, such as an architect of the present day would choose as the site of a church, were the remains of a temple, 140 feet in diameter, and on the opposite side of a rivulet, about 30 yards from the temple, was a loggan stone, of about 36 tons weight, which he found he could move with ease. It was one of the most interesting British hut villages that had been met with in the county, and he was happy to present a drawing of it to the Scrap-book of the Institution.

The Rev. J. Carne read a paper “On the Identification of the Ridwri of the Tregothnan Charter,” which concluded as follows:—

“To sum up: In the absence of direct proof of the descent of this manor, I rest my identification of the Ritwore of Domesday (1086), the Ridwri of the Tregothnan Charter (1170), and the Redwory of the *Extenta Acerarum* (1284), with the present manor of Roseworthy, or Resurry, in Gwinear, upon the grounds of its being in the Hundred of Penwith, of the similarity of the names, and of there being no other manor in any part of Cornwall sufficiently resembling the name which it is sought to identify.”

Dr. Barham then made some remarks on the climate of Cornwall, which were of much scientific interest. He pointed to a diagram on the wall, shewing the amount of rain which had fallen every month for the last twenty-six years, and observed that the general result was that July was the driest month, St. Swithin notwithstanding. He thought he had evidence extending over a hundred years, bearing on the amount of rain in the county, and they would probably go into that point of meteorology in the next number of their Journal, but the subject he now wished more particularly to bring before them was the comparative proportion of rain and humidity. In general parlance it was supposed that where there was a large fall of rain there was a great amount of humidity; but upon observation with the wet-bulb thermometer the real moisture of the air was found by no means to correspond with the amount of rain which fell in any particular locality. In Cornwall they had only their own observations and those made by Mr. Moyle, of Helston, which had been continued for many years with great accuracy. But for the country at large such records were published quarterly by Mr. Glaisher, of balloon notoriety. There were about a hundred stations throughout the country, and those included Truro and Helston. He had taken four different places, two where a great deal of rain fell, Truro and Allenheads; and two places, Liverpool and Scarborough, where the rain-fall was very little. He pointed to the diagram to shew that the total amount of humidity in the air in those places where least rain fell was considerably greater than in those places where most rain fell. This was a question of great moment, as the amount of moisture in the air was of more importance to agriculture, to the health of plants, and also, in many instances, to that of

man, than the mere rain-fall. This might be explained by the fact that the rain as it fell through the air condensed and aggregated to itself the moisture which existed in the air, which often contained less moisture after a shower than before. Thus, if they placed rain-gauges at different elevations on a tower such as that of York Minster, they would find that the lower gauges received more water than the higher, shewing that the rain, in its descent, attracted to itself the moisture of the air. If you have a county that is hilly, such as Cornwall, of course the rain as it fell ran rapidly down the sides of the hills, and consequently there was not so much moisture as if the ground was level and the rain remained to evaporate. This was a question which had not been fully worked out, but which was now receiving more attention. Our climate was not at all a damp one as compared with many others where less rain fell. It was not so much that our climate was excessively moist, but that we wanted more strong sunshine—more heat; in which respect we were defective as compared with other localities in which corn and fruits ripened better. In relation to the relative amounts of rain which fell upon the higher lands and the lower, it had been brought before them in the most interesting manner by Mr. Whitley. We had an increased fall of rain as we got upon the high lands. In illustration of this statement he referred to a scale which he had drawn up shewing the rain-falls at different stations, beginning at the Scilly Islands and ending at one of the highest points on Dartmoor, 1,596 feet above the level of the sea. But he wished to bring out a fact of more importance and novelty, the great difference of the ratios of rain in the different seasons, and he shewed that in the winter months while  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain fell at Saltram in Devon, 12 inches, or nearly three times the amount, fell on the top of Dartmoor; but in July little more rain fell on Dartmoor than at Saltram, and in the summer months generally the difference was comparatively slight. Of late, medical men had got into the habit of sending patients to the hill climates, as they had often found them more beneficial than the sea-side, and if there was not a great decline in the rain-fall in those places during the summer months we could not do so with advantage. That was a question which they hoped to bring out more at length in the pages of the journal, but at present it might be beneficial if they carried in their minds the general principles which he had stated.

Mr. Chilcott thought the matters referred to by Dr. Barham were very interesting and important. The theory seemed to involve the paradox that the more wet the more dry, but this was only at first sight. It seemed to him to be a matter of great importance, which should be well worked out.

The Chairman then drew attention to a remarkable mirage said to have been seen off Falmouth, in the western bay between Swanpool and Pendennis Castle.

Dr. Jago said that Mr. Michell stated that he saw a portion of the Truro river and the lands adjacent out at sea. An optical delusion of this kind may be caused in two ways—either by refraction or reflection; but in the former case the person must be looking towards the object refracted, so that the mirage observed by Mr. Michell must have been a case of reflection.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*May 30.* The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

After the transaction of business, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—The Rev. P. Mules, Belvoir Castle; the Rev. C. S. Palmer, Rector of Owston; and Mr. Fredk. Morley, Leicester.

It was resolved that the proposed meeting, &c., at Hinckley, be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 19th and 20th of July.

Several architectural plans were exhibited, and the following antiquities, &c., were laid upon the table:—

By the Rev. J. H. Hill.—The original account of the churchwarden of Cranoe for the year 1603; a facsimile of an initial letter from a missal executed about the year 1480, by Francesco Veronese, shewing a representation of the Presentation in the Temple; a series of drawings illustrative of Stow; an Indian ink-drawing dated 1717, by Lane.

By Mr. North.—A spur, and the upper part of a weapon, probably a pike, or a spear or tilting lance, which Mr. North said were found several years ago in draining a field called the Township, west of the village of Ragdale, in Leicestershire. These antiquities were found about three feet below the present surface, and near them were scattered several fragments of human bones, among which, it is said, portions of a skull were clearly discernible. At the same time, considerable portions of pavement were cut across in the draining operations, which led to the belief that the present small village of Ragdale formerly extended in that direction, and the name of the field—"The Township"—certainly strengthened that supposition. The excavations were not required to be of great depth or very considerable in extent, which may account for the non-discovery of any foundations of buildings which would naturally be found in connection with the pavements. There is no remembrance of any such being seen at the time referred to. Judging from the appearance of the spur (which is perfect excepting the rowel, which is much broken), it is one of the long-necked spurs in fashion during the reigns of Henry V. and VI. (1413—1461). Its entire length (allowing for the rowel) is about nine inches, the neck itself (again allowing for the rowel) being fully five inches. In form and size it resembles the spurs given upon the full-length figure of Robert Chamberlain, Esquire to Henry V., in the register book of St. Albans (vide "Fairholt's Glossary," 219), and was fastened by a strap or chain passing under the foot as well as over the instep, as is shewn by the ends of the shanks of the spurs, to which those fastenings were attached. The other object found—a portion of a weapon as stated before—is much corroded. It is about sixteen inches long, and about an inch in width in its most perfect part. It tapers at each end; one end being so made, probably, for insertion into a socket of wood, and the other for purposes of offence. Mr. North also exhibited a copy of the facsimile of the portions of Domesday Book relating to Leicestershire and Rutland, lately photo-zincographed by Her Majesty's command at the Ordnance Office, under the direction of Colonel Sir H. James. The publication of this work has been undertaken by Messrs. Spencer, of Leicester, and they have added an extension of the Latin text, and an English translation.

By Mr. Sarson.—A small collection of antiquities found in excavating behind his premises, in St. Nicholas-street, Leicester, comprising a Roman fibula, of the bow shape, so frequently found on all Roman sites; a small circular fibula without the pin; a brass of Vespasian; a long-cross penny of one of our English Henries; and the point of an arrow (?). Excavations upon the same spot have before produced vast scraps of Roman and mediæval pottery and bones, and brought to light masses of masonry, the foundations of ancient buildings formerly there existing.

By Mr. Weatherhead, Curator of the Leicester Museum.—A drawing of a very curious and handsome fibula, lately found in Leicester, accompanied by a note, in which he said:—

“I enclose a coloured drawing of a fibula or brooch, discovered in the early part of the present year, in Cook’s brick-yard, near the Cemetery, Leicester. The original is in bronze, slightly convex, and is enamelled with red, blue, and yellow. In *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv. plate xxv., the figures 5 and 8, though dissimilar in form, yet agree in character and style of ornamentation with our specimen, which evidently approaches the same date, and in the work just mentioned they are considered to belong to the Roman period. I have much pleasure in stating that the Town Museum is greatly indebted to Thomas Viccars, Esq., for this handsome donation to our store of local antiquities.”

By Mr. Goddard.—The molar tooth of a mammoth, found in close proximity with the tusk of the mammoth found in the outskirts of Leicester last year, and which is now preserved in our local Museum; silver coins; groats of Edward III.; and a penny of Edward I.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*May 4.* JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Bruce stated that the collection [of Roman antiquities] which belonged to Archdeacon Thorp had, in accordance with the resolution passed at the previous meeting, been purchased for £15 for the Society. He also intimated that the editor of the “Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art” had presented a copy of that publication for the month of March to the Society; and that Mr. Tait, of Alnwick, had presented a copy of the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club. Mr. Thomas H. Bates, of Wolsingham, was then admitted a member.

It was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. Longstaffe, that the country excursion of the Society should be made this year to Warkworth and Alnwick; and the secretaries were instructed to write to the Society’s patron, the Duke of Northumberland, for permission to examine the castles, and also the museum of antiquities. The excursion is to take place about July.

*June 1.* J. HODGSON HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. G. H. Brumell exhibited some pieces of old tapestry which had been in the family house of Lawson at Byker (pulled down some time ago), and which, through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Green, of Byker, he had obtained, and now presented to the Society. Mr. John Clayton said there was some very old and very curious tapestry in Stella Hall: Leander swimming the Hellespont seemed to be the subject of it. Mr. Longstaffe thought the Society should have a room for local objects, something like the Newcastle and Edinburgh Museums. The suggestion was generally approved of, but no motion passed on it.

Mr. Longstaffe said if any person wished to see Jarrow Church intact they had better go down during the next month, as he believed there was some intention to "restore" it, under the auspices of Mr. Scott. He had been at Brancepeth, and nearly all the woodwork had been taken out of the church. They were going to put it back again, but he was afraid they would not be able to do that.

Dr. Charlton gave an interesting account of his visit to Italy, and described the progress which had been made in the excavations at Pompeii and Rome since his visit to that country twenty-five years ago.

Dr. Bruce said he had lately been in Argyleshire examining the inscriptions on the rocks, of some of which he had taken gutta percha impressions. The whole of that country was full of ancient British remains, and he took that as a clue to the inscriptions. In Northumberland these inscriptions occurred on stones covering interments; and he saw several stones standing in Argyleshire which evidently marked places where bodies or urns had been deposited. He believed these marks to be of a religious character, and he had formed an opinion of what their meaning was, but he would carefully put the facts together before he expressed that opinion. He hoped to prepare a paper on that subject by the next meeting. He had also been to London, and examined the stones in Somerset House which had been given by Brand and others. He had deciphered the inscription on a small altar, which was of considerable importance, and which was presented in 1759, and came from a Roman station near Thurlow Castle.

In reply to a question from Mr. White, Dr. Bruce said he would be ready to commence the publication of his *Lapidarium* as soon as the Society had funds.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*June 13.* The concluding meeting of the session was held in the Society's Library, Royal Institution, Mr. COSMO INNES, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society—viz., Mr. Angus MacIntosh, of Drummond; Mr. Patrick Fraser, Sheriff of Renfrew; and Mr. Duncan M'Laren, Newington House.

Mr. Innes drew the attention of the meeting to the repairs and additions now in progress at the Castle of Edinburgh, and stated that as the postern at which the celebrated parley between the Duke of Gordon and the Viscount Dundee took place at the time of the Revolution had been built up and obscured, it would be very desirable that it should be again opened, and he suggested that the Society should convey an expression of opinion in favour of this being done to the proper quarter; which was unanimously agreed to.

The following communications were then read by Mr. Stuart:—

I. Notice of Antiquities in the Parish of Airlie, Forfarshire. By Mr. A. Jervise, Brechin, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. This valuable topographical paper gave an account of the early history of the lands, church, and castle of Airlie; also of the castle, loch, and chapel of Baikie, the ancient inheritance of the Fentons. Mr. Jervise then gave many interesting details of the excavation of a sepulchral mound near the church

of Airlie, known as "St. Medan's Knowe;" and concluded with an account of an "Eirde or Picts' House," on a height about a mile distant from the "Knowe." The weem is about 67 ft. in length, its average breadth about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. till near the entrance, where the size is considerably contracted. The walls converge much to the top, and are covered with huge roofing flags. At a point about 12 ft. from the entrance a smoke hole was visible until within the last few years. It was discovered about seventy years ago, and in it were found a metal pin, querns whole and broken, also quantities of charred wood and remains of bones.

At one time other four underground houses of this description were in the same neighbourhood, but these have been destroyed. Lord Airlie has taken steps for the preservation of the specimen still remaining, by a clause in the lease of the farm on which it is situated.

II. Notes of various Objects of Antiquity in Strathnaver. By the Rev. James M. Joass, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. This paper was intended to answer an enquiry made by Mr. Stuart as to the nature of the early remains still remaining in Sutherland, which might be deserving of systematic excavation. It appeared that in the limited space described by Mr. Joass, which he had recently visited, he had met with seven "Pictish towers," five stone circles, besides single standing-stones, cairns, enclosed rounds, and many tumuli. The paper was accompanied by beautiful sketches of several of the objects described in it.

III. Dr. J. A. Smith, Secretary, read a notice descriptive of fragments of Roman Pottery, Lead and Iron, recently found near Newstead, Roxburghshire. Dr. Smith stated that similar discoveries had been made at a former period, and that portions of Samian ware and the skull of a *Bos longifrons*, in the National Museum, had been found on the same site, which Dr. Smith stated was probably that of the Roman *Triumontium*.

IV. Account of the Opening of a Cist on the Farm of Forteath, in the Parish of Cabrach. By the Rev. John Christie, Minister of Kildrummy. This cist was discovered in a field where many other cists had previously been excavated. It was formed of flags, and the bottom was paved with a flag. A skeleton was found with the limbs doubled up. The head had rested on a stone, which was raised above the floor the whole breadth of the cist. Near the head an urn was found, and in it a piece of flint which had been split into two. Some remains of a dark fibrous-looking substance like dry moss were observed under and beside the body.

Mr. Shand, the farmer in Forteath, deserves great credit for having preserved the cist until it was carefully opened and examined.

V. A Notice respecting François Thurot, a French Naval Officer, buried at Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire, in the year 1760, communicated by George C. Cunninghame, Esq., was read by Dr. David Laing. Thurot was an eminent French naval officer of the last century, who signalized himself by many brave exploits, and was killed in an engagement off the Isle of Man, in February, 1760. His body was thrown into the sea with those of the slain, and it, along with others, was afterwards washed ashore at Port William, in Luce Bay, Wigtonshire. Thurot's body was identified, and buried in the ruined chapel of Kirkmaiden.

VI. Notice of Germanic Antiquities and Roman Coins found in the

Chalybeate Spring at Pyrmont, Hanover. By the Rev. A. Dammaun, D.D., Hameln. It appeared that in making recent excavations with the view of repairing these mineral springs it was necessary to dig to a considerable depth. In the course of these operations three principal springs were laid bare, two of which had been covered with lime-trees and filled up with boughs, slime, and moss. Between two of these springs a variety of objects of antiquity were found under the roots of a lime-tree. Among these Dr. Dammaun described a jug of gold-coloured bronze with ornamented panels; a small round spoon of the size of a table spoon with a bent handle in the form of a bunch of grapes; about two hundred pins; and more than a dozen of buckles of copper and bronze, some of which are gilt; silver and bronze coins of the Roman Emperors Domitian, Aurelius, and Trajan.

The following objects were exhibited to the meeting:—Two sculptured heads, in stone, supposed to be Roman, from the front of a house, lately taken down, at the Netherbow, Edinburgh. Volume containing a selection of documents from the Duntreath Charter Chest, including autographs of King James IV. and V., Mary of Guise, Queen Mary Stuart, James Earl of Bothwell, &c.—by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., F.S.A. Scot. A wax impression from a matrix of early date, found in the south of Scotland; a brass matrix, with a curious device inscribed, S. DNI. V IANESII. D. LA VELOLONGO; and an impression from a matrix found in the last century among the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, supposed to be a Scottish seal—by Mr. Henry Laing, Elderstreet. Large bronze armlet, with enamelled ornaments, found at Castle Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire—by Mr. Alexander Walker, Strathdon.

Among numerous donations to the Museum and Library may be mentioned the following:—1. Circular stone ball, ornamented by discs and knobs (the ornaments in course of formation), found near Lochnagar Distillery, Ballater, Aberdeenshire—by Mr. Begg, Lochnagar Distillery. 2. Standard of Colonel Scott's Regiment of Horse, commanded by him at the battle of Dunbar, 1650, where he was killed—by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., F.S.A. Scot. 3. French Revolutionary cockade, worn by the father of the donor in 1792, when in France—by the Very Rev. E. B. Ramsay, LL.D., Dean of Edinburgh. 4. Dagger with ivory handle found on the body of François Thurot, when washed ashore after the capture of his vessel by the British, in Luce Bay, Wigtonshire, in 1760—by George C. Cunninghame, Esq., Manor Place. 5. Photograph of three pages of the Minute-book of the Ayr Sailors' Society, dated September 15, 1647, relative to confession of sins, &c.—by Dr. Charles F. Sloan, F.S.A. Scot. 6. Bronze winged celt, found near Fettercairn—by A. Jervise, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. 7. Iron charter chest, with a curious lock—by Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart., of Edmonstone.

## YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

*April 5.* T. ALLIS, Esq., in the chair.

The Rev. J. Kenrick read a paper communicated by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, of Danby in Cleveland, containing an account of excavations of barrows made by himself in that neighbourhood, including, besides

Danby, the parishes of Guisborough, Skelton, and Westerdale. The hills separating the valleys with which this district abounds are covered with earthworks, apparently designed for defence, but much inferior in magnitude and strength to the Celtic or British camps in the southern counties. Besides these works, the moors abound with barrows which have the local name of *houes*, a term of Danish origin and signifying 'hill,' but specially applied to the tumulus raised over an interment. Mr. Atkinson has counted seventy or eighty of the larger of these *houes*, and has opened many of them<sup>e</sup>. He has found that the original interment has been made in the centre of the mound, but that with hardly an exception they have been opened by treasure seekers, the original deposit disturbed, and subsequent interments made. In one instance the disturbance had been accompanied with marks of wilful and even spiteful destruction, so as to lead Mr. Atkinson to infer that the chief of a band of invaders had purposely violated the monument which the invaded tribe held in reverence. The contents of these barrows indicate an early age, and a very low degree of art. No trace has been found of an implement or ornament of metal. The implements and weapons of stone, with one exception (a hammer of polished granite), are of very rude fabric. The pottery has the same character; some vessels are of superior fabric to others, but no artistic skill is displayed in them, nor anything indicating a gradual progression of art; and the only implement used in preparing corn for food seems to have been a stone slab slightly hollowed out, in which grain was pounded with a muller; this probably preceded the use of the hand-mill or quern. The dwellings, of which many traces are found upon these moors, were merely circular excavations in the ground, with the addition of a low conical roof of rough poles, overlaid with ling, rushes, and sods. On the whole, Mr. Atkinson concludes that different tribes may successively have occupied the district, but that the most recent interment which has been found dates back more than twenty-five centuries; and that the age of the oldest cannot be even approximately assigned.

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DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT FRESCO AT ROME.—A very interesting discovery was recently made in continuing the excavations in the narthex of the old Basilica of San Clemente, Rome. It is a painting representing our Saviour seated, and in the act of giving the benediction to two personages kneeling before him, presented by angels. The outstretched hand of the Saviour is placed according to the Greek form, i.e. the thumb and third digit united. The head is very good, surrounded by a deep nimbus; on either side are full-length figures of St. Clement and St. Andrew, with their names, and a long inscription, almost illegible hitherto, underneath. It is very possible that this fresco may be older than the other hitherto discovered in the narthex of the Basilica, possibly dating from the middle of the eleventh century.

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<sup>e</sup> The results of these investigations, brought down to the month of June, 1864, will be found fully detailed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the past four years, under the titles of "Traces of our Remote Ancestors," May, 1861, p. 498, Jan. 1863, p. 22; "Further Diggings in Celtic Grave-places," April, 1863, p. 440; "Further Researches in Cleveland Grave-hills," June, 1863, p. 708; "Examination of a large Houe on the Skelton Moors in Cleveland," June, 1864, p. 705; and "Further Investigations of Grave-hills in Cleveland," (p. 19 of the present Number).

# PLAN OF ROMAN REMAINS IN

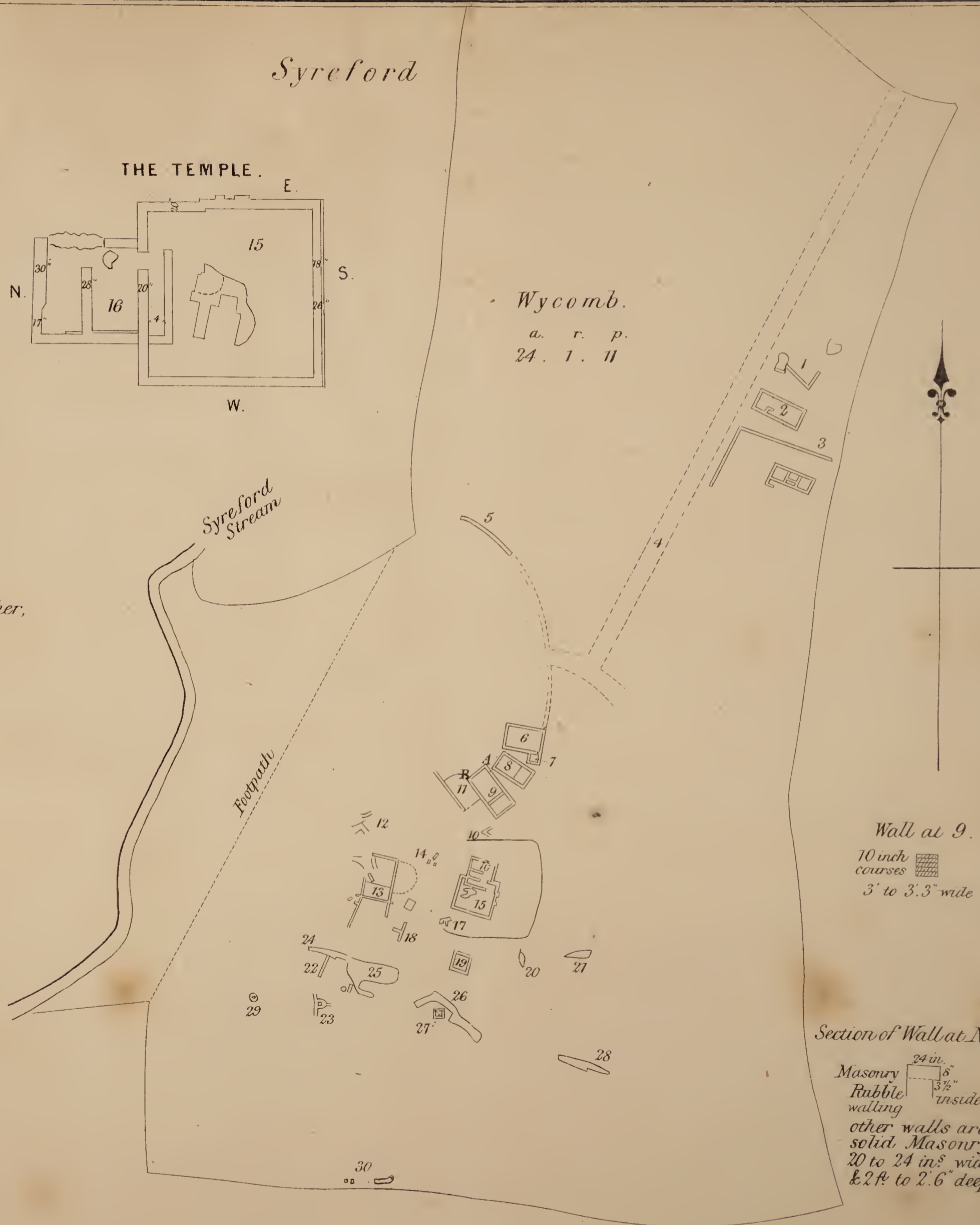
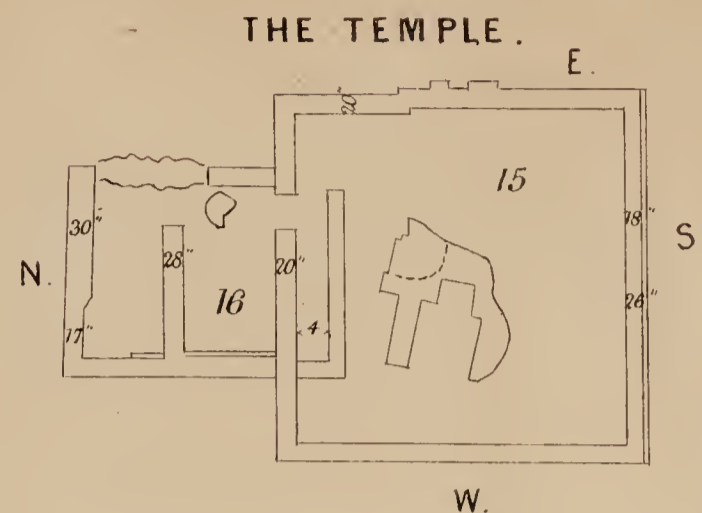
## WYCOMB.

NEAR ANDOVERSFORD,  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Syreford

### REFERENCE.

1. Foundations about 2 ft. 4 in. thick.
2. d<sup>o</sup> 2.6' & 2' thick. Inside measure 48.6" x 22.6".
3. d<sup>o</sup> about 1.6" thick, & 110' long: then 66' long at a right angle.
4. Road, stoned.
5. Foundation 2.4" thick, segment of a circle about 75' long supposed to be part of an Amphitheatre.
6. Foundation 2' & 2.4" thick. Inside measure 25' x 45'.
7. d<sup>o</sup> 13.6" square.
8. d<sup>o</sup> 23' x 45.6"
9. d<sup>o</sup> about 1.8" thick, 29' x 50'.
10. Two planks, upright, converging at lower end, with stone work at other, supposed to be a British Grave.
11. Foundations, 66 ft. long.
12. d<sup>o</sup>
13. Foundations.
14. Two stone troughs & stone drain.
15. Foundations, 41' x 41' inside measure, supposed to be a Temple.
16. Foundations 22' x 27'.
17. Fireplace.
18. Foundation.
19. Foundation 18.6" x 17.6" inside measure.
- 20 & 21. Paving.
- 22 & 23. Foundation.
24. Street.
25. Pavement.
26. Street.
27. Foundation 11.6" square inside measure.
28. Foundation.
29. Probably Tomb.
30. Foundations extending into next field



Wycomb.

a. r. p.  
24. 1. 11

Wall at 9.

10 inch courses  
3' to 3.3" wide

Section of Wall at N. 20.

Masonry 24 in. 8"  
Rubble 3 1/2" inside  
walling  
other walls are of  
solid Masonry,  
20 to 24 in. wide  
& 2 ft. to 2.6" deep.



## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE EXCAVATIONS AT WYCOMB.

SIR,—I now beg to communicate to you the results of examinations recently made of our last year's excavations at Wycomb, and of some further researches by the Committee of Management, aided, I am glad to say, by a liberal donation from the Society of Antiquaries. I forward also for insertion in your Magazine a copy of a Plan of the site, a reference to which will give a much better idea of it than any written description.

The attention of the Committee was first directed to the building, which I mentioned in my last letter as probably having been a Temple, and marked Nos. 15 and 16 on the Plan.

Everything tends to confirm either this supposition, or that it was a place of public assemblage. On the eastern side of the larger room of it there is the appearance of the site of a shrine, and the pavement is deeply worn away by much usage. It could not have been a place of residence, as scarcely any pottery has been found in it.

The smaller room was in two divisions; the floor is at present of gravel concrete, probably once with a stone pavement above it, which has been removed. The entrance of the building was apparently on the eastern side and fronting the road, which it is imagined went down the centre of the field, and it is surrounded on the east, north, and south by a layer of gravel concrete, intersected by broken foundations on the southern side, probably division walls, and near this point is a small fireplace, No. 17 on the Plan, in perfect preservation.

On the west of this foundation there are very considerable remains of others, to which I briefly alluded in my former letter, and which have been now more fully examined, and are marked No. 13. They were in a state of great dilapidation, totally destroyed in some portions, and with the pavement torn up in others, and in one part blackened by fire, which appears to have been of the most serious character, from the quantities of calcined stones and charred wood which were discovered on the spot.

These buildings were probably part, it may have been the offices, of a large residential edifice, extending towards the west. On the eastern side is a large mass of stone pitching, terminated by a semicircular line of raised stonework. On the south, the buildings evidently extended to what has every appearance of having been a street, marked 24 on the Plan, and which crossed the field transversely, from west to east, nearly reaching a large foundation, No. 28. This is of great strength and solidity, composed of massive stones, and probably was part of some building for defensive purposes.

The street itself is from 8 to 10 ft. wide, composed at its western end of large stones set vertically, further on of smaller stones laid flat.

At the western end the layer of stone is 6 in. thick, then there are 5 in. of mould, succeeded by gravel concrete 2 ft. thick, resting on a layer of black ashes 1 in. thick, a record of former destruction.

The greater portion of the best and figured Samian found in the field was

from the vicinity of group No. 13, as well as hypocaust, striated and other tiles.

The next point which engaged the attention of the Committee was the mass of foundations, No. 6 to 9, and especially between letters A and B. It was discovered that the wall at this point was of different structure from those abutting upon it, and of much greater solidity, composed of five layers of stones, placed vertically, and firmly cemented together, in thickness a little more than 3 ft.; in depth, to within 1 ft. of the surface of the ground, 4 ft. 4 in.

The upper layer was set nearly upright, and had the appearance of rough pitching, and it is feared that several similar walls in the field were not examined, owing to the mistake caused by this resemblance.

The wall, at right angles to this, is of regular masonry, about 2 ft. thick and 20 in. deep, to within a foot from the surface, and was found to rest, in places, upon large masses of stones and layers of ashes,—proving that this also had been erected upon the ruins of a former edifice.

Another foundation near this, marked 11, was traced for a considerable distance, and it is evident from the scantiness of the soil near the spot, and its unproductiveness comparatively with the rest of the field, that foundations and pavements exist on the whole of this immediate locality.

An opening made between foundation 9 and 11 gave pavement and pitching 6 in. below the surface, and under this was a layer of at least 2 ft. of rich black earth, full of ashes and pottery, some of it apparently of an earlier date than Roman, and other relics.

The soil was also opened in another contiguous spot, and shewed a section of a few inches of mould, then rubbish 6 in., and black earth of the same character, and contents as before, 1 ft. 6 in. thick, with a layer of clay of 2 in. thick placed on the gravel of the natural soil, as in some other parts of the field.

The whole of the space to the north

and west of these foundations should be excavated, and it is far from impossible, looking at their shape and form, that they are connected with the wall No. 5, supposed to be portion of an Amphitheatre.

If the space to the west of foundation No. 13 were also excavated, it would determine the shape and character of this portion of the site, as the ground slopes considerably from the footpath marked on the Plan to the stream, and most probably was cultivated for gardens.

After these examinations had been completed, all the excavations were filled up, as it was necessary to restore the land to the tenant for cultivation, but an accurate survey has been made of the field, and the positions determined of all the points of interest, and of the foundations, so as to admit of their being re-opened without difficulty.

I must now allude to the various objects found in the field, and as to which I remarked briefly in my former letter.

First, as to Coins. Altogether more than eleven hundred have been collected since the work was commenced, and of these perhaps a third or more are illegible. The greater proportion are of third-brass, but there are some in large-brass, of value, and in excellent preservation, of Germanicus, Alexander Severus, Antoninus, Constantius, Diocletian; and a great many smaller ones, which are good and in excellent condition, of the Constantines, Constantius, Helena, Theodora, Constans, Carausius, Allectus, Flavius Victor, Valens, Arcadius, Honorius, Theodosius, &c.; proving that the Romans retained possession of their station at Wycomb to the last moment of their stay in Britain.

It is also worthy of remark, that in the edition of *Antoninus Itinerarium Britanniarum*, by the Rev. P. Reynolds, 1799, dedicated by him to William (Bennett) Lord Bishop of Cloyne, he inserts "Sýreford" in his Map of England, and thus alludes to it in the list of "towns where Roman antiquities have been found:"—

“Syreford, Gloucestershire, near Cheltenham.

“Coins produced in abundance.

“BISHOP OF CLOYNE.”

A reference to the Preface shews that the Bishop of Cloyne supplied much information to the Editor, and that it was his Lordship's custom to make frequent tours for antiquarian researches, and in one of these he must personally have visited Syreford, which is synonymous with Wycomb, being the designation of the hamlet in which it is situated, of the ford of the stream near it, and of a small Inn, now a farm-house, which stands on its very border. Many thousand coins must have been found on the spot since the Bishop's period.

Secondly, articles in iron, bronze, &c. Of these great numbers have been discovered: in iron—Spearheads, sacrificing and other knives, axes, manacles, strigils, keys, part of a saddle, rings, nails, buckles, and other large and small objects.

In bronze: a pair of compasses, fibulæ, styli, rings, armillæ, torques, pins, and various small ornaments.

In glass: some very good specimens of different sorts, beads, and other small articles.

Part of a broken statue, sculptured stones, probably Roman, and others of various descriptions, with a rounded pebble hammer, possibly British.

Thirdly, flints in considerable quantities, some of them large and worked, and others in small flakes, indisputable evidence of early British occupation.

Fourthly, pottery in very large quantities, mostly common, but some of good forms, and one or two jars which are nearly perfect; also figured Samian, of which some is capable of restoration.

Fifthly, millstones from Andernach, of

which there are some good and nearly perfect specimens, and many boar-tusks, horn-cores, and deer-horns.

There are also several pieces of sculptured stone of ornamental character, and parts of broken columns from the vicinity of the Temple.

I have only further to notice a small oblong hole, No. 29 on the Plan, 2 ft. 6 in. long and 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 1 ft. below the surface, walled all round, except at a portion of the western side, apparently a small place of sepulture. A rude fibula, bones and ashes, and pottery were found in it.

This, Sir, concludes my enumeration of the results of the excavations at Wycomb, and I cannot conclude without expressing my hope, that it may be in your power in an early number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to make a sketch of the Statuette discovered last year, and of which I have already made mention.

It will be for archæologists to determine whether they consider it desirable to promote further researches in this locality. The area is too large for any other than a combined effort for its full investigation.—I am, &c.

W. L. LAWRENCE.

*Sevenhampton Manor,*

*June 2, 1864.*

P.S. I ought to add, that a Bill is now in progress through Parliament for a line of railway over the centre of Wycomb, in embankment. If this is carried, it will necessarily render all further researches impossible in that part of the field after the present year.

[We venture to hope that this very promising site will not be allowed to remain without a thorough investigation.]

#### LAMBETH DEGREES.

SIR,—We forward additional notes on Mr. Stubbs's list of Lambeth Graduates.

*Richard Browne Cheston* (M.D. July 13, 1787) was Surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary. He was author of “*Pathological Observations and Inquiries from the Dissection of Morbid Bodies*,” Glou-

cester, 4to., 1766; and of some medical papers; and died in 1815.

*John Buckner* (LL.D. May 23, 1787) was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1755, M.A. 1765. The fact of his having been a Bishop has not as yet been noted in *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, but we are

informed that the omission will be supplied in the next edition of that work.

*Michael Thomas Becker* [it should be *Becher*] (M.A. Dec. 22, 1787) was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, and took the degree of M.A. in that University in 1789. We suppose that he obtained his M.A. degree at Lambeth, to qualify him for the Head Mastership of the Grammar-school at Bury St. Edmunds, to which he was appointed in 1787. He died in June, 1809.

*Charles Coates* (LL.B. March 7, 1788) was of Caius College, Cambridge, M.B. 1767. He was author of the "History of Reading," a very valuable and interesting work, and died April 7, 1813. In Hutchins's Dorsetshire (iv. 405) he is designated M.A. This appears to be an error.

*John Ford* (M.D. March 8, 1788) published "Three Letters on Medical Subjects, addressed to the Rev. Gilbert Ford." Lond., 8vo., 1803.

*Thomas Hey* (D.D. July 19, 1791) a native of London, was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1749-50, M.A. 1753. He became a Canon of Rochester in 1788, and died in Nov. 1807, being, it is said, in the ninetieth year of his age. If that statement be correct, he came to College after the usual period.

*Efolliot Herbert Walker Cornewall* (D.D. Jan. 9, 1793) was Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780. He was translated from the see of Bristol to that of Hereford, 1803, and to Worcester in 1808, and died Sept. 5, 1831.

*Francis Randolph* (D.D. May 11, 1795) was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780. He became a Canon of Bristol in 1791, and died June 14, 1831, æt. 76.

*John Luxmoore* (D.D. June 30, 1795) was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783. He was Bishop of Bristol 1807, of Hereford 1808, of St. Asaph 1815, and died Jan. 21, 1830.

*William Cole* (D.D. June 30, 1795) was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781. He became a

Prebendary of Westminster in 1792, and died Sept. 23, 1806. He was an accomplished scholar and antiquary.

*John Pretyma* (D.D. July 17, 1795) was Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781. He became Archdeacon of Lincoln and Prebendary of Lincoln and Norwich, and died June 10, 1817, æt. 64.

*Henry Ingles* (D.D. Dec. 19, 1796) was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1772, M.A. 1775. He was for some time Head Master of Macclesfield School, and became Head Master of Rugby School 1794, resigning that office in 1806. In that year he became Rector of Upper Hardres, Kent, and had also in 1815 the Rectory of Easton, Hants. His death occurred in 1826.

*John Moore* (LL.B. April 24, 1797) son of John Moore, M.A., Rector of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, was elected from Merchant Taylors' School to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1759, proceeding B.A. 1763. He was Minor Canon and Sacrist of St. Paul's, a priest of the Chapel Royal, Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, Rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, and Langdon Hills, Essex; and served the office of President of Sion College in 1800 and subsequent years. His publications prove him to have been a good Biblical scholar and antiquary. He died at Langdon, June 16, 1821, æt. 79.

*Samuel Ryder Weston* (D.D. Dec. 15, 1798) was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1767, M.A. 1770, B.D. 1778. He was Rector of Little Hempston, Devon, 1784, Canon of Canterbury 1788—1799, Prebendary of St. Paul's 1798, Rector of Kelshall, Hertfordshire, 1805, and of Therfield, in the same county, 1812. He died about the end of 1821.

*Nicolas Waite Robinson* (M.A. March 8, 1799) was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777, and in that year became Fellow of Peterhouse. He was Vicar of Bodenham, Herefordshire, 1799, and died Nov. 18, 1842, aged 91.

*Hon. George Pelham* (D.D. Jan. 27, 1803) was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in right of nobility, 1787. He was trans-

lated from the see of Bristol to that of Exeter in 1807, and to the see of Lincoln 1820. He died Feb. 7, 1827.

*Charles Ekins* (M.A. June 27, 1803) was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1803. He became a Prebendary of Salisbury in August, 1803, and died in 1826.

*Robert Darby* [it should be *Darley*] *Waddilove* (D.D. Jan. 21, 1804) was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1759, M.A. 1762. He was a good antiquary, and died Aug. 18, 1828.

*Jehoshaphat Mountain* (D.D. Oct. 8, 1804). We take him to have been Salter Jehoshaphat Mountain, who proceeded B.A. 1793, at Caius College, Cambridge. He was Rector of Montreal, and Polden in Essex, and Official for the Province of Lower Canada. His death occurred at Montreal, April 10, 1817.

*Samuel Henley* (D.D. Jan. 14, 1806), an eminently learned orientalist, was sometime Professor of Moral Philosophy at the College of Williamsburg, in Virginia, subsequently Assistant at Harrow School, Rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and Principal of the East India College, Hertford. He died Dec. 29, 1815.

*Thomas Day* (M.D. Aug. 23, 1806) published "Reflections on Dr. Cadogan's Dissertations on the Gout and Chronic Diseases," 8vo., 1772; and "Some Considerations on Different Ways of Removing Confined and Infectious Air, with Remarks on the Contagion in Maidstone Gaol," &c., Maidstone, 8vo., 1785.

*Robert Stanser* (D.D. Dec. 10, 1806), a native of Yorkshire, was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 12, 1779, and proceeded LL.B. in 1789. He died Jan. 23, 1829.

*Thomas Hughes* (D.D. April 7, 1807), the son of a clergyman at Ruthin, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, June 30, 1773. He was B.A. (Chancellor's medallist) 1777, and M.A. 1780. He was sometime sub-preceptor to the three younger sons of George III., was a Canon of Westminster 1793—1807, Rector of Shenley, Hertfordshire, 1797—1801, Rector of

Kilken, Flintshire, 1806, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's 1807, and Rector of Uffington, Berkshire, 1815. He died Jan. 6, 1833, aged 77. We believe his only publication was "The Ascension," a poem which obtained the Seatonian prize in 1780. In the notice of his death in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (ciii. 1, 281), it is erroneously stated that he was of Jesus College, Oxford.

*John Plumtre* (D.D. July 5, 1808) was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780. He became a Canon of Worcester 1787, and Dean of Gloucester April 14, 1808. He died Nov. 26, 1825, aged 72.

*Gerard Valerian Wellesley* (D.D. March 8, 1810) was M.A. in right of nobility as a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1792. He died Dec. 12, 1848, æt. 72. It is observable that his Cambridge degree was taken in the name of *Wesley*.

*Luke Heslop* (D.D. June 14, 1810) was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. (Senior Wrangler) 1764, M.A. 1767, Fellow 1769, B.D. 1775. He obtained good preferment in the Church, and at his death, which occurred June 23, 1825, æt. 87, was Archdeacon of Buckingham, Prebendary of Lincoln and St. Paul's, and Rector of St. Marylebone.

*Henry Dison Gabell* (D.D. Jan. 4, 1811) was Fellow of New College, Oxford, B.A. 1786, but took the degree of M.A. as a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1807. He was sometime Master of Warminster School, became Rector of St. Laurence, Winchester, 1788, and Second Master of Winchester School 1798, and was Head Master from 1810 to 1823. He was Rector of Ashow, Warwickshire, 1812, and of Binfield, Berks., 1820. His death occurred April 18, 1831, aged 67. He published a tract on the Corn Laws, and a sermon, and his correspondence with Dr. Parr is given in the works of the latter, vii. 469—500.

*Charles Burney* (D.D. Aug. 27, 1811). This great classical scholar was admitted M.A. at Cambridge (as a member

of Caius College) by royal mandate 1808. He died Dec. 28, 1817.

*William Preston* (M.A. Sept. 19, 1812) was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, Rector of Bulmer, Yorkshire, 1806, Prebendary of Bilton in the church of York 1812, and Vicar of Sculcoates, near Hull, 1815. We believe he is still living.

*Henry Fardell* (M.A. March 11, 1819) was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. His Lambeth degree was probably given to qualify him for a canonry at Ely, to which he was admitted June 14, 1819. He was also Vicar of Waterbeach and Wisbeach St. Peter. He died March 26, 1854, aged 59.

*Jehoshaphat Mountain* (D.D. June 20, 1820). He took the degree of B.A. in 1810, at Trinity College, Cambridge (by the name of George Jehoshaphat Mountain), became Bishop of Quebec in 1836, and died Jan. 8, 1863.

*Christopher Hodgson* (M.A. July 22, 1820), a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, was of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1794. He was Rector of Marholm, Northamptonshire, Chaplain to Earl Fitzwilliam, a magistrate for the soke of Peterborough, and died at Castor, near Peterborough, March 11, 1849, æt. 90.

*James Rumsey* (M.D. July 21, 1824). One of the name, who practised at Agmondesham, Bucks., was author of "Case of a Compound Dislocation of the Tibia and Fibula" (1794), in "Med. Facts," v. 44; but he died Feb. 27, 1824, æt. 71, and is buried at Agmondesham, in the church whereof is a marble tablet to his memory.

*Charles Mansfield Clarke* (M.D. Dec. 21, 1827). This celebrated physician took the degree of M.A. as a baronet at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1842.

*William Hodge Mill* (D.D. Dec. 30, 1828). This eminent divine, who was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; took the degree of D.D. in that University by royal mandate in 1829. He was not Professor of Hebrew till 1848.

*Joseph Hemington Harris* (D.D. Aug. 19, 1829). He is a native of Middlesex, and after being educated at St. Paul's School, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, July 9, 1817, but migrated to Clare Hall, where he proceeded B.A. 1822, being subsequently elected a Fellow of that College, and commencing M.A. 1825. He was formerly Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, and is now Perpetual Curate of Tor Mohun with Cockington, Devonshire.

*George Walter Wrangham* (M.A. Aug. 24, 1829) was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. in that University 1831. He was Rector of Thorpe Bassett, Yorkshire, 1828, and Vicar of Ampleforth, in the same county, 1829. He died at Aston Clinton, Bucks., Oct. 24, 1855, æt. 52.

*Thomas Carr* (D.D. Sept. 12, 1832), a native of Yorkshire, was admitted sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, June 10, 1809, aged 21, and proceeded B.A. 1813. He was Bishop of Bombay 1836—1851, and died Sept. 5, 1859, aged 71.

*George Wallace* (M.A. Dec. 29, 1832) was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, and commenced M.A. in that University 1836. He is, we believe, Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury, to which office he was appointed in 1833.

*Richard Hodgson* (M.A. Dec. 19, 1834) was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1835, and M.A. 1843. He was Perpetual Curate of Hutton Roof, Westmoreland, and died March 1, 1858.

*George Heathcote* (M.A. March 30, 1835), son of John Heathcote, Esq., of Conington, born there Jan. 11, 1811, after being educated at Eton, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1828, and proceeded B.A. 1833. He is now a Rural Dean and Rector of Conington and Steeple Gidding, Huntingdonshire. To each of these benefices he was presented in 1835.

*John Richardson Major* (D.D. Feb. 1, 1838) was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1827. He is Head

Master of King's College School, London, and editor and author of various classical and educational works.

*Frederick William Trevannion* (M.A. Aug. 11, 1845) was Incumbent of Whitby from 1843 to 1853. He published "Twelve Sermons on the Historical Chapters of the Book of Genesis," Lond., 12mo., 1847, two other sermons, a lec-

ture on education, and the "Teacher's Assistant," 1847. He died in London May 1, 1855, aged 45.

*Thomas Dealtry* (D.D. Feb. 6, 1846) was of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1829. He became Bishop of Madras 1849, and died March 4, 1861.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

*Cambridge.*

### LAMBETH DEGREES.

SIR,—The observations which have lately appeared in your Magazine concerning Lambeth degrees have induced me to invite the attention of your correspondents to the following questions, and to offer a few additional remarks upon this interesting subject.

1. When the Archbishop of Canterbury confers the degree of M.A. upon a layman, is any subscription required; and if so, what? All persons proceeding to the degree of M.A. in the University of Oxford must subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Three Articles of Canon 36.

2. Is the recipient of a Lambeth degree subjected to any examination as a test of his qualifications; and if so, what is the nature of the examination?

3. What is the usual cost of obtaining Lambeth degrees in the different faculties?

4. By what authority does a clergyman who has received a degree from the Archbishop, but who is not a graduate of a University, wear, during the public service of the Church, a University hood? The 58th Canon enjoins that "Such ministers as are graduates shall wear upon their surplices such hoods as by the orders of the Universities are agreeable to their degrees, which no minister shall wear (being no graduate) under pain of suspension. Notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for such ministers as are not graduates to wear upon their surplices, instead of hoods, some decent tippet of black, so it be not silk." It is deserving of note that, when the Canons of 1604 allude to hoods, it is in connection with the degrees granted

by the Universities; they do not recognise the Lambeth degrees: this remark applies also to the first Prayer-book of Edward VI., 1549. The formularies of the Church do not contain any recognition of the Archbishop's power to dispense with the observance of any of the Canons, except the granting of a faculty for a person to be ordained deacon before he be twenty-three years of age. The 41st Canon limits licences for plurality of benefices in the following words:—"No licence or dispensation for the keeping of more benefices with cure than one, shall be granted to any, but such only as shall be thought very well worthy for his learning, and very well able and sufficient to discharge his duty; that is, who shall have taken the degree of a Master of Arts at the least in one of the Universities of this realm, and be a public and sufficient preacher licensed." From the language of this Canon it is evident that the possessor of merely a Lambeth degree is not entitled to the privilege.

In conclusion, allow me to remark that the degrees conferred by the Universities are published in the newspapers, and as there would appear to be no valid reason why those granted by the Archbishop should not be made known, it is hoped your correspondent will favour your readers with the remainder of the list of the degrees which he has obtained from the Faculty Office, and complete the table by carrying it down to the present time.

I am, &c. LAICUS.

*Manchester, June 14, 1864.*

## THE PROVOSTSHIP OF WELLS.

SIR,—In your number for February last (p. 236), Mr. Mackenzie Walcott has offered a solution of what he terms “an unaccountable difficulty experienced at the Somerset Archæological Society’s meeting in explaining the nature of the office of Provost at Wells.” I wish, late as it is, to re-open the matter, partly because I think the solution a very inadequate one, partly because the real solution seems likely to throw some light on the very obscure history of our cathedral establishments.

The “difficulty” was Mr. Freeman’s. In his sketch of the history of the Chapter he quoted Godwin’s account of the foundation of Bishop Giso, his augmentation of the number of canons, his erection of a cloister, and appointment of a provost. When Bishop Robert re-assembled the canons after their dispersion by John of Tours, who had plundered their estate and demolished their cloister, and the Chapter took its present form under the presidency of a Dean, Mr. Freeman noticed that the provostship still survived (it was not in fact suppressed till 1547), and it was this “continuance of the provost founded by Bishop Giso alongside of Bishop Robert’s Dean,” which appeared to him “an anomaly.” “So far as he knew, where there was a provost he was the head of the Chapter . . . it was hard to see what the duties of the provost could be after the foundation of a deanery and subdeanery.” Mr. Mackenzie Walcott replies (following Ducange) that the provost might be either head of the Chapter, or, as here, a mere officer of it, whose business it was to take care of the Chapter property and pay their due stipends to the prebendaries. “At Wells his duties consisted in paying £100 to fifteen prebendaries of Combe and their vicars, and £20 to the vicars of St. Mary and St. Martin’s chapels, he himself being the first prebendary of Combe without cure.”

This is a very sufficient answer to

Mr. Freeman’s doubts about the existence of a provost who was not head of the Chapter, but it nowise touches his real difficulty as to the relation of the earlier to the later provostship. Was the rent-collector of the fourteenth century a mere continuation of the “governor” of the eleventh? If so, how came his position to suffer so great a change; if not, when was he founded, and why is no mention made of the recreation of the office? The truth is, Mr. Walcott has rendered all “solution” of the matter impossible by following Godwin (as Godwin has followed the Canon of Wells) in supposing the earlier provost to have been a “governor” at all, or to have occupied in the foundation of Bishop Giso a position similar to that of the dean in the foundation of Bishop Robert.

The key of the whole question lies, I think, in the hint thrown out by Mr. Stubbs, one of the few whose hints are worth other men’s treatises, at the close of my paper on Bishop Giso. He pointed out that Giso described his reforms as effected “ad modum patriæ meæ,” that he was a Lorrainer, “Hasbaniensis incolæ,” and that Chrodegang, the famous author of a Rule for Canons, was a native of Hasbain too. It was possible therefore, he suggested, that in his foundation for canons Giso followed the Rule of Chrodegang. The little we can gather about that foundation goes, I think, to support this suggestion. The Rule (it may be found in Hardouin, Concil., iv. 1181) was very loose and simple; the canons merely submitted to celibacy and a common life in the cloister whence laymen and women were excluded. Their government was in the hands of the bishop and archdeacon, or, in their absence, of an officer called *primicerius*, whose station and duties seem in later ages to have varied very greatly (see Ducange), but whose position in Chrodegang’s Rule is evidently far inferior to that of the bishop and archdeacon. His

name is never mentioned without one of theirs preceding it; indeed, he seems to have occupied a position little superior to that of the *custos ecclesiæ*, or the *ostiarius*, with whom (as in the phrase “*episcopus vel archidiaconus vel quilibet tunc præesse videtur*”) he is sometimes blended. The special section about him gives no information as to his duties or the mode of his appointment, but a later reading both in the heading and text of the section substitutes for the word *primicerius* the new title of *præpositus*.

If with this change of the *primicerius* into the provost we suppose Giso to have imposed the Rule of Chrodegang on his canons, his own account, given in the singular autobiography preserved in the *Historiola de Primordiis Episcopatus Somersetensis* (edited by Mr. Hunter for the Camden Society), pp. 17, 19, becomes intelligible:—

“*Ecclesiam sedis meæ perspicuius esse mediocrem, clericos quoque quattuor vel quinque absque claustro et refectorio esse ibidem, voluntarium me ad eorum astruxi ad instauracionem . . . eorum numerum adauxi, et quos publice vivere et inhoneste mendicare necessariorum inopia antea coegerat, canonicali ditatos instruxi obedientiâ. Claustum vero et refectorium et dormitorium illis præparavi, et omnia quæ ad hæc necessaria et competentia fore cognovi ad modum patriæ meæ laudabiliter advocaui; unum vero ex ipsis, Isaac nomine, velut præ ceteris ætate et sensu ministerio idoneum unanimis elegerunt, qui bonis eorum exterioribus curam impenderet et interius fratribus.*”

The last words, while they supply the information as to the duties of the provost on which the Rule is silent, might have saved Mr. Walcott and Mr. Freeman from the error into which the Canon of Wells led Bishop Godwin. The provost was not appointed by the bishop, but elected by the canons: he did not occupy the position of the later dean, his principal duty was then, as it remained till the provostship was suppressed, the care of the capitular estate. Giso tells us nothing more about the “care for the brethren within,”

which he combined with this chief charge; if however, as we suppose, the canons lived under Chrodegang’s Rule, he would act as the deputy of the real “governors,” the bishop and archdeacon, in their occasional absence. But considering how the “outer care” of the property and the “inner care” of the brethren are coupled together, the latter duty seems hardly to have been more than that which the provosts discharged till their suppression, that of paying the canons their due annual stipends from the rents of the estates.

However this be, the provost’s chief business is what Giso puts first, “*qui bonis eorum exterioribus curam impenderet,*” these ‘goods’ being the estate reserved “*ad usum canonicorum,*” as distinct from what pertained “*ad episcopi dominium.*” (*Historiola*, p. 21.) The distinction came clearly out in the time of Giso’s successor, John de Villula, for while he enriched the bishopric he plundered the estate of the canons. Their cloister was destroyed, and they were for the next half century forced to live “*cum populo communiter,*” as before Giso’s day. The words of the *Historiola* are noteworthy:—

“*Partem reddituum ecclesiæ Wellensis contra canones distraxit, et Heldeberto dapifero suo distribuit redditus ecclesiæ equiperantes 30 libras et altra.*”

The estate descended by inheritance to Heldebert’s son, John, and with it the provostship:—

“*Johannes vero Archidiaconus terras quas pater suus obtinuerat per hereditatem et preposituram canonicorum nihilominus sibi usurpaverat.*”—*Histor.*, p. 22.

John is called “*Johannes Præpositus*” by the author of the *Historiola*, and he paid each of the canons sixty shillings annually, so that the so-called “spoliation” seems to have consisted simply in the dispersion of the canons, their provost retaining the capitular estate as his own, on condition of paying the usual annual stipend to each. The other titles by which John is known, “*John the Archdeacon,*” “*John the Archdeacon*

and Provost," have some interest if we connect them at all with the position of the provost and archdeacon under the bishop in Chrodegang's rule. In the absence of the bishop, and the bishops now resided constantly at Bath, all authority over the canons would rest in him who combined the provostship with the archdeaconry. Be this so or no, John, supported by Bishop Roger of Salisbury, foiled all Bishop Godfrey's efforts to wrest the provostship from him, and it was not till the accession of Bishop Robert that, being seized with mortal sickness, he charged Reginald, his brother and heir, to desist from holding the canons' lands. Reginald at once repaired to Bath and resigned them into the hands of Bishop Robert, and matters then returned to the position in which they stood previously to the foundation of Bishop Giso. I may as well mention here, for the sake of completeness, that on the accession of Henry II. the nephews of Reginald claimed the provostship as their inheritance in the King's Court, and after long dispute the quarrel had to be settled by a compromise.

Bishop Robert, acting under the advice of Henry of Winchester, resolved to restore Giso's foundation on a different model. He at once began to rebuild the chapter-house and cloister, dormitory, refectory, infirmary; and while these preparations were going on he increased the stipend of the canons to £100 a-year. Of this re-organization of the Chapter we have two accounts:—"Decanatum etiam in ecclesiâ constituit," says the *Historiola*, p. 25, "et decanum et præcentorem primos ordinavit;" while the Canon of Wells (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 561) says, "Ordinavit in ecclesia Wellensi Decanum et subdecanum, Præcentorem et succentorem, Thesaurarium et cancellarium." In the first and earlier account the dean and precentor seem to include their subordinates, the subdean and succentor of the later story; and thus the dean and subdean of Bishop Roger's foundation answering to the bishop in Giso's, pre-

centor and succentor occupying the place of the archdeacon, the provost would occupy in the later foundation, where he follows the succentor, the same position in effect as he occupied in the old. His office is not mentioned among those created by Bishop Robert, because no change had been made in it, it simply went on as before. The hereditary character which it had for a time assumed ceased of course with the resignation of Reginald, and the resumption of any "interior cura" (if indeed there were any beyond the payment of stipends which still continued) was rendered needless by the perpetual residence of the dean. The provost therefore remained simply administrator of the capitular estate, and it seems possible that the office remained Reginald's, in spite of his resignation, and promotion to a higher post. For,—

"Præcentor ecclesia Wellensis effectus est, episcopo donante ei præcentoriam et præbendam et totum manerium de *Combe* cum pertinentiis." (*Historiola*, p. 24.)

Now the duties of the provost in the fourteenth century "consisted" (I quote Mr. Walcott) "in paying £100," the very sum as increased by Bishop Roger, "to fifteen prebendaries of *Combe* and their vicars . . . he being the first prebendary of *Combe*." May it be that this manor of *Combe* formed the *then* capitular estate which thus remained, as the original *præpositura* in the hands of the original *præpositus*; while other estates as they came in were formed into later provostships existing side by side with the earlier, like that of *Wynesham* noticed by Mr. Walcott?

It is plain, however, that much light may be thrown on this and other points, and many errors corrected in this sketch of mine, by any one possessed of local knowledge or acquainted with the Chapter records. I shall have effected all I wish if I draw the attention of such as Mr. Serel to this very interesting subject.—I am, &c.,

JOHN RICHARD GREEN.

*St. Peter's, Stepney.*

## HEWITT, HEWETT, HUET, OR HEWYT FAMILY.

SIR,—I am, as I have been for some years past, collecting materials for the compilation of a series of *tested* and *proved* pedigrees of the above-named families<sup>a</sup>, and biographical notices of the worthies of the name,—in fact, a history of the house,—and I am anxious to put myself in communication with anybody and everybody who can and will kindly furnish me information. Any person bearing the name whom I may have overlooked, who will send me particulars, or traditions of his descent, will much oblige me; and I shall feel deeply indebted to any gentleman who, being aware of the occurrence of the name among his records (title-deeds, manorial proceedings, &c.), will favour me with extracts and particulars; or to any amateur genealogists, or antiquaries, or clergymen, who will communicate to me any particulars from obituaries in old magazines or newspapers (I have all from the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE), lists of, or extracts from, wills, marriage licences, parish registers, transcripts of same, State Paper or other Record Offices:

no matter how trivial the information may seem, I shall feel obliged for it. At present I am desirous to obtain genealogical extracts from the following wills:—

William Hewett, cloth-worker, obiit June, 1599, buried at St. Paul's.

John, obiit 1602.

Sallomon, or Solomon, obiit 1603.

Francis, obiit 1587.

And if any reader of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE who frequents Doctors' Commons will kindly furnish me with them, I shall be very much obliged, and will gladly reimburse any expense involved by the search. As this is a matter of private and not public interest, I append my address,

J. F. N. H.

*Velindre House, Grevine,  
Haverfordwest.*

[We beg to commend the above letter to the attention of our readers. A reference to the paper above cited will shew how competent Mr. H. is to make the best use of any information with which he may be favoured.]

## SOME ACCOUNT OF ST. CHAD'S WELL AND BAPTISTERY, NEAR LICHFIELD.

SIR,—On page 4 of a professed account of Croyland Abbey, from the MSS. and drawings of the Rev. W. Stukeley, the following notices occur: "6 Oct., 1736. I found out St. Chad's cell, or hermitage, or oratory, at St. Chad's church, by Lichfield. It was on the north-west side of the church and steeple. It was pulled down but a few years ago. St. Chad's well is by it.—W. S." "The traces of this building may still be seen on the wall of the church. The old stone well has recently been destroyed, and a summer-house-looking place built over the water.—J. M. G." The account of Croyland was printed at Ashby, Leicestershire, in the year 1856.

First, as to the Oratory, it must be

understood that Chad came to Lichfield in the year 669; on which occasion, as one of his early companions informed Bede, "he here built for himself a habitation not far from the church;" and this habitation contained an oratory. But both church and oratory must have been of very humble character, and speedily erected; because, though Chad lived only two years and a half at his Stow, yet Bede records Chad's habit of constantly resorting to the oratory for some undefined time before his death. A week before this event, the good Bishop was alone at prayer when he heard such unusual noise overhead as induced him to call in Owin, who happened at the time to be working out of doors, while his "companions were gone to the church." Chad then said to

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., June, 1861, p. 678, *et seq.*

Owin, "Make haste to the church, and cause our seven brothers to repair hither, and do you come with them."

Now, when it is remembered that Chad was educated by Irish missionaries, and that he spent a "long" time in Ireland for the purpose of study, it may readily be granted that the church erected by Bishop Chad at Lichfield was built "after the manner of the Irish: not of stone, but of oak, and covered with reeds." So that to unveil the innocence of those "antiquarians" who imagine that St. Chad's oratory formed part of the St. Chad's church built more than seven hundred years after his death, would be sheer waste of words.

Secondly, as to the Well. The accounts given of it in the sixteenth century by Leland and Stow are identical. They describe it as "a spring of pure water, where is seen a stone in the bottom of it, on the which, some say, St. Chad was wont to stand naked in the water, and pray. At this stone Chad had his oratory." (See Harwood's "History of Lichfield," pp. 300 and 509.) Whatever the well might have been originally, it had, by the year 1833, degenerated into a most undignified puddle, more than six feet deep: there was not any outlet, as pictured by Stukeley, for escape of water; the brook was not, as in the drawing, close to the well; and instead of running, as drawn by romance, from W. to E., it ran, as nature drew it, from S. to N.

The well is situated at a place called Littleworth: a name which means 'the little meadow.' And from two men of far-advanced age, in the year 1833, I learned that the supply of clear water around the well had become much lessened by the drainage of the lower meadows, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. At all events, by the date first named here, the well-basin had become filled up with mud and filth; and on the top of this impurity a stone had been placed, which was described by the sight-showers as the identical stone on which St. Chad used to kneel and pray!

For my own part, hoping by means of a public subscription to procure a new supply of water for the site of the ancient baptistery,—a once venerated spot, whence the heart of Saxon England had become civilized through the medium of Christianity,—I endeavoured to exclude the surface water of the old

marsh land from the well, because of this surface water being loaded with ochre: and, as a feeder for the well, a supply of clear water was carefully obtained from the rock, at a moderate distance; for close to the well a running sand became an impediment to the work. Over the well an octagonal building was erected with a Saxon-headed doorway, and a stone roof surmounted by a plain Latin cross; and the considerate author of "Impressions of England," second edition, New York, 1856, at the commencement of his observations, having "paid a visit" to "the well of St. Chad," was pleased also to pay a compliment, which was some consolation to me under the severe blow then so recently inflicted by the Leicestershire censor.

It being the received opinion that St. Chad used the well at his Stow for a baptistery, I may add, that the tradition is borne out by the fact, that when a drain was cut from the well to the brook in the year 1842, the clearest proof was found of a paved causeway having at one time extended in that direction, as if an intended road to the church. And as we have also a tradition about St. Chad kneeling on a large stone at prayer, I may, with your permission, on some future occasion give an account of a large stone font not long since discovered near certain old foundations in the cathedral, which were examined throughout by Mr. John Hamlet and myself only. The font, the contents of the font, and the pillar close to it, and immediately under the ancient site of the wooden shrine described by Bede, afforded unmistakable evidence of great care in depositing the font and its contents.

Of once-attempted means of establishing a supply of a chalybeate water containing a large proportion of free carbonic acid, and traces of iodine and bromine, at Stow, I say nothing particular, because such attempts proved labour in vain. But let us draw a veil over the errors of the past, and hope that some future generation will duly estimate the value of a natural blessing near St. Chad's Well.

My references to Bede's *Eccl. History* are book iii. ch. 4, 17, 25; and book iv. ch. 3.

I am, &c.,

JAMES RAWSON, M.D.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius, De Consolatione Philosophiæ: with a literal English Translation, Notes, and Glossary.* By the Rev. SAMUEL FOX, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of Morley, Derbyshire. (London: H. G. Bohn. 12mo., 398 pp.)—This is among the best and most interesting volumes of Mr. Bohn's Antiquarian Library,—well edited and translated by one of our oldest and best Anglo-Saxon scholars. It combines the wisdom and experience of Boethius and Alfred,—two of the greatest men of their times, the former of the fifth century, and the latter of the ninth.—Boethius was a noble Roman, a statesman and a philosopher. The most celebrated of his numerous works is that now before us, in the translation of King Alfred. Boethius was most unjustly cast into prison by Theodoric the Great. Though in prison and deserted by the world, he preserved his vigour and composure of mind, and wrote this admirable book, which was so popular in the middle ages, that few have passed through a greater number of editions in almost all languages. It is an imaginary conversation between the author and philosophy personified, who endeavours to console and soothe him in his affliction. Our King Alfred was so interested in this work, and derived so much consolation from it, that he determined to translate it into Anglo-Saxon—the English of his day—for the use of his people. There is reason for believing it to be the first work of Alfred, and written about the year 888. It cannot be doubted that Alfred was the translator, for the fact is not only stated in the preface, but a detail of the mode of translating is given. The preface to the Anglo-Saxon version thus

begins:—"King Alfred was translator of this book, and turned it from book Latin into *English* [of bec Ledene on *Englisc*] as it is now done. Sometimes he set word for word, sometimes meaning for meaning." The most striking feature of Alfred's version is, however, his frequent departure from the Latin of Boethius. He omits or abridges some parts, and amplifies others to so great a degree, by his own remarks and illustrations, as to give an animated view of his own opinions, his feelings and experience. They are often little less than practical essays on the various subjects introduced by Boethius.

This version of King Alfred was first printed in 8vo., Oxford, 1698, edited by Christopher Rawlinson; it was afterwards published by Combe and Son of Leicester in 1829, with a revised text, and an English translation on the opposite page by J. S. Cardale; but the Metres were omitted. The only complete edition is that by Mr. Fox, published this year. It contains the whole of Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version, both in prose and verse, with the various readings, at the foot of each page, so ample as to include every word in the only two ancient MSS. now existing. The Anglo-Saxon is on the left-hand page, and the literal translation opposite, on the right, in good, nervous, Saxon English. The Metres are accompanied with a free metrical English version by Martin F. Tupper, D.C.L., in measures best adapted to the varying subjects, and with such spirit and power as can scarcely be surpassed. Altogether, this edition of Alfred's Boethius is the work of a ripe scholar, and does equal credit to the talent, the learning, and the taste of Mr. Fox.

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*Syntax and Synonyms of the Greek Testament.* By WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A., late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, recently of King's College, London. (Rivingtons.)—Without entering on the thorny path of Biblical criticism, we may yet heartily recommend this excellent and scholar-like work. Mr. Webster's former publications have shewn his qualifications for dealing with the sacred text, and he speaks as one having authority. Hence it is highly satisfactory to learn from him, that much of the German verbal criticism of the New Testament is philologically unsound, and that a real acquaintance with the subject confirms the ordinary interpretation of many passages which men wise only in their own conceit endeavour to explain away. The book is calculated to be highly useful to young men preparing for holy orders, and a candid perusal of it will do more to remove from their minds the clouds of German rationalism than any other exercise that can be prescribed.

*The Arranged as Said Edition of the Book of Common Prayer.* (London, Rivingtons: Derby, Bemrose).—We must express our regret that there should be any class of persons who are so little familiar with the Prayer-book as to need a new arrangement to make it intelligible to them. The name of Messrs. Rivington, however, is a sufficient guarantee for the truth of the assertion in the Advertisement, that no idea of imperfection in our Service-book as ordinarily printed suggested the idea of re-arrangement, but the existence of a well-proved need. Such being the case, the compiler has evidently taken great pains to make the book answer its purpose. The chief feature of the arrangement is placing Morning Prayer at one end of the book and Evening Prayer at the other, whilst the Psalms and the Collects occupy an intermediate position; the latter are furnished with an Index; and other references are occasionally given, by which the whole is simplified as much as possible. The present edition is very neatly printed, with ornamental head and tail-pieces, and initial letters, but others in a cheaper form are announced as in the press.

*Norway: the Road and the Fell.* By CHARLES ELTON, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. (London and Oxford:

J. H. and J. Parker).—Norway is now fast becoming the habitual resort, not only of English sportsmen, but of English ladies, and Mr. Elton has produced a small, unpretending book, which seems well calculated to be of use. A couple of summers' personal exploration, in which he evidently made good use of both ears and eyes, supplemented by a study of the Sagas and of Bishop Pontoppidan's "Natural History," have enabled him to tell several things not commonly known to Englishmen, and likely to induce many of them to follow his footsteps in Central Norway. His opinion of both the country and the people is very favourable, but the latter seem in danger of being deteriorated by the influx of visitors, all of whom are taken to be millionnaires, and are fleeced accordingly.

*The Organ, its Mechanism, Stops, &c., Explained.* By the Rev. HENRY D. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Novello and Co.)—On the very natural supposition that every clergyman takes an interest in the organ of his own church, if nothing more, Mr. Nicholson has issued this pamphlet, which seems to us calculated to be very useful, especially to the incumbents in remote districts, as it imparts, in a plain and practical way, a large amount of information about "the king of instruments." Not only are there descriptions of all its component parts, but specifications are supplied which will enable any one to judge what kind of instrument ought to be furnished for any specific sum, a study of which before giving an order, may save much trouble and disappointment afterwards. Mr. Nicholson also gives intelligible directions for rectifying cipherings and other simple casualties without the necessity of sending for the organ-builder, which will be very acceptable in many cases, and save twenty times the cost of the book in a single year. "The Organ" deserves a wide circulation, and we have little doubt that it will obtain it.

We have just received Mr. Puckle's long-expected *Church and Fortress of Dover Castle*; the cause of the delay, we regret to learn, has been the author's indisposition. We shall notice the work next month in connexion with the new volume of the Kent Archæological Society, in which the same subject is treated by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

AFTER a number of sittings extending from the 25th of April to the 25th of June, the Conference of London broke up on the last-named day, without being able to accommodate the quarrel between Austria and Prussia and Denmark. The war has therefore been resumed by an attack made by the Prussians upon Alsen, but, as yet, neither England, France, nor Sweden has taken any steps in support of Denmark, though in each country a very general expectation prevails that the present state of things cannot long continue.

At home the most noticeable events have been several levées and drawing-rooms held by the Prince and Princess of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty, and the visit of their Royal Highnesses to the University of Cambridge, some details of which are given below.

All through the past month, the news from America has been very meagre, and not at all such as to hold out a hope of a speedy conclusion of the war. Grant's expedition against Richmond proceeds so slowly, that sympathizers with the South conceive it to be in reality abandoned; but the Federals have lately, by the sinking of the "Alabama" off Cherbourg, by the "Kearsarge," achieved a success that is naturally very gratifying to them.

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JUNE 2, 3, 4.

#### *Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the University of Cambridge.*

—On Thursday, the 2nd, a special train left King's Cross Station of the Great Northern Railway at half-past 11, and conveyed the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge to Hitchin, whence the train was brought on to Cambridge over the Great Eastern Company's line. The Prince and Princess of Wales were attended by the Countess of Morton, Lieut.-Gen. Knollys, Lieut.-Col. Keppel, and Mr. Fisher. The Duke of Cambridge was accompanied by Col. the Hon. Jas. Macdonald. Two minutes before the appointed hour, 1 o'clock, the special train drew up at the Cambridge platform, and as the illustrious visitors stepped from the carriage they were received by the Duke of Manchester; and the Cambridge University Corps, who

were under the command of Col. Baker, presented arms. The route to Trinity College, about a mile in length, lay along Hill's-road, turning into Lensfield-road, and thence by Trumpington-street, King's-parade, and Trinity-street, to Trinity College. At the Old Conduit-head, where stands a venerable structure associated with the name of Hobson, the famous carrier and horse-letter of Cambridge, and where a large and prettily-decorated structure had been erected for the accommodation of the Mayor and Town Council, a halt was made for a short time, for the presentation of an address from the Corporate body. The Mayor of Cambridge, Mr. H. H. Harris, stood forward as the first carriage drew up, and led forth his daughter, who had the honour of offering the Princess a magnificent bouquet.

The whole of the route was deco-

rated with flags, evergreens, and banners bearing inscriptions appropriate to the occasion, and throughout their passage the Prince and Princess were heartily greeted. The square of the college was lined with faces anxious to gain something more than a passing glimpse of the royal visitors. On the south side of the square was a daïs, with chairs of state, and here, amid the utmost enthusiasm of undergraduates, and cheers from the Volunteer Corps, who raised their caps aloft upon their rifles, the Prince received an address from the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University. As soon as the procession, closing with the officers of the Cambridge Town Volunteer Corps, had withdrawn, the University Volunteers, who meanwhile had packed themselves away in the closest column known to military art, advanced in line as to the centre, with both flanks thrown forward in front so as to form, when the word was given to halt and front, a hollow square about the platform. Her Royal Highness in person then proceeded to deliver a very valuable list of prizes. Lient.-Colonel Baker had the honour of receiving, in the first instance, the challenge cup given by the Prince of Wales, and Captain Ross (to whom two cups were presented for successive victories), Lieutenant Bazeley, Ensign France, and other members of the corps were similarly presented with prizes won in recent competitions. When the distribution had terminated, the Volunteers took up a new formation and marched past, after which the distinguished party upon the platform re-entered Trinity Lodge, and partook of some refreshment before proceeding to the Senate-house. On the platform of the Senate-house were placed chairs for the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished personages. As is their wont, the undergraduates occupied the time previous to the arrival of the royal visitors by giving expression to their opinions on public men and current events. Lord Palmerston had not entered the house when his name was

first uttered, but soon afterwards his Lordship entered by the doctors' entrance, and as soon as he was recognised the enthusiasm of the undergraduates and even of other gentlemen present again burst forth, and was continued for some minutes, during which time the noble Premier walked across the platform, and, after bowing repeatedly in acknowledgment of the plaudits by which he was greeted, took a seat by the side of Earl Granville, on the left of the platform, every eye still fixed upon him.

The Princess of Wales entered the Senate-house shortly before 3 o'clock, accompanied by Col. the Hon. Jas. Macdonald and Lady Affleck (the wife of the Rev. Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity.) Her Royal Highness had changed her travelling costume, which was entirely of black, and now, though the robe and bonnet were of that colour, wore a light-coloured mantle. The entire house rose as her Royal Highness walked to her seat, and cheer upon cheer came, not only from the undergraduates, but from the entire assemblage, during which time her Royal Highness stood gazing at the novel scene, and gently inclining in acknowledgment of the plaudits. In a few minutes afterwards the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge arrived, accompanied by Lord Harris. The applause which had greeted his Royal Highness's consort was redoubled as he entered, and for some minutes the building rang again with the shouts uttered from all quarters. Silence was at length restored, and was then broken by some one calling out, "Three cheers for the Queen"—a mark of loyalty which was enthusiastically responded to, and was acknowledged by the Prince of Wales, who rose and bowed repeatedly. Cheers were again given for Denmark, and the name of the Duke of Cambridge was received with great cordiality. "Prussia" and "Austria" were both groaned at with great earnestness, but a cry which immediately succeeded of "Three cheers for the baby"—evidently an afterthought, and intended for his

Royal Highness Albert Victor of Wales — caused considerable laughter, and drew smiles from his Royal Highness's parents. The Prince of Wales was at this time seated on the right of the Chancellor, with the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and, as well as the Royal Duke, wore the scarlet robes of a doctor over a general's uniform. The Prince advanced, when his hand was taken by the Public Orator, who presented him to the Chancellor, and the honorary degree was conferred on his Royal Highness in the customary manner, and also on the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Hervey, and General Knollys. The proceedings closed at 4 o'clock, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge returned to the Sovereign's apartments. At half-past 6 o'clock the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Cookson) and Mrs. Cookson had the honour of entertaining at dinner in the hall of Peterhouse their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished company. In the evening there was a performance by the members of the A.D.C., at which their Royal Highnesses were present.

On Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended King's College Chapel at 11 o'clock, and afterwards proceeded to the Senate-house, when degrees were conferred on the following distinguished persons:—Earl Granville, the Duke of Manchester, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Eversley, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Leigh, Sir E. B. Lytton, Sir Page Wood, Sir C. Eastlake, Dean Stanley, Mr. Beresford Hope, Dr. Watson, Professor Hoffman, and Professor Wheatstone. The ceremony being over, the Royal party took their departure from the house amidst the most vehement cheering, which was taken up by the crowds outside, and continued almost unbroken along the line of route to King's College. Here they partook of luncheon. Upwards of a hundred guests sat down, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and

Lord Palmerston wearing their scarlet gowns. At 3 o'clock the Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, Earl Granville, Earl of Carnarvon, and Earl Spencer left the banquet-hall, and sauntered slowly across the lawn, accompanied by the Princess and the Duchess of Manchester. The Princess wore a white bonnet and black silk dress. A few minutes afterwards a splendid eight-oared galley, decorated with roses, and the brilliant silk colours of the college to which she belonged flying at her stern, shot from beneath Clare bridge, and passed in splendid style before the Royal party and hundreds of spectators who lined the route on either side. Then followed another, equally well handled and with its full-dress colours flying. Another and another succeeded, until the whole fourteen boats of the University had passed. After having passed, they returned in the same order, and drew up abreast of the tent, and at a signal they, with beautiful precision, stood up in their boats, and, raising their oars, sent forth peal after peal of cheers. The Royal party then entered their carriages, and proceeded across Clare bridge to St. John's, to a grand horticultural *fête*. Here a large and fashionable assemblage awaited their arrival. They were heartily cheered, and after examining the magnificent show, the prizes were delivered to the different competitors.

The duty of entertaining the newly-created Doctors and other distinguished visitors was undertaken by Caius College. About 140 sat down to dinner, and the company included the Duke of Rutland, Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Earl Granville, Marquis Camden, Marquis of Hartington, Lord and Lady Spencer, Lord and Lady Hardwicke and Lady Agneta Yorke, &c. At half-past 7 o'clock a second series of performances was given by the members of the A.D.C., with a success not inferior to that attained on the previous evening; and at 10 o'clock the demonstration at Cambridge in honour of their Royal Highnesses culminated in the ball given by

Trinity College. On Friday night what for the sake of distinction may be called the public portion of the visit to Cambridge ended.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with many members of their suite, escorted by the Duke of Manchester's Mounted Rifles, drove over to Madingley Hall, the residence of Lady King, where the Prince resided during his undergraduate days at Cambridge. Here the Duke of Manchester's corps were put through a series of evolutions before the royal party. The Prince and Princess and the rest of the party then returned to Magdalene College, and took luncheon with the Master. At the railway station every preparation was made to re-

ceive the Prince and Princess. A special train, to which was attached an elegant saloon carriage built by the Great Eastern Company, moved into the station a little after 3 o'clock, and at half-past 3 distant hurrahs and booming of cannon indicated the approach of the Prince and Princess, and a few minutes afterwards they made their appearance on the platform. They were received with a royal salute, the band of the volunteers playing the first bar of "God save the Queen." The train then moved out of the station, amidst the most vehement cheers and waving of hands and handkerchiefs. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and the Earl and Lady Spencer accompanied the royal pair to London.

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## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

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### ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 24. *Congé d'élire* ordered to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. George Davys, late Bishop thereof; the Very Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Dean of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, recommended to be by them elected Bishop of the said see of Peterborough.

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

At the Court at Balmoral, May 24. The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased, by letters patent under her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto George Granville William, Duke of Sutherland, and George William Frederiek, Marquis of Ailesbury, Knights of the said Most Noble Order, and invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if they had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

May 27. The Hon. Richard Edwardes, now

Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Madrid, to be H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Venezuela.

The Hon. William Augustus Curzon Barrington, now Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Vienna, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Senor Don Jorge Guillermo Ewen approved of as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the Republic of Costa Rica.

Denis Donohoe, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Buffalo, to be H.M.'s Consul at New Orleans.

Thomas Fellowes Reade, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Tangier, to be H.M.'s Consul at Cairo.

Horace Philips White, esq., now British Vice-Consul in Cyprus, to be H.M.'s Consul at Tangier.

Dominic Ellis Colnaghi, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Corsica, to be H.M.'s Consul in Cyprus.

Edward Smallwood, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in Corsica.

James Zohrab, esq., now British Consul at Mostar, to be H.M.'s Consul at Berdiansk.

May 31. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knt. and C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

James Watson Sheriff, esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Executive Council

of the Island of Nevis; and John McDonell and James Mill, esqrs., to be Members of the Council of the Island of Grenada.

*June 3.* Joseph Hume Burnley, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Berne, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Copenhagen.

Horace Rumbold, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Berne.

Edward Robert Lytton, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Copenhagen, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens.

*June 7.* Miss Florence Catherine Scymour to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Lucy Caroline Lyttelton, resigned.

Major-Gen. William Marcus Coghlan, of the Royal Artillery, sometime Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Hon. William Stuart, now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Washington, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Constantinople.

Ainslie Grant Duff, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at St. Petersburg, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Don Enrique Fox approved of as Vice-Consul at Plymouth for the Republic of Guatemala.

*June 10.* At the Court at Windsor, the 10th day of June,—Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,—Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to order that H.M.'s Assistant-Inspectors of Schools should have the rank and title of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

The Rev. Charles Francis Routledge, B.A., of King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Chas. William King, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford; the Rev. Geo. French, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge; and the Rev. W. F. Tregarthen, of King's College, London, to be four of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

John Budd Phear, esq., barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

*June 14.* The honour of Knighthood conferred upon William Shee, esq., one of the Judges of H.M.'s Court of Queen's Bench.

Sir Robert Anstruther, bart., to be Lieut. and Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Fife, in the room of James Hay Erskine Wemyss, esq., deceased.

Charles William Franks, esq., to be Colonial Treasurer for the colony of British Columbia.

Sidney Smith Saunders, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Alexandria, to be H.M.'s Consul-General in the Ionian Islands.

George E. Stanley, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Jeddah, to be H.M.'s Consul at Alexandria.

The Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse to be H.M.'s Consul in Zante.

Charles Sebright, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in Cephalonia.

Don Miguel Suarez y Gñanes, approved of as Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Capt. William Roberts approved of as Consul at Glasgow for the Republic of Haiti.

*June 17.* The Hon. Lionel Sackville Sackville West, now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Turin, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Madrid.

Edward Herries, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Turin.

The Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis Eliot, Secretary to H.M.'s late Legation at Rio Janeiro, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Lisbon.

Joseph Hume Burnley, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Copenhagen, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Washington.

Alexander Bower St. Clair, esq., now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, to be H.M.'s Consul at Varna.

Mr. William Scholey approved of as Consul in London for the Republic of Bolivia.

#### MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*May 27. City of Gloucester.*—John Joseph Powell, esq., of St. George's-terr., Regent's-park, London, Recorder of the Borough of Wolverhampton.

## BIRTHS.

*April 12.* At Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Capt. De Vic F. Carey, R.A., a dau.

*April 14.* At Darjeeling, the wife of Major A. H. Paterson, a dau.

*April 17.* At Nassick, Bombay, the wife of John Quentin Davies, esq., Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

*April 19.* At Ninee Tal, N.W.P., India, the wife of Capt. C. S. Thomason, R.E., a son.

*April 21.* At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut.-

Col. H. Landon Thuillier, R.A., and Surveyor-General of India, a son.

*April 22.* At Burnfoot, Ootacamund, the wife of R. Wellesley Barlow, esq., Madras C.S., a son.

*April 25.* At Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Capt. Crockett, commanding H.M.S. "Semi-ramis," a dau.

At Peshawur, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. W. C. B. Ryan, 41st Regt. N.I., a son.

*April 27.* At Constantinople, the wife of Major E. C. Gordon, R.E., a dau.

*April 29.* At Belgaum, the wife of Charles G. H. Ross, esq., 2nd Grenadiers, a dau.

*May 1.* At Caleutta, the wife of George Bright, esq., B.C.S., a son.

*May 4.* At Nynee Tal, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Drummond, a son.

*May 5.* At Montreal, the wife of Major R. Dillon, 30th Regt., a dau.

*May 7.* At Allahabad, the wife of William Chicheley Plowden, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

*May 15.* At Aden, the wife of Capt. Edmund Davidson Smith, 95th Regt., a dau.

*May 17.* At Gibraltar, the wife of Charles Morgan, esq., 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of Col. Geo. Bucknall Shakespear, R.A., a son.

At Minehead, the wife of Gilbert Wray Elliot, esq., of the Bombay C.S., a dau.

*May 18.* At Ireland Island, Bermuda, the wife of William A. Stone, esq., of H.M.'s Royal Naval Establishment, a dau.

*May 19.* At Hauteville, Guernsey, the wife of Col. McGee, a dau.

*May 20.* At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Bache Wright Harvey, a dau.

At College-green, Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Maurice Day, M.A., Head Master of the Cathedral School, a dau.

At Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Degge Wilmot Sitwell, a dau.

*May 22.* In Priory-road, Kilburn, the wife of Sir H. S. Parkes, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul, Shanghai, a dau.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Col. W. H. C. Wellesley, a dau.

At Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Major Sandwith, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Herbert Gall, a dau.

At Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Whelpton, M.A., a dau.

At the Rectory, Drayton Bassett, Tamworth, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Browne, a dau.

At Derby, the wife of Capt. Chas. Yelverton Balguy, a son.

At the Parsonage, Wangford, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Henry Leman Ewen, a dau.

*May 23.* At Conon-house, Ross-shire, Lady Mackenzie of Gairloch, prematurely, a dau.

At Lyme Regis, the wife of Charles George Elers, esq., a dau.

At Preswylfa, Neath, Glamorganshire, the wife of Capt. Herriek Augustus Palmer, a son.

*May 24.* In the Minster Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, a dau.

At St. Barnabas' Parsonage, Kensington, Mrs. Francis Hessey, a dau.

At Haigh Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. John Aldworth, a son.

At Honington, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. S. D. Brownjohn, a dau.

*May 25.* In Dover-st., the Countess of Mexborough, a dau.

At Queen's-gate-terr., the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Du Cane, a son and heir.

In Chester-sq., the wife of James R. Walker, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Shot-hall, Barbados, the wife of Col. A. Ross, Commanding R.E., a son.

At Homerton Parsonage, London, the wife of the Rev. John Godding, a son.

At Barton-house, Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Augustus H. King, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. R. Fowler, a son.

*May 26.* In Oakley-st., Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. R. Frederick L. Blunt, a dau.

At Greenlaw-house, Kirkcudbrightshire, the wife of D. A. Gordon, esq., of Culvennan (late Rifle Brigade), a son.

At St. Paul's School, the wife of the Rev. John Kempthorne, a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Inglis, R.E., a son.

In Hamilton-terr., St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. Constable, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of H. A. R. Alexander, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

At Exmouth, the wife of the Rev. Haviland de Sausmarez, a dau.

At Belsize-park, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Foy, a son.

*May 27.* The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Fitzmaurice, a dau.

At Dolforgan, the wife of R. P. Long, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Morton Eden, R.A., a dau.

At Chacombe Priory, Banbury, the wife of Major Cornwallis, a son.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of Capt. Arthur Burnand, a son.

At Hollington-house, East Woodhay, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Nicholas J. Ridley, a son.

At Broxwood-court, Herefordshire, the wife of R. P. Cox, esq., a son.

At St. Peter's Parsonage, North Shields, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Hicks, a son.

*May 28.* At the Lodge, Great Malvern, Lady Lambert, a son.

In Bryanston-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edward Cooper, a son and dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Le Hardy, a dau.

In Blandford-sq., the wife of D. E. Colnaghi, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul in Cyprus, a dau.

At Limerick, the wife of Capt. G. Spaight, late 9th Regt., a son.

*May 29.* In Montagu-sq., W., the wife of Capt. Aug. Warren, 78th Highlanders, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of the Rev. S. Beal, R.N., a dau.

At Sampford Peverell Rectory, the wife of Capt. Rendall, a dau.

At North Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Every, 75th Regt., a dau.

*May 30.* In Wilton-cresc., the Lady Burghley, a dau.

At Beech Wood, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Farrell, a son.

At the Rectory, Cranham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Charles Rew, a dau.

At Coolmore, Ballyshannon, the wife of Capt. J. G. Tredennick, a son.

At the Vicarage, Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Gray, a dau.

*May 31.* At Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Major James Hastings Toone, a dau.

At Beverstone Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward McLorg, a son.

At Southend, the wife of W. Lyte Stradling, esq., of Roseville, Chilton Polden, and of the Inner Temple, a son.

At East Witton, near Bedale, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Green, a dau.

In Harley-street, the wife of De P. de Pen-theny O'Kelly, esq., 17th Lancers, a dau.

At the Rectory, Layer Breton, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Blow, M.A., a dau.

In the Precinct, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. W. Eycott Martin, Minor Canon of the Cathedral, a dau.

At Innergellie, N.B., the wife of the Rev. F. G. Sandys-Lumsdaine, a son.

*June 1.* At Tottenham, the wife of Francis Cuthbertson, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Second Master of the City of London School, a dau.

At Whitechurch, Glamorganshire, the wife of the Rev. Cyril Stacey, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. F. A. Anley, R.A., a son.

At Alderney, the wife of Capt. Sandilands, R.A., a son.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the wife of Capt. Moody, A.D.C., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, a dau.

*June 2.* At Thurlbear, the wife of the Rev. W. Lance, a son.

At Madresfield Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Munn, a dau.

At the Camp, Colchester, the wife of Captain J. J. Mathew, 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

*June 3.* At West-hill, Jersey, the wife of Colonel C. H. Delamain, C.B., a son.

At Rome, the Baroness de Riederer, dau. of Col. Sir William and Lady Davison, a son.

In Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, the wife of Capt. Horace P. Batcheler, late 73rd Regt., a dau.

At Upper Norwood, the wife of Capt. Jones Parry, of Tyllwyd, Cardiganshire, a dau.

*June 4.* In St. George's-pl., Hyde-park-corner, Lady Southampton, a dau.

At Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. C. C. Chesney, R.E., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. James Leonard Fish, a son.

At Bartlow, Cambs., the wife of Reginald Calvert, esq., 11th P.A.O. Hussars, a son.

At Biddleston, Northumberland, the wife of Walter Selby, esq., a dau.

*June 5.* At Raglan Barracks, Devonport,

the wife of Major Connor, 1st Batt. 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., a dau.

At Christ Church, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Canon Shirley, a son.

At Richmond, the wife of Lieut.-Col. John Davenport Shakespear, a son and heir.

At Peterborough, the wife of Capt. Kettlewell, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

At West Heslerton, York, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Wimbush, a son.

At Edgbaston, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Blissard, a son.

At Friesthorp Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. David Erskine Dewar, a dau.

At St. Julian's, Malta, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Dalton, Malta Protestant College, a dau.

*June 6.* At Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Grey, 37th Regt., a dau.

At Huntley-hall, the wife of the Rev. George Mather, a son.

At Cobham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Loring, a dau.

At Manchester, the wife of Henry E. Roscoe, esq., F.R.S., a son.

At the Lyons, Montgomery, the wife of the Rev. Loftus Gray, a dau.

*June 7.* At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. R. Hawkins Risk, R.N., of Holyhead, a son.

At the Rectory, Manewden, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. H. K. Creed, a son.

At the Vicarage, Fillongley, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph L. Morris, a son.

At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. James Twining, Rector of Little Casterton, a dau.

*June 8.* In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Noel, a son.

At the Court, Wellington, Somerset, the wife of Thomas Fox, esq., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Capt. Spencer, 2nd Queen's Royals, a dau.

At Castle Church, near Stafford, the wife of the Rev. S. J. G. Fraser, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, a son.

*June 9.* In Bruton-st., the Countess Fortescue, a dau.

At Paris, the wife of G. H. Bengough, esq., of the Ridge, Gloucestershire, a dau.

At Modbury Vicarage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Green, a dau.

At the Manor-house, St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, the wife of Lewis Knight Bruce, esq., a son.

*June 10.* In Warwick-sq., the Lady Henrietta D'Eyncourt, a dau.

At Swinton, near Rotherham, the wife of Major E. B. Cooke, a dau.

At Hanbury Mount, Bromsgrove, the wife of W. Filmer Gregory, esq., Lieut. R.N., a dau.

At Stone-pk., Kent, the wife of Thomas Bevan, esq., a dau.

*June 11.* At La Folie, Jersey, the wife of Col. Reginald Edward Knatchbull, R.A., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. E. J. Upton, 26th Cameronians, a son.

At Holkham Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Napier, of twin sons.

*June 12.* At Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, the Lady Isabella Schuster, a dau.

At Meanwood-pk., Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. William Beckett Denison, a dau.

In Ebury-st., the wife of Col. Guise, V.C., a dau.

At Radley Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Robert Gibbings, a dau.

At Pembroke Dock, the wife of Capt. Montagu Barton, 85th Regt., a son.

At Enfield, the wife of Commander James A. Heathcote, late H.M.I.N., a son.

*June 13.* At Rutland-gate, the Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill, a dau.

At Dogmersfield Rectory, Hampshire, the wife of the Rev. Cunningham Foot, Rector of Dogmersfield, a son.

At Manor-house, Burton Bradstock, the wife of John Groves, esq., 18th Hussars, a dau.

At Bideford, North Devon, the wife of Capt. Twynam, late Indian Navy, a son.

At Heytesbury, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Mead, a son.

*June 14.* At Southgate-hill, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Houssemayne du Boulay, Assistant Master of Winchester College, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. W. Hiley, of Thorparch Grange, a son.

*June 15.* At Warblington Rectory, Hants., the wife of Capt. W. B. Fellowes, a dau.

At Claybrooke-hall, Lutterworth, the wife of H. Sholto Douglas, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Loughton, the wife of the Rev. John Whitaker Maitland, a son.

The wife of the Rev. C. W. Ross, Greetham Rectory, a son.

*June 16.* At the Rectory, Wordsley, the wife of the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, a son.

At Corfe Parsonage, Taunton, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Colvin Ainslie, a son.

At Duddon-hall, the wife of Maj. Rawlinson, late 12th Lancers, a son.

At Langleigh, Ilfracombe, the wife of Lieut. Frederic Williams, R.N., a son.

*June 17.* At West Lulworth, the wife of the Rev. William Gildea, Rector of the southern parish, a son.

*June 18.* In Portman-sq., the Hon. Lady Abereromby, a dau.

At Downshire-hill, Hampstead, the wife of W. S. Paterson, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

At Nayland Parsonage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Brown, a son.

*June 19.* In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Henry Bonham-Carter, esq., a dau.

*June 20.* At Wimbledon, the wife of the Hon. Charles Edward Hobart, a son.

At Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. D. J. Monson, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Major Rae, a dau.

At Laleham, Chertsey, the wife of the Rev. M. H. Buckland, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*Feb. 27.* At Umballa, Major Andrew Hugh Bogle, Royal (Bengal) Horse Artillery, to Frances, second dau. of Major-Gen. Nathaniel Jones, H.M.'s Indian Forces.

*March 1.* At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Augustus Williams Henry Atkinson, Lieut. 99th Regt., A.D.C. and Private Secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Hongkong, to Pauline Rives, eldest dau. of Wm. C. Hunter, esq., of New York.

*April 5.* At Mussoorie, N.W.P., India, the Rev. A. D. Nicolson, Chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra Dhoon, to Charlotte, widow of F. Browne, esq., H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, Punjab, and dau. of the late Capt. T. Haslam, H.M.'s Indian Army.

*April 14.* At St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, Capt. Francis S. Cherry, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, fourth son of Col. Cherry, commanding same corps, to Emily Marion, third dau. of Joseph Lobb, esq., J.P., &c., of Southampton.

At St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town, Chas. Neumann, second son of the Rev. R. D. Thomas, Incumbent of Christ Church, Chester, to Ellen Hamilton, youngest dau. of John Ross, esq., Mount Nelson.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William,

only son of Wm. Sowerby, esq., of Messingham-hall, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Newnham, esq.

*April 19.* At Peshawur, John R. Oliver, esq., Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery, to Georgina Fanny, dau. of the late G. M. Harrison, esq., of Standground, Huntingdonshire.

*April 30.* At Christ Church, Simla, Col. F. Peyton, 98th Regt., to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Geo. Weyland Moseley, C.B., Bengal Army.

*May 3.* At Holy Trinity, Messingham, Lincolnshire, John, third son of Luke Bland, esq., of Caenby, in that county, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Sowerby, esq., of Messingham-hall.

*May 10.* At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. J. M. Nisbet, Vicar of Ramsgate, to Laura, second dau. of Henry Kingseote, esq., of Eaton-place.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Fred. Blair Staples, esq., Ceylon Rifle Regt., son of H. J. Staples, esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service, to Julia Mary Wilhelmina, dau. of the late James G. Waller, esq., of Lower Norwood, Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Forbes Atkinson, esq., of H.M.'s 45th Regt., youngest son of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Vicar of

Rugeley and Rural Dean, to Nona Woodhouse, eldest dau. of James W. Braine, esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

*May 12.* At Brighouse, Yorkshire, John P. Seddon, esq., of Park-street, Westminster, to Margaret, elder dau. of the late Joseph Barber, esq.

At St. Goran, Cornwall, S. H. Dickerson, esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.A., to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. D. Jenkins, Vicar of St. Goran.

At St. Leonard's, Major Henry C. Roberts, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Jane, second surviving dau. of the late John Berkley, esq., of Paignton, Devonshire.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Nelson, third son of the late Rev. Philip Ward, Vicar of Ten-terden, to Jessey, youngest dau. of Geo. Bird, esq., of Edgware-road.

*May 16.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Cridland, esq., to Caroline Locke, widow of Frederick John Morris, esq., Bengal C.S., and only surviving dau. of the late Bonamy Dobree, esq., of Broad Sanctuary, Governor of the Bank of England.

At Brooke, Norfolk, John Corbett, esq., Capt. R.N., of Aston-hall, Salop, to Georgina Grace, eldest dau. of Geo. Holmes, esq., of Brooke.

At Brighton, the Rev. A. B. Alexander, B.A. Curate of St. John's, Redhill, and younger son of the late Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, to Marianne Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Gay, esq., of Biddlesden-pk., Bucks.

At Stevenage, the Rev. Robert Marriott Freeman, Incumbent of High Leigh Chapelry, Cheshire, to Frances Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. Canon Blomfield, Rector of Stevenage, Herts.

*May 18.* At Colton, the Rev. Thos. Hale, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Belper, to Louisa, second dau. of T. B. Horsfall, esq., M.P., of Bellamour-hall, Staffordshire.

*May 19.* At Hawkhurst, Kent, Wm. James Herschel, esq., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., eldest son of Sir John F. W. Herschel, bart., of Collingwood, Hawkhurst, to Anne Emma Haldane, youngest dau. of the late Alfred Hardeastle, esq., of Hatcham-house, Surrey.

Alfred Ritchie, esq., of Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Augusta Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Charles John Cheshyre Drury, formerly of the 32nd Regt.

At Terrington St. Clement's, Norfolk, the Rev. Hugh Pigot, Vicar of Wisbeach St. Mary, Cambridgeshire, to Dorothea Harriette, fifth dau. of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, of Lovell's-hall, Terrington, and Vicar of the parish.

At Northill, Beds., the Rev. A. Sidney Pott, Rector of Northill, and youngest son of the late Charles Pott, esq., of Freeland, Kent, to Gladys Games Portrey, youngest dau. of the late Howell Jones Williams, esq., of Coity Mawr, Breconshire, and of Harriett his wife, of the Grange, near Biggleswade, Beds.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Francis Sterry, to Augusta Emily, dau. of Hastings Nath. Middleton, esq., of Bradford Peverell, Dorset.

At St. James's, Paddington, Evelyn Arthur Rich, 34th Regt., to Agnes, widow of Capt. G. R. Pratt Barlow, R.N.I.

At Knaresborough, Robert Seymour Ormsby, esq., Capt. Sligo Rifles, only son of Robert Ormsby, esq., Dublin, to Annie Elizabeth, only dau. of Dr. Beaumont, Knaresborough, Yorksh.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Rowland V. Betty, esq., 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Lydia Mary, elder dau. of the late J. S. Green, esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

*May 21.* At Wethersfield, Essex, Charles, second son of Sir John Page Wood, bart., Rector of St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill, and Vicar of Cressing, Essex, to Minna, dau. of the late Thomas White, esq., of the Manor-house, Wethersfield, and Berechurch-hall, Colchester.

At the Abbey Church, Bath, Robert Anderson, esq., 37th Foot, youngest son of the late James Anderson, esq., of High Holm, Renfrewshire, to Ellen, only dau. of Charles Longcroft, esq., of Llanina, Cardiganshire.

*May 23.* At St. Paul's Church, Malta, Henry J. Oliver, esq., H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, to Frances, only dau. of the late Capt. Graves, R.N.

At Whitby, the Rev. George Gibson, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Charles Gibson, esq., of Quernmore-park, Lancashire, to Mary Loy, widow of the Rev. William Keene.

*May 24.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas George Symons, esq., of Mynde-park, Herefordshire, to Mary Hayley, only surviving child of the late Rev. Thomas Edward Allen, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S. Bengal, and granddau. of the late Sir Henry Maturin Farrington, bart., of Heavitree, Exeter.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. William Monro Wollaston, Vicar of Merton, Oxon, Fellow and late Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, to Constance Sophia, dau. of the late James MacGregor, esq., formerly M.P. for Sandwich.

At Bishopwearmouth, W. J. Young, esq., of Ryhope-house, near Sunderland, only son of Joseph Young, esq., J.P., of Hartford-house, Northumberland, to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of C. M. Webster, esq., of Pallion-hall, co. Durham, J.P. and D.L. of the same county.

At St. Paneras, Captain Strickland, 1st Regt. Warwickshire Militia, of Warwick, and of Tynewydd, Bangor, co. Cardigan, to Frances Annie, eldest dau. of Frederick Pattison, esq., of Montagu-pl., Russell-sq., niece of Major Pattison, of Willenhall, near Coventry.

*May 26.* At St. Mark's, Jersey, Capt. George A. C. Brooker, R.N., to Emma Charlotte, eldest dau. of William de Lara Tupper, esq., of Rio de Janeiro.

At St. Oswald's Church, Chester, the Rev. Ferdinand Cecil Hope Grant, B.A., younger son of Francis Grant, esq., R.A., to Frances Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. Eaton, Canon Residentiary of Chester, and Rector of West Kirby.

At Micheldever, Hants., the Rev. Percy Andrews, Curate of Lilleshall, Salop, only son of

<sup>t</sup>he late Thomas Andrews, esq., of the Inner Temple, Serjeant-at-law, to Matilda Franees, fifth dau. of the Rev. T. Clarke, Vicar of Micheldever.

At St. Luke's, West Holloway, George E. Pritchett, esq., of Bishop Stortford, to Sophia Amelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. G. Barker, M.A.

At Worle, Somerset, Edmond Henry Wodehouse, esq., Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, to Louisa Clara, fourth dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Wodehouse, Vicar of Worle.

At New Alresford, Hants., James Dunlop, esq., of Tolercross, Lanarkshire, to Louisa, widow of William L. Colquhoun, esq., of Clathick, Perthshire, and dau. of the late Wadham Locke, esq., M.P., of Rowde Ford-house, Wilts.

At Aldridge, Staffordshire, Captain Vincent Tongue, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, to Janet, dau. of John Burton, esq., M.D., Walsall.

At Wytham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, Wm. Goddard Jackson, esq., of Duddington, only son of Wm. Goddard Jackson, esq., of Wisbech and Duddington, to Selina Barbara Maria, third dau. of the late Lieut.-General Wm. Augustus Johnson, of Wytham-hall.

At Henlow, Beds., James Stuart, esq., 18th Hussars, to Minnie, dau. of the Rev. Hugh Seymour Yates, Vicar of the parish.

May 27. At Belvedere, Kent, Joseph N. Mourilyan, esq., of Sandwich, to Marianne, eldest dau. of John Laing, esq., of Belvedere.

May 31. At St. Jude's, Mildmay-park, the Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, to Mary Anne, younger dau. of the late Samuel Delap, esq., of Monellan, co. Donegal.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, James Graham Goodenough, esq., Capt. R.N., son of the late Very Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D., Dean of Wells, to Victoria Henrietta, eldest dau. of William John Hamilton, esq., F.R.S., and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

At Christ Church, Clifton, Osmund Walter Scott, esq. (late Capt. 36th Regt.), third son of the late Gen. Sir H. Scott, K.C.B., of Woodville, co. Dublin, to Julia Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Brown, esq., of Bristol.

June 1. At the parish church, Kensington, the Hon. Chief Justice Adams, of Her Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, to Ellen Williams, eldest dau. of Edward Cobb, esq., of Kensington.

At the Cathedral, Montreal, George A. W. Welch, esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of Geo. Asser White Welch, esq., of Arle-house, near Cheltenham, and North Shobury and Southchurch, Essex, to Mary Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Major England, 75th Regt., and niece of General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., K.H.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry F. Gisborne, esq., of Derby, to Sophia, dau. of Thos. J. Gisborne, of Holme-hall, Derbyshire.

At Farnham, Brian Barttelot Barttelot, esq., youngest son of Geo. Barttelot, esq., of Stopham, Sussex, to Mary Dorothy, eldest dau. of John Frederic Bateman, esq., of Moor-park, near Farnham.

At St. Mark's, Myddelton-sq., the Rev. F. Cavell, Vicar of Swardeston, Norfolk, to Louisa Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Captain Warming.

At Cranford, the Rev. Jas. Phillips Fletcher, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Haverstock-hill, to Frances, third dau. of F. H. Phillips, esq.

At Boldre, Hants., the Rev. Eyre William Hussey, second son of the late Ambrose Hussey, esq., of the Hall, Salisbury, to Katherine, second dau. of Charles C. Barton, esq., of Rope-hill, near Lymington.

At Upton, near Andover, the Rev. J. W. Blore, of Norwich, to Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Johnson.

June 2. In the Chapel Royal, Dublin, his Serene Highness the Princee Albrecht of Waldeck and Pyrmont, to Dora, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Gage, of Rathlin, co. Antrim.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. and Brevet-Major Wm. Stirling, R.A., third son of Charles Stirling, esq., of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire, to Anne Douglas, dau. of the late Sylvester Douglas Stirling, esq., of Glenbervie, Stirlingshire.

At Trinity Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Thomas Bell, esq., Capt. Bombay Staff Corps, to Janet, eldest dau. of the late George Knight, esq., of Jordanstone.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Cuthbert Larking, esq., late of the 15th Hussars, eldest son of John Wingfield Larking, esq., of the Firs, Lee, Kent, to the Lady Adela Hare, dau. of the Countess and sister to the present Earl of Listowel.

At Mitcham, Frank Newton, third son of the late W. Champion Streatfeild, esq., of Chart's Edge, Kent, to Agatha Maria, eldest dau. of Richard Fry, esq., of the Canons, Mitcham.

At Capel, Geo. James Graystone, youngest son of the late Joseph Reid, esq., of Thornton-heath, Surrey, to Gertrude Julia, fourth dau. of Edward Kerich, esq., of Arnolds, Dorking.

At Aghada, J. Minton Maunsell, esq., Lieut. R.A., youngest son of the late Robert George Maunsell, esq., of Limerick, to Lizzie Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. S. T. Harman, of Belvidere, Queenstown.

At St. Matthew's, Bayswater, the Rev. Edw. Lavallin Puxley, second son of the late John Lavallin Puxley, esq., of Dunboy Castle, co. Cork, to Maria Winifred, eldest dau. of Henry Leader, esq., of Clonmoyle, co. Cork.

William Waterfield, esq., Bengal C.S., eldest son of the late Thomas Nelson Waterfield, esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster, to Louisa Bentall, younger dau. of the late James Gay, esq., of Highgate.

At Northaw, Herts., the Rev. James Bowden, Rector of Staunton, Worcestershire, and son of R. C. Bowden, esq., of Clapham-common, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Craven Ashfordby Trenchard, of Stanton-park, Wilts., and Nyn-park, Herts.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Otway Mayne Graham, esq., Bengal Army, son of the late

Col. Charles Graham, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Grace Garden, youngest dau. of Robert Davidson, esq., late Physician-Gen. Madras Army.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, T. Bramston Hamilton, esq., R.H.A., to Margaret Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Cragg, R.N., of Stoke, Devonport.

At the Cathedral, Chichester, Henry Atkinson Adair, esq., 52nd Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Alex. Adair, esq., of Heatherton-park, Somersetshire, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late George Hamilton, esq., Major 10th Regt.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, S. Norris Risley, esq., of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late James L. Ridgway, esq., of Piccadilly.

June 4. At Wall's-end, the Rev. E. H. Augustine Geake, B.A., Rector of Willington, to Frances Ridley, of Willington-house, dau. of the late Capt. Alexander Innes, R.N., grand-dau. of the late Rev. N. Ellison, M.A., Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and relict of W. F. Ridley, esq.

June 7. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Gilbert Greenall, esq., M.P., Walton-hall, Warrington, Lancashire, to Susannah, eldest dau. of J. L. Rapp, esq.

At St. Mary's, Carlisle, the Rev. Reginald S. Adams, Curate of Christ Church, Carlisle, to Clara Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Reeves, of H.M.'s 54th Regt., Carlisle.

At Dewsbury, the Rev. Frederic Bannister, of Bedford, to Sarah Rosetta, dau. of the late William Carter, esq.

At St. Helen's, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, Edward William Cradock, only son of Edward Chatterton Middleton, esq., of the Grove, near Loughborough, to Augusta Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour.

At Great Stanmore, Middlesex, the Rev. Francis G. Sanders, M.A., Senior Curate of St. Matthew's, Brixton, to Mary Eleanor, second dau. of the late Capt. William Taylor, H.E.I.C.S.

June 8. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Charles Dennis O'Rourke, esq., J.P., of Clonbern, co. Galway, to Harriette Mary, dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. William Le Poer Trench, son of William, first Earl of Clancarty.

At All Saints', Leamington, Elliott C. C. Farnall, esq., 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), eldest son of Philip Elliott Farnall, esq., of Boldnor, Isle of Wight, to Letitia Jane, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hoey, C.B., H.M.'s 30th Regt.

At Weybridge, Capt. J. H. P. Anderson, R.A., seventh son of Major-Gen. Anderson, R.A., to Mary Paterson, second dau. of Alex. Gillespie, esq., of Heathfield, Walton-on-Thames.

June 9. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Capt. the Hon. Frederic B. Best, late of H.M.'s 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, second son of Lord Wynford, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Francis Hart Dyke, esq., of Eccleston-sq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edw. Heneage, esq., late 1st Life Guards, of Hainton-hall, Lincolnshire, eldest son of the late George Fieschi Heneage, esq., to the Lady Eleanor Hare, dau. of the Countess and sister to the present Earl of Listowel.

At Trinity Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Charles, eldest son of the Right Hon. Charles Lawson, of Borthwick-hall, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Steuart, esq., of Carphin.

At West Malvern, William Forster, esq., of Stanwin, Carlisle, to Georgina Frances, third dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.

At Tempsford, Beds., Aldborough Rundle, esq., 58th Regt., late Capt. 40th Regt., to Emilie Margaret, dau. of Charles Pearson, esq., of Tempsford-hall, Tempsford, Beds.

At Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, Charles Asgill Legge, esq., of Ninnage-lodge, Westbury-on-Severn, eldest son of the late Major-General Legge, R.A., to Sarah Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Jones, Vicar of Canon Pyon, and Custos of the College of Vicars of the Cathedral, Hereford.

At Caledon, co. Tyrone, Arthur Thomas Moore, esq., V.C., 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late Edward F. Moore, esq., of Carlingford, co. Louth, to Annie, fourth dau. of Henry Leslie Prentice, esq., of Caledon, and Ennislare, co. Armagh, D.L. and J.P.

At St. Mark's, Jersey, the Rev. Thomas J. Jones, Ardtrea, Diocese of Armagh, eldest son of the late Major Jones, Dromard, co. Leitrim, to Letitia Eleanor, eldest dau. of John Percy, esq., Garadice, co. Leitrim, and granddau. of the late Rev. Wm. Bushe, of St. George's, Dublin.

At St. Michael le Belfry, York, John Hales, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Clara, youngest dau. of William Hudson, esq., Ousecliffe, York.

At St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth, William James Goddard, esq., of Weybrooke-house, Hants., eldest son of Wm. Goddard, esq., J.P., formerly of King's Clere, in the same county, to Maria, third dau. of the late John Harrison, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

June 11. At St. Marylebone, Col. Thomas Ross, 2nd Battalion 24th Regt., to Fanny Gertrude, second dau. of Charles Frederic Huth, esq.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Frederick Jas., only surviving son of Joseph Underwood, esq., of Hyde-park-gardens, and Norwich, to Caroline, eldest surviving dau. of William Jackson, esq., M.P.

At Brockham, Surrey, Clifton, youngest son of F. Whiting, esq., of Meeklenburgh-sq., to Minna, second dau. of John Hackblock, esq., of Brockham Warren, near Reigate, and grand-dau. of the late Admiral R. Curry, C.B.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Ralph Assheton Nowell, esq., of Netherside, Craven, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, to Ellen Eliza Swale, of Ingfield, Settle, Craven.

At Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight,

Robert J. Hickman, esq., 60th Rifles, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Hickman, of Walton-on-Thames, to Anne, only dau. of the late Charles William George St. John, esq.

At St. Lawrence, Thanet, William Hutchin-son, esq., of Ramsgate, late Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, to Rebecca, only dau. of Martin Briinjes, esq., of West Dumpton, in the Isle of Thanet.

June 14. At All Saints', Odiham, Francis Paynton Pigott Conant, esq., late Capt. 16th Laneers, eldest son of the late Francis Pigott Conant, esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, to the Hon. Henrietta Anne Carleton, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Guy, Lord Dorchester, of Greywell-hill, Hants.

At Cosheston, Pembrokeshire, Major Kempson, H.M.'s 99th Regt., to Louisa Frances, eldest dau. of H. A. Wedgewood, esq., of Woodfield, Pembrokeshire.

At King's Pyon, Herefordshire, Wm. Godsell, esq., of the India Office, to Georgina Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. James Buckoll, LL.B., Vicar of Limber Magna, Lincolnshire.

At Bournemouth, the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, Rector of Pluckley, Kent, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Joseph Hoare Bradshaw, esq.

At Witney, the Rev. T. W. Openshaw, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Anne, eldest dau.; and at the same time and place, Henry Grey, esq., of Water-lane, Tower-st., City, to Mary, second dau. of Edw. Hyde, esq., surgeon.

June 15. At Chiddingstone, Kent, Frederick Henry Walsh, esq., late Capt. 78th Highlanders, to the Right Hon. Augusta Annabella, Countess Ferrers.

At Erbistock, North Wales, Henry Girardot, esq., Lieut. Royal (Bengal) Horse Artillery, third son of the Rev. John Chancourt Girardot, of Car-Colston, Notts., to Gertrude Mary, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry E. Boates, of Rosynalt, Denbighshire.

At Reigate, the Rev. William Mayou Daniel, eldest son of W. T. S. Daniel, esq., Q.C., to Mary Anne Sybil, youngest dau. of the late George Trollope, esq., of Christ's Hospital, London.

At Wappenham, Northamptonshire, Edward Branthwaite, esq., of Kendal, to Fanny Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Scott.

At King's Teignton, Devon, Alfred Richard, fourth son of the late J. G. Boucher, esq., of Shidfield, Hants., to Elizabeth Staniforth, second dau. of the Rev. John H. Hext, Vicar of King's Teignton, Devon.

June 16. At Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terr., J. Picard, esq., of Durham-terr., Westbourne-park, to Harriet, second dau.; and at the same time and place, Charles D. N., only son of D. P. Le Grice, esq., of Treceife, Cornwall, High Sheriff of the county, to Laura, youngest dau. of George Elers, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park.

At St. Barnabas, South Kennington, the Rev.

C. H. Dimont, to Emily Ann, dau. of the late Brigadier-Gen. Webber, H.E.I.C.S.

At Thaxted, Essex, William Dickson the younger, esq., of Belvedere, Alnwick, Northumberland, to Frances, eldest dau. of Francis George West, esq., of Horham-hall, Thaxted, Essex.

At Haughton, Staffordshire, Edward Walter, only son of Edward Greene, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, to Anne Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Smith Royds.

At West Malvern, the Rev. T. Wolseley Lewis, M.A., only son of the Rev. T. Lewis, Rector of Manavon, Montgomeryshire, to Emily Alieia, only dau. of Thomas Bowen, esq., of Welshpool.

At St. Bride's, Liverpool, Harry Stephenson, younger son of Commander C. M. Chapman, R.N., of Fairfield-house, Fareham, Hants., to Isabella, eldest dau. of Joseph Woodall, esq., of Liverpool.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, the Rev. Ambrose Short, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Head Master of Oswestry School, to Emma Christiana, fourth dau. of the late James Durham, esq.

At Carnmoney, Nicholas de la Cherois, esq., J.P., of Ballywilliam, co. Down, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Annie, second dau. of Robert James Tennent, esq., J.P. and D.L., of Rush-pk., co. Antrim.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., the Rev. Stephen Bonnett, of Abbot's Langley, Herts., eldest son of the late Rev. Charles S. Bonnett, Rector of Avington, Hants., to Aliee Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. G. Wrench, D.C.L., Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

At Stradnett, Charles W. Hogge, esq., Capt. 85th Light Infantry, son of the late William Hogge, esq., of Thornham, Norfolk, and Biggleswade, to Emilia Jane, second dau. of Wm. Bagge, esq., of Stradsett-hall, Norfolk.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. W. Dalton, B.D., Incumbent of St. Philip's, Penn, near Wolverhampton, to Mary Isabella, eldest dau. of John Chalfont Blackden, esq., of Aspley-lodge, Beds.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, George Michael, youngest son of the late Jas. Tytler, esq., of Woodhouselee, to Jane Georgiana, second dau. of George Skene, esq., Advocate, Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow.

June 17. At All Saints', South Lynn, Norfolk, the Rev. Edward Hawley Everett, Curate of Parr, St. Helen's, Lancashire, to Emma, fifth dau. of the late Charles Elmer Southwell, esq., of the Chase, King's Lynn.

June 18. At Holy Trinity, Bayswater, Heaton Boyd, son of Capt. Charles Gepp Robinson, R.N., to Margaret Maria Serine, only dau. of Richard Simmonds, esq., R.N., of the Admiralty, and Queen's-terrace, Hyde-park.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### MARSHAL PELISSIER.

*May 22.* At Algiers, aged 69, Marshal Pelissier, Duke de Malakoff, and Governor-General of Algeria.

The deceased, who was born at Maromme, in the Lower Seine, on November 6, 1794, was the son of a small farmer and tradesman, and rose to the high position in which he died entirely by his own exertions, which were never fettered by any hesitation to employ even the most repugnant means to ensure success. At the age of 20, immediately after the restoration of the Bourbons, he entered the Military College of La Flèche, and soon after he was admitted to the special school of St. Cyr. A few days before the return of Napoleon from Elba he entered the Artillery of the Royal Guard as sub-lieutenant, and he was next transferred to the 57th of the Line, one of the regiments of the Army of Observation of the Rhine. He served on the Staff in Spain in 1823, entered the Royal Guard in 1827, and made the campaign of the Morea in 1828. After having been for a considerable time attached to the Ministry of War, he was ordered to Algeria, where he remained sixteen years; he arrived there as lieutenant-colonel, and left the colony general of division. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and he commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Islay. In 1845 Pelissier's name acquired a most unenviable notoriety by a fearful act of military atrocity committed by him in Algeria. One of the hostile Arab tribes—the Ouled Riah—finding themselves hotly pressed by the French under Pelissier, retreated, with their families, cattle, and stores, to some immense caverns,

to have entered which would have been inevitably fatal to their enemies. The caverns were surrounded, and an attempt made to smoke the tribe, five hundred in number, out of their retreat, by placing lighted straw at the entrances. The Arabs refused to surrender; and then the horribly cruel decision was come to, to destroy these poor wretches by suffocating them. Lighted fascines were thrown into the caves, which were renewed hour after hour for two days, that time being engaged in destroying an entire pastoral tribe—men, women, and children—their own cattle in pain and rage goring them in their awful prison. This event excited much indignation throughout all Europe, and in France the Chambers took the matter up, when Marshal Soult, who was then Minister of War, expressed his formal disapprobation of the occurrence. Marshal Bugeaud, however, took the responsibility on himself, and Colonel Pelissier shortly afterwards received fresh promotion. During the remainder of his service in Algeria he was very successful against the Kabyles, and in 1849 he returned to France, where he made himself conspicuous by his devotion to the new dynasty. In January, 1855, he was sent to the East to take part in the Crimean War, and he soon succeeded Marshal Canrobert in the chief command. When the Crimea was evacuated, Pelissier, who after the taking of Sebastopol had been raised to the rank of Marshal, returned to Paris. He was named Senator, created Duke of Malakoff, and received a grant of 100,000 francs, voted by the Legislative Body.

In addition to his military functions,

Marshal Pelissier occupied the post of French Ambassador in London in 1858, and that of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour after the death of the Duke de Plaisance. He was likewise Grand-Cross of the Legion of Honour. Two years ago he was sent to Algeria to assume the government of the great foreign dependency of France. He acted there with vigour, following as closely as possible the example set by the Imperial Government. His iron rule, however, could not ensure tranquillity, and he died just after the breaking out of an insurrection of formidable proportions. After a public lying in state at the Palace of the Government in Algiers, the remains of the deceased were brought to France, and interred with much military pomp in the church of the Invalids at Paris.

Marshal Pelissier married in 1858 a Spanish lady, the daughter of the Marquis Paniega, by whom he leaves one daughter.

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CAPT. SIR H. VERE HUNTLEY, R.N.

*May 7.* At Santos, Brazil, aged 69, Capt. Sir Henry Vere Huntley, R.N., Her Majesty's Consul at that port.

The deceased, who was the third son of the late Rev. Richard Huntley, A.M., of Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire, by Anne, daughter and sole heiress of the Ven. James Webster, Archdeacon of Gloucester, was born in 1795, and entered the navy in 1808. He became lieutenant in 1818, and commander in 1838, since which year he had been on half-pay, but much employed in the civil service of the Crown. He was acting lieutenant of the "*Northumberland*," 74, on her voyage to St. Helena with Napoleon Bonaparte, and was afterwards actively engaged in the Mediterranean in the suppression of the piracy which sprang out of the war of Greek independence, and he was shipwrecked on the coast of Egypt in the year 1828. For the rest of the time that he was in the naval service he was principally employed in the African squadron, and he

greatly distinguished himself by his exertions against the slave traders. While thus employed in the "*Dryad*" he had command of several of the tenders, in one of which, the "*Fair Rosamond*," mounting only one gun, and having only twenty-one effective men on board, he gallantly took, on the 10th of September, 1831, the "*Regulo*" and "*Rapido*," slavers, carrying between them 13 guns and 140 men. On the 23rd of September, 1833, he was appointed to the command of the "*Lynx*" brigantine, of three guns, with which he made several captures. He also very ably assisted Capt. R. Craigie, R.N., in conducting a difficult negotiation with the king and chiefs of Bonny in the early part of 1837, on which occasion he was sent home with intelligence of the proceedings; and having paid off the "*Lynx*" in the same year he was in 1839 appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the settlements on the river Gambia; whilst there he repelled an irruption made into Cartarbar by the barbarous chiefs of Dunhassen. In 1841 he received the honour of knighthood, on assuming the government of Prince Edward's Island; subsequently he was appointed arbitrator in the mixed courts at Loanda; and thence he was removed to Brazil, where he died.

He married first, in 1832, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Skinner (she died in 1855), and secondly, in 1859, the daughter of the late Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow, Rector of Fingest, Bucks. By his first marriage he leaves two sons (the eldest a lieut. R.N., now serving in China, and the youngest an ensign in the 5th Regiment of Foot, at the Cape) and a daughter; by his second marriage he had no issue. Sir Henry was a man of great energy and intelligence, heartily devoted to the cause of the suppression of the slave trade and the development of the resources of Africa. His dispatches for many years formed an important part of the annual Blue Book on these subjects, and he was also the author of a

nautical novel called “Peregrine Scramble,” in which his views were very effectively put forward.

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NASSAU WILLIAM SENIOR, ESQ.

*June 4.* At Kensington-gore, aged 73, Nassau Wm. Senior, Esq., late Master in Chancery, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Senior, Vicar of Durnford, Wilts., was born at Compton, Berks., in 1790. Having gone through the usual course at Eton, he was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1811, taking a distinguished first class in classics. On June 28, 1819, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln’s Inn, and in 1836 he was appointed a Master in Chancery, during the Chancellorship of Lord Cottenham. In 1825 he was elected Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, being the first incumbent of the professorship, which was founded in that year by the late Mr. Drummond, M.P. He resigned it in 1830, and was succeeded by the late Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, but in 1847 he was re-elected to the same office, in succession to Dr. Travers Twiss, and held it until failing health compelled him to resign it in 1862.

For some years Mr. Senior also held the office of Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London, and indeed to this subject his numerous works are almost exclusively devoted. The following is believed to be a complete list of them:—

“An Introductory Lecture before the University of Oxford.” (London, 8vo., 1827.)

“Three Lectures on the Transmission of the Precious Metals from Country to Country, and the Mercantile Theory of Wealth, delivered before the University of Oxford.” (London, 8vo., 1828.)

“Two Lectures on Population delivered before the University of Oxford, to which is added a Correspondence between the Author and Mr. Malthus.” (London, 8vo., 1829.)

“Three Lectures on the Rate of Wages, with a Preface on the Causes and Remedies of the Present Disturbances.” (London, 8vo., 1830.)

“Three Lectures on the Cost of obtaining Money, and on some Effects of Private and Government Paper Money.” (London, 8vo., 1830.)

“A Letter to Lord Howick on a Legal Provision for the Irish Poor, a Commutation of Tithes, and a Provision for the Catholic Clergy.” (2nd edit., London, 8vo., 1831; 3rd edit., London, 8vo., 1832.)

“An Outline of the Science of Political Economy, from the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.” (London, 4to., 1836.)

“Letters on the Factory Act as it affects the Cotton Manufacture.” (London, 8vo., 1837; 2nd edit., London, 8vo., 1844.)

“A Lecture on the Production of Wealth.” (Oxford, 8vo., 1847.)

“Political Economy.” (London, 8vo., 1850.)

“Four Introductory Lectures on Political Economy, delivered before the University of Oxford.” (London, 8vo., 1852.)

“A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in the Autumn of 1857 and the beginning of 1858.” (London, 8vo., 1859.)

“Suggestions on Popular Education.” (London, 8vo., 1861.)

“American Slavery.” (London, 8vo., [1861].)

“Biographical Sketches.” (London, 8vo., 1863.)

“Essays on Fiction.” (London, 8vo., 1864.)

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PROFESSOR FERRIER.

*June 11.* At St. Andrews, aged 56, James Frederick Ferrier, Esq., B.A. Oxon., Professor of Morals and Political Economy in the University of St. Andrews.

The deceased was born in Edinburgh in November, 1808. After studying at Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1832, he was admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1833. In 1842 he was

elected to the Chair of History in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1845 to that of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, which office he held till his death.

For the following account of his career we are indebted to the "Edinburgh Evening Courant:"—

"Mr. Ferrier began life under auspices peculiarly favourable to the development of his talents for philosophy and literature. He was the nephew of the shrewd and lively authoress of 'Marriage' and 'Inheritance;' and he was an alumnus of the University of Edinburgh at a time when the impulse communicated to moral and metaphysical science by Stewart and Brown was kept up with fresh vigour by the genius of Wilson. In the class of moral philosophy he was particularly distinguished; and a poem of his, which carried off the prize of his year, was long remembered as giving a promise of literary power which subsequent efforts amply fulfilled. From Edinburgh he proceeded to Oxford, where his studies were devoted with an equally-divided enthusiasm to classics and philosophy. It was not until he had made himself a thorough proficient in the former, that he at length decided to dedicate himself exclusively to the latter pursuit. He graduated with distinction in Arts; and afterwards, we believe, he made further accessions to his culture at a German university. There he acquired a knowledge of the German language, which was of admirable service to him, not only in his philosophical reading, but also in his occasional incursions into the domain of pure literature; and it was from the knowledge then acquired that he was enabled to make those suggestions on the interpretation of Goethe and Schiller which prompted Sir Bulwer Lytton to dedicate to him his translation of the latter poet.

"In 1832 he was called to the Scottish Bar, but never attained, or indeed cared to seek, distinction as an advocate. He became a contributor to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' in which he wrote

numerous papers on philosophical and literary subjects. In particular, he contributed some criticisms of the Berkeleyan system, which, from their singular acuteness and admirable freshness and finish of style, called forth the encomiums of many of his readers and collaborators—especially of Professor Wilson, Sir William Hamilton, and De Quincey. He also made a valuable contribution to the history of literature in his exposure of the immense obligations of Coleridge to German philosophy—obligations which, in the case of an inferior speculator, would undoubtedly have been denominated 'plagiarisms.' In 1845 he became Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of St. Andrews, where he taught his favourite science with a degree of learning, power, and eloquence which have been rarely equalled in any Scottish school. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the retirement of his illustrious father-in-law, Professor Wilson. In 1854 he published his 'Theory of Knowing and Being,' which—whatever may be thought of its value as an attempted solution of the great metaphysical problem—contains many incidental discussions (as, for instance, those on the primary and secondary qualities of body) of singular acuteness and force. The volume abounds with passages of great literary brilliancy and effect, which serve to explain the enthusiasm with which his lectures were always alluded to by distinguished members of his class. In 1856 he was again an unsuccessful candidate for a chair in the University of Edinburgh—the object of his canvass being on this occasion the Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics, left vacant by the death of Sir William Hamilton. The contest was an animated one; and to a pamphlet written with an obvious electioneering bias by a supporter of his successful opponent, he replied with a happy combination of trenchant logic and sarcastic allusion in his brochure entitled 'Scottish Philo-

sophy: the Old and the New.' His ethical course in St. Andrews was latterly diversified with lectures on the history of philosophical opinion, which were distinguished by characteristic independence of view, acuteness of criticism, and felicity of style.

"Mr. Ferrier's health had for some months been seriously impaired by organic disease of the heart; and latterly, we believe, he felt himself so completely incapacitated for conducting the business of his class that he had to delegate it to other hands. Repeated accessions of *angina pectoris* confirmed his numerous friends in the fear that recovery was hopeless; and at an age comparatively unadvanced, he died at his residence in the ancient University town which he adorned by his genius and enlivened by his social presence.

"In private life, the Professor added to those solid qualities which are universally respected, a pleasantness and refinement of manner not always found in the occupants of our Scottish Chairs. The visitor who entered his house at St. Andrews found there not hospitality only, but a certain *empressement* of politeness which recalled the old school, and which was so far from being stiff that it contributed by its grace to the charm of his fresh and lively conversation. He was not a philosopher alone, but a man of letters, and took an interest in the beautiful and the humorous,—in poetry and anecdotes of life and character,—as well as in those severer studies to which he owed his fame. The worthy admirer of Berkeley was also the worthy friend of Wilson; and you felt yourself, when with him in his social hour, connected by a living link with those eminent Scotsmen of an older day whose great attraction was that they were learned without pedantry, and polished without priggishness.

"His death leaves a vacancy in the front rank of Scottish thinkers and men of letters which will not easily be filled up. Beloved by all his students, endeared to a large circle of friends by his generous character, his great accom-

plishments, his philosophical power, and his stores of wit and humour, Mr. Ferrier's death will be felt as another blank in the brilliant group of literary men of whom Wilson and Lockhart were the acknowledged chiefs, and whose congenial organ was 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Tory as he was, he will leave few generous Scotchmen, of whatever party, unregretful of his premature decease; while scholars of whatever degree, and philosophers of whatever school, will join in mourning the loss of one whose literary sympathies were as wide as they were discriminating, and whose philosophy perhaps fell short of conclusiveness by its too ardent efforts after catholicity."

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JOHN CLARE, THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
POET.

*May 20.* In the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum, aged 70, John Clare, the Northamptonshire poet.

The deceased was born at Helpstone, on the 3rd of July, 1793, and was the only son of Parker and Ann Clare of that place. His father was a farmer's labourer. A poetical imagination manifested itself in John Clare at a very early age, from hearing his father read to him a poem which he used to say he thought was one of Pomfret's, though in after life he could not connect any poem of that author with the faint impression of it which he retained. He paid for his own schooling by extra work as a plough-boy and thrasher. His schoolmaster was a Mr. Seaton of Glington, an adjoining parish, who seems to have been very kind and liberal to him, giving him occasional rewards. One of his earliest favourites was "Robinson Crusoe." When he was thirteen years of age a boy shewed him Thompson's "Seasons," which so excited his feeling for poetry that he could not rest till he had accumulated a shilling with which to purchase one for himself. On a fine spring morning he set out for Stamford to buy the coveted treasure, and arrived there before any of the shops were open. His first poem is said to have been com-

posed on his walk home through Burghley-park. His early education did not extend to writing or arithmetic, for both which he was indebted to an Excise officer, Mr. John Turnill, then at Helpstone. In 1817 he was employed at Bridge Casterton, in Rutlandshire, at nine shillings a-week, and fell in love with Martha Turner, who afterwards became his wife. Love seems to have stimulated him to endeavour to turn his poetical faculty to pecuniary account, and he contrived to get three hundred prospectuses printed, which obtained him but *seven* subscribers. Indirectly, however, it led to the accomplishment of his object. He had appended to it a specimen sonnet, and a copy having accidentally fallen into the hands of Mr. Drury, a bookseller at Stamford, through his intervention the MS. of the proposed volume was put into the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Hessey, who gave Clare £20 for it. The volume was brought out in Jan. 1820, and went through several editions; it was entitled "Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery, by John Clare, a Northamptonshire Peasant." The attention of the public was instantly awakened to the circumstances and the merits of Clare. The magazines and reviews were unanimous in his favour; and it is undeniable that these early poems are remarkable, considering the circumstances under which they were written, for their powers of description, for their enjoyment of nature, for their refinement of expression, and for their maturity of rhythm and general accuracy of rhyme.

Clare at this time was employed at lime-burning, sometimes for Mr. Wilders, the kiln being on the sight of the present garden allotments, and at others for Mr. Bromhead, at Belminsthorpe, near Stamford, his spare time being passed with his "Patty of the Vale," at the Walkherd Farm, in the parish of Great Casterton. Of the poems that formed this first collection a few were among Clare's earliest efforts. "The Fate of Amy" was begun when he was

only fourteen years of age. "Helpston," "The Gipsy's Evening Blaze," "Reflection in Autumn," "The Robin," "Noon," "The Universal Epitaph," and some others, were written before he was seventeen. "The Village Funeral" was written in 1815; the "Address to Plenty" in December, 1817; the "Elegy on the Ruins of Pickworth" in 1818. In a note on the last-named poem Clare says, "It was written one Sunday morning after I had been helping to dig a hole for a lime-kiln, where the many fragments of mortality and perished ruins inspired me with thoughts of other times, and warmed me into song." In the fourth edition of this volume was inserted the song "Here we meet too soon to part," which having been set to one of the airs of Rossini, the greatest living composer of the Italian lyric stage, became exceedingly popular.

A notice of Clare's poems in the "London Magazine," from the pen of Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, of Stamford, greatly contributed to the rapid sale of the work. Among his other early patrons was the Rev. T. Mounsey, master of the Stamford Grammar-school; he was the first who subscribed to Clare's intended publication of his own poems, and the first who gave any encouragement to his faint hopes of success. In a short time from the issue of the volume Clare was in possession of a little fortune. He was sent for to Milton House. Lord Milton (the late and fifth Earl Fitzwilliam) gave him £10, the fourth Earl Fitzwilliam £5, and on the following day several articles of clothing and furniture were sent in, to contribute towards the comfort of his father and mother. A few days afterwards the Marquis of Exeter invited Clare to Burghley House, when his Lordship told him, as it appeared he was able to earn £30 a-year by working every day, he would allow him an annuity of fifteen guineas for life, that he might, without injury to his income, devote half that time to the writing of poetry. About this time the fourth

Earl Fitzwilliam sent £100 to his publishers, which, with the like sum advanced by them, was laid out in the purchase of funded stock, with the view of securing the poet from poverty for the remainder of his life. This fund, through the exertions of Lord Radstock, was augmented, until Clare became possessed of an income of £45 per year, from Jan. 1, 1820, the respective payments having all commenced from that day. In the spring of that year Clare married "Patty of the Vale," "The Rosebud in humble life," or, to speak in prose, Martha Turner, the daughter of a cottager residing at Walkherd Lodge, and took her to the home where he was born, his father and mother residing with them. The issue of the marriage was four sons and three daughters, but of these only three, we believe, are living, two sons and a daughter.

In 1821 "The Village Minstrel and other Poems" appeared. The first of these pieces is in the Spenserian stanza, and describes the scenes, sports, and feelings of rural life—the author himself sitting to W. Hilton, R.A., for the portrait of Lubin, the humble rustic who "hummed his lowly dreams"

"Far in the shade where poverty retires."

The descriptions of scenery, as well as the expression of emotion and generous sentiment in this poem, exalted the reputation of Clare as a true poet. He afterwards contributed short pieces to the annuals and other periodicals marked by a more choice and refined diction. The next volume was issued in 1827, entitled "The Shepherd's Calendar; with Village Stories, and other Poems," dedicated to the Marquis of Exeter. "The Rural Muse," dedicated to Earl Fitzwilliam, published in 1835, was the last issued: it contains an engraving of Clare's cottage and another of the church at Northborough. Unfortunately Clare at one time engaged in farming, but with ill success, as he was, in truth, wholly unfitted for business which required competition with his fellow men. His mind was active enough, but not in

the direction by which money is made, and amidst accumulating difficulties he sank into nervous despondency and despair. He became an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Peckham, near London, where he remained about two years, until he made his escape from the institution, and succeeded in reaching Northborough in a very wearied condition, he not having had the means of purchasing the least sustenance. On his journey homewards he associated with some gipsies, with whom he exchanged a portion of his clothing to prevent being seized as an escaped lunatic. It was proposed to send him back to Peckham, but his wife yielded to his earnest solicitation not to be sent there again, he conveying the impression that he did not like the treatment he had received there. He remained at home about three years, until his malady manifested itself again, when he was conveyed to Northampton, never to return to Northborough, where his widow and a son reside.

Clare's residence at the asylum was made as little irksome as possible: during the time that the late Dr. Prichard was superintendent, he was allowed to ramble about the neighbouring lanes and fields, and to come into the town, where his favourite seat was beneath the portico of All Saints' Church. Of late years it was found necessary to withdraw this privilege, and to restrict his walks to the ample grounds of the institution. He continued the habit of poetical composition to the last, and among those which have been preserved are some which are said to possess the beauty and coherency of the writings of his healthier days; but assuredly many of them have all the inconsecutiveness of a mind ungoverned,—

"Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;"

and if it should be proposed to publish any of them, they will require very careful editing, at thoroughly competent and congenial hands.

A gentleman connected with the

Northampton Lunatic Asylum has supplied a few particulars relating to the closing portion of the poet's life:—

"The record of the last few years of his life," he says, "is soon made, for each day has been in the main but a copy of the preceding day—the mind under a thick cloud, the physical powers slowly but surely declining. For several years previous to 1860 poor Clare did not write a single line; he would say, 'I have forgotten how to write,' and 'I'll write no more.' In the spring of 1860, however, he was persuaded to take to his pen again. The first production was a sheet full of grotesque heads: no two alike. He then, after many protestations that he had forgotten how to write, and that he did not know how to begin, produced 'The Daisy' and 'The Address to John Clare.' [These appeared in the 'Stamford Mercury' about midsummer, 1861, in an article on Clare from the pen of Mr. John Plummer, of Kettering.] At intervals in the spring of the same year, he produced two more sonnets, viz., 'Early Spring' and 'The Green Lane.' The refreshing sweetness of these simple productions of the old poet's pen was very surprising to those who had noticed his desponding condition; but it is certain that in the early part of the year 1860 Clare's mind was in a more settled state than it had been for a considerable time previously. This was not long to continue, for after the middle of the year the pen was resolutely laid aside, and the former misanthropic ideas were resumed. About six months ago, however, he was again prevailed upon to take up his pen, when he wrote as follows:—

'The very child might understand  
The De'il had business on his hand.'

BURNS.

*Birds' Nests.*

'Tis spring, warm glows the south;  
Chaffinch carries the moss in his mouth  
To filbert hedges all day long,  
And charms the poet with his beautiful song;  
The wind blows bleak o'er the sedgy fen,  
But warm the sun shines by the little wood,  
Where the old cow at her leisure chews her  
cud.'

This was the last verse the poet wrote. There are more alterations than usual in the manuscript, and the style of the writing shews that the use of the pen had become a most laborious task. The last pieces written by him are characterized by much sweetness and childish simplicity, and are valuable as shewing

that, although Clare's powers were gradually sinking, the love of nature remained unimpaired to the last."

It was the intention of the Asylum authorities at Northampton to inter the remains of the deceased in the cemetery near that town; but on this fact becoming known to Mr. Spencer, of Woodcroft Castle, he took steps to secure the interment at Helpston, poor Clare having expressed a wish to be buried in the churchyard of that village, under the branches of a sycamore-tree, and that wish he had before mentioned in a sonnet in the second volume of his "Village Minstrel." The space under the sycamore at the extreme west side of the churchyard being occupied, it was resolved to deposit the remains of Clare by the side of those of his father and mother, on the south side, near the chancel. The charge of the funeral was defrayed by the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, at whose expense, since the death of his father, the third Earl Fitzwilliam, Clare had been maintained at the Asylum.

The above particulars are taken from an excellent memoir of the deceased contained in the "Stamford Mercury."

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

March 24. On board the ship "Agamemnon," the Rev. J. P. Harris, late Chaplain of Lueknow.

May 18. The Rev. John Wood, late of Christ Church, Oxford, Incumbent of Grinshill and Broughton, Salop.

Aged 85, the Rev. John Haynes Townsend, M.A., Rector of Parkham, North Devon.

May 21. Aged 68, the Rev. Samuel Lambert Noble, B.A., for forty-three years Rector of Frolesworth, Leicestershire.

At Loughton, Stony Stratford, aged 68, the Rev. John Athawes, Rector.

May 22. At his residence, Beaumont, co. Dublin, aged 69, the Rev. W. S. G. Guinness.

May 24. At the Vicarage, Kilmersden, near Bath, aged 44, the Rev. William Tancred, M.A., youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, bart.

May 26. At Longdon Vicarage, Worcestershire, aged 84, and for more than forty-nine years Vicar of that parish, the Rev. Charles Crewe, eldest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Randolph Crewe, Rector of Hawarden, Flintshire.

At Overton, Hants., the Rev. P. C. Marshall.

*May 27.* Very suddenly, aged 24, the Rev. *Henry Barton*, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Curate of Pitton and Farley, Wilts.

*May 31.* At Narborough, Norfolk, aged 91, the Rev. *William Allen*, M.A., for sixty-seven years Vicar of the parishes of Narborough and Narford.

*June 2.* At Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, aged 57, the Rev. *Henry Worsley Mawdesley*, M.A., Incumbent of Upwood with Great Raveley, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Mawdesley, M.A., who was for fifty years the Incumbent of Ramsey. His sister, Jane, died two days after him, aged 60.

*June 3.* At Carlisle, aged 65, the Rev. *Henry Edwards Sheu*.

Aged 55, the Rev. *John Pavitt Penson*, Vicar of Clanfield, Oxfordshire. He met with his death from the hand of his eldest son, a naval cadet, under the following circumstances. The youth, who was at home on a visit to his family, used to fence with his father, who had himself been an expert swordsman. During the excitement of a spirited passage of arms the former took up a loaded gun which happened to be close at hand, and was using it *en garde*, when the gun went off, the contents being lodged in the rev. gentleman's shoulder. It was soon found necessary to amputate the arm, but the patient sank rapidly, and died. No public enquiry into the circumstances took place, as the rev. gentleman stated before he died that no one was to blame in the matter.

*June 5.* Aged 56, the Rev. *Henry Gray*, Vicar of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, where he ministered for thirty-three years.

*June 6.* At the Parsonage, St. Nicholas, Halewood, near Liverpool, aged 58, the Rev. *Jabez Jones*, M.A.

*June 7.* At the Parsonage, Ker-st., Devonport, aged 47, the Rev. *Alfred Swain*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's.

At Ramsgate, aged 25, the Rev. *William F. L. Nedham*, eldest surviving son of Colonel Nedham, R.A.

*June 8.* At Whitby, Yorkshire, aged 68, the Rev. *T. Sampson*, Rector of Eakring, Notts.

*June 10.* At Teignmouth, aged 52, the Rev. *Harry Martin*, of Elmfield, Rector of Combeinteignhead, Devon.

*June 11.* At Nerquis-hall, near Mold, aged 78, the Rev. *Lloyd Wynne*.

*June 14.* At Overton Rectory, Hants., suddenly, aged 55, the Rev. *C. J. Hawkins*, M.A.

*June 15.* In the Precincts, Canterbury, the Rev. *Joshua Stratton*, M.A., Precentor and Minor Canon of the Cathedral, and Vicar of Goodneston with Gravenny, Kent.

*June 17.* At his residence, Westbury, Shropshire, aged 56, the Rev. *William Cureton*, D.D., Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's. See OBITUARY.

Aged 71, the Rev. *John Hextall*, Incumbent of Mossley.

*June 18.* At Hornsey, aged 59, the Rev. *Evan Davies*, formerly of Richmond, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*March 17.* At Cannanore, Madras Presidency, aged 22, Aylmer Charles Wylly, esq., 18th M.N.I., eldest son of the late Captain Aylmer Wylly, Bengal Cavalry.

*March 21.* Drowned while bathing in the Horotin River (a branch of the Waikato), New Zealand, aged 25, Charles Townley Martin, esq., Ensign in the 70th Regt., and second son of the late Richard Bartholomew Martin, esq., of Hemingstone-hall, Suffolk.

*March 22.* At Kensington, aged 59, Samuel Hingeston, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, the only surviving child of the late Robert Hingeston, esq., and Mary his wife, and grandson of the late Rev. James Hingeston, Vicar of Roydon, in Suffolk, author of "Discourses on the Covenant," who died in 1777, and was the third son of the Rev. Robert Hingeston, Rector of Great Bealring and West Creeting, in Suffolk, by Katherine, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Bull, Rector of Brampton, in the same county. (Vide GENT. MAG., Nov. 1817, p. 396.) The deceased, who was born May 19, 1804, was of Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1830), and was called to the bar Nov. 18, 1831. He died unmarried, and his remains were interred in the Brompton Cemetery with those of his mother, whom he survived little more than three years. His only brother, Robert, died many years ago in early life, and unmarried.

*March 23.* At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, very suddenly, aged 38, William Webster, esq., C.E., Speaker of the last House of Assembly, and Agent for Crown Lands. "Mr. Webster was a native of Scotland, and came to these islands in 1850, where his qualifications as a civil engineer and surveyor attracted attention, and soon brought him into active business. In 1853, at the suggestion of Mr. Wyllie, he was appointed land agent of Kamehameha III., and on the accession of Kamehameha IV. also became agent of the Crown lands, which he held till his death. In 1855 or 1856 he was chosen a representative from this city, and continued to hold his seat in the legislature, having been re-chosen three or four times consecutively. He was Speaker of the last House, and his well-known business qualities, added to a fluent command of the vernacular, made him a useful and popular public officer. Indeed, there are few men among us who have acquired so thorough and practical knowledge of the Hawaiians, knew so well their wants, and who sympathized more earnestly with them, than William Webster. For these reasons he was considered admirably fitted for the position of Minister, and his appointment as such would have been hailed with satisfaction by all classes and nationalities; but, for reasons which need not be stated here, his claims were set aside. The remains of the deceased were escorted to the grave by the Fire Depart-

ment, of which he was a member, by the Masonic fraternity, and a large number of citizens. The procession, which was an unusually long one, moved thence to the Reformed Catholic Church, where the burial service was performed by Bishop Staley; after which the body was taken to and deposited in Nuuanu Valley Cemetery. The Queen's carriage, with Col. Kapaakea, was also in attendance, representing the royal family."—*Honolulu Commercial Advertiser*.

*March 30.* Wounded and killed in action by the rebels, Letlbridge Pratt, esq., Lieut. in Col. Gordon's Chinese Contingent, son of Dr. Henry Pratt, M.D., and grandson of Sir John Hesketh Letlbridge, bart.

*April 13.* At Delhi, Capt. C. W. Peter, Left Wing Commandant 5th Bengal Infantry, sixth son of the late John Peter, esq., Kirkland, Fifeshire.

At Dundas, Hamilton, Canada West, aged 80, Mary Ann, widow of William Street, esq., formerly of Countess Weir, Exeter, and dau. of the Rev. Moses Porter, M.A., of Clapham.

*April 15.* At Avonmore, Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, aged 26, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hill, jun., esq., and only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Burrow, Incumbent of Pinner, Middlesex, by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. John Garthorne, of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. (Vide GENT. MAG., Jan. 1862, p. 101.)

*April 24.* At Calcutta, aged 24, Capt. John Gore, late of the 7th Hussars, eldest son of Edmund John Gore, esq., of Blackheath.

*April 25.* At Bombay, of cholera, aged 37, Major A. H. Curtis, Staff Corps.

*April 27.* At Belgaum, India, Mary, wife of Capt. G. E. Acklom, 44th Regt.

*May 4.* Aged 27, Herbert, third surviving son of the Rev. C. Craven, M.A., Rector of Spexhail, Suffolk, and late Craven University Scholar of Oxford.

*May 6.* At Cheltenham, aged 90, Helena Forbes, last surviving child of the Rev. S. Auchmuty, formerly Vicar of Ballymahon, Ireland.

*May 7.* At Santos, Brazil, aged 69, Sir H. V. Huntley, R.N., third son of the late Rev. R. Huntley, of Boxwell-court, Gloucestershire. See OBITUARY.

*May 10.* "Dr. Normandy (vol. i. p. 813), a Frenchman by birth, adopted England as his home. Originally educated for a surgeon, he passed the necessary examinations, but having in the course of his studies been led into chemical experiments, he found a greater attraction in their pursuit. While so occupied he formed an intimate friendship with the late Dr. Ure, with whom he was subsequently associated in many important chemical analyses. Dr. Normandy soon attained a high position among practical chemists, and became well known for his acquirements in the application of their science. In his examination before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Adulteration of Food, his evidence was of the most startling character, as shewing the nu-

merous frauds practised on the public by dishonest tradesmen. Dr. Normandy was the author of several works which stand high in the estimation of chemists. Among these we may particularize 'An Introduction to Rose's Chemistry,' (he also edited an English translation of that work), 'The Handbook of Chemistry,' 'A Treatise on Agricultural Chemistry,' 'Guide to the Alkalimetric Chest,' 'The Chemical Atlas,' (a work of great value to students of chemical analysis), and 'The Dictionary of the Chemical Atlas.' His latest literary labour was devoted to several contributions to the new edition of Dr. Ure's 'Dictionary of the Arts and Manufactures' Dr. Normandy has taken out patents for many useful inventions. The most important of these may be said to be his apparatus for the distillation of aerated fresh water from sea water. This invention has proved of the greatest value to transatlantic shippers, and has assumed the position of a practical necessity for passenger ships and ocean-going steamers. Of an eminently practical disposition of mind, and a singular clearness of perception, Dr. Normandy was regarded with the highest confidence by those with whom he became associated."—*Lancet*.

*May 11.* In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, aged 83, Charlotte Ann, widow of William Hloare Hume, esq., M.P., of Humewood, co. Wicklow.

*May 12.* John Bullar, esq. (vol. i. p. 813), published "Tour round Southampton and Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Isle of Wight," Southampton, 8vo., 1807; "Thoughts on Education at School," 8vo., 1807; "Account of the Character and Peaceful Death of Victor Whitty," 12mo., 1811; "A Refutation of the false assertions against Dissenters as connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society, advanced by the Rev. H. Woodcock, in his Reply to the Rev. J. Gisborne," 8vo., 1816.

At Glasgow, aged 71, Miss Betsy Millar, whose name has been mentioned in the House of Commons in connection with the shipping interest. She was a dau. of the late Mr. W. Millar, for a long time a shipowner in Saltcoats, and in early life, when her family affairs took an unfavourable turn, she assumed the command of an old brig, in which (as is not unusual in shipmasters' families) she had a part interest, and became "sailing master." So successful was her career that she was enabled to pay off a family debt of £700, to maintain herself in comfort, and to bring up two sisters left dependent upon her.

*May 15.* At Montreal, Canada, aged 41, Harriet Sophia, wife of Col. D. Lysons, C.B.

*May 17.* On board the R.M.S.S. "Ethiopia," on her passage to England from Cape Coast Castle, Africa, aged 22, Christopher Boyd McClarty Morales, esq., 4th W.I. Regt., eldest son of the Hon. the Speaker of Jamaica.

*May 18.* At his residence, Birkenhead, D. Sarsfield, esq., Commander R.N.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Stafford, aged 19, Gemima Grace, fourth surviving dau. of the Rev. Thomas Harrison.

At the Parsonage, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, aged 90, Frances, widow of Benjamin Cobb, esq., of Lydd, Kent.

*May 19.* Major-Gen. N. T. Lake, C.B. (p. 814), commanded the Royal Horse Artillery of the Light Division in the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the affairs of Bulganae and M'Kenzie's farm, and the battles of Alma (where his horse was shot), Balaklava, and Inkermann, at which battle he had another horse shot, and during the siege of Sebastopol. He was a recipient of the war medal and four clasps for his services in the East; was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; made an officer of the Legion of Honour of France, and was decorated with the Order of the Medjideh of the fourth class, and also received the Turkish medal.

At his residence, Felbridge-park, East Grinstead, Sussex, aged 63, George Gatty, esq.

At Cwm Vicarage, near St. Asaph, Susannah Maria, wife of the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Vicar of the Parish.

Samuel Yate Benyon, esq. (vol. i. p. 814), chairman of the Newmarket bench of magistrates, and of the Board of Guardians of the Newmarket Union, was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1823).

*May 21.* At Lyons, aged 54, Dorothy, widow of Major Alexander Kerr Agnew, formerly of the 6th Regt. of Bengal N.I.

At Lansdown-pl., Brighton, aged 15, Jessy, youngest dau. of Maj.-Gen. E. Armstrong, Commanding Northern Division Madras Presidency.

Drowned in the Isis, at Oxford, aged 17, Edward John, younger son of the Rev. Henry S. Templer, Vicar of Great Coxwell, Berks., and a pupil at the Cowley Diocesan School, near Oxford. Contrary to the expressed wish of Mr. Hurman, the master, several of the scholars proceeded to bathe at a part of the Isis known as the Sandford Lasher, a dangerous spot from the great fall and velocity of the stream, where the obelisk erected to the memory of the son of the late Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, and another gentleman, who were there drowned, stands. John Ward, aged 16, fell over some sheeting into twenty feet of water, and being unable to swim, there seemed to be scarcely any hopes of his escape from a watery grave. The deceased, however, who was an expert swimmer, attracted by the cries of his schoolfellow, gallantly rushed to his assistance, and landed him safely, in a very exhausted condition; but the effort cost him his life. Immediately he parted with Ward he fell back powerless, and was carried away by the force of the stream, a considerable time having elapsed before his lifeless body was recovered.

*May 22.* At Cassiobury, aged 59, Lady Horatia Capel. Her ladyship, who was the relict of Comte Achille de Septeuil, and eldest sister

of the Earl of Essex, accidentally set fire to her dress after she had retired for the night, and was so severely burnt that she died in the course of a few hours.

At Weston-honse, Thames Ditton, aged 75, Lady Lambert, widow of General Sir John Lambert, G.C.B.

At his residence, Lulworth, Dorset, aged 58, Major-Gen. B. Crispin.

*May 23.* At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, aged 26, John Dobree Budd, esq., late I.N., second son of Maj.-Gen. W. H. Budd, Madras Army.

At his residence, Twickenham, aged 65, Charles Penfold, esq., formerly of Croydon. He was author of a work on rating railways, &c., which went through four editions. He also published an edition of "The Union Assessment Committee Act."

At Cromer, aged 16, Elizabeth Augusta, only child of the Rev. Washington Shirley Maturin, Rector of Thurgarton, Norfolk.

*May 24.* At Paris, aged 75, James Stuart Bowes, esq., editor of "Galignani's Messenger." During the long period of forty years Mr. Bowes discharged the editorial duties connected with that well-known paper, and the judgment with which those duties were performed is admitted by all who know anything of the matter to have been as nearly perfect as the nature of such work can admit of. The deceased gentleman opened his literary career in connection with the press in the establishment of the "Morning Herald;" and, under the pseudonym of Alfred Dubois, contributed a number of highly successful pieces to the London stage.—*Standard*.

At Boston, North America, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of James Lawrence, esq., and dau. of the late W. H. Prescott, esq., the historian.

*May 25.* At his residence, Holcombe-house, near Dawlish, aged 70, Major-Gen. William Sage, of H.M.'s Bengal Army. He served as an ensign in Rewah in 1812, and as a lieut. in the Nepaul war in 1815, for which he received a medal. He was, as a major, with the army of the Indus in Affghanistan, and at the storming and capture of Ghuznee. A medal was awarded him for his services on that occasion. He was the brigadier who commanded the Saugor field force, and during the great mutiny of 1857 he held the fort of Saugor with a small and inadequate garrison during upwards of seven months, under trying circumstances, and until relieved by the force under Sir Hugh Rose.

At Campden-hill-road, Kensington, aged 82, Fanny, widow of Vice-Adm. Robert Plampin.

In Upper Westbourne-terr., aged 58, Jane, widow of the Rev. John William Doran, LL.D.

*May 26.* At her residence, Cavendish-pl., Cavendish-sq., aged 79, Eliza, Baroness de Rouen, third dau. of John Petrie, esq., formerly of Gatton-park, Surrey.

At his residence, Chester-terr., Regent's-park, aged 76, John Oliver Jones, esq., late Deputy-Clerk of Assize, Norfolk Circuit.

After a short illness, Louisa Frances, second

dau. of William Longman, esq., of Hyde-park-sq.

At Cefn Mabli, Glamorganshire, the wife of Col. Charles Kemys-Tynte.

At Great Carlton Rectory, near Louth, aged 31, Georgina Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Frederic Pretyma.

In King's-Bench-Walk, Temple, aged 65, Richard Charnock, esq. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1840, and was author of several legal works.

At Harristown, co. Meath, aged 34, Francis William Tomkinson, esq., second son of the late Rev. Henry Tomkinson, of Reaseheath, Cheshire.

At Llwynegryn-hall, Flintshire, aged 16, Charles Edward, fourth son of the late Henry Raikes, esq.

May 27. At Montreal, C.E., aged 44, Sir Edward Graham, bart. He was the fourth, but eldest surviving son of the preceding baronet, by the only dau. of John Young, esq., of Battle, Sussex. He succeeded his father in 1852, and was one of the claimants of the earldom of Annandale.

At his residence, Thurloc-sq., Major-Gen. T. Anderson, Col. 3rd Madras Cavalry.

At Rome, Emily Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Col. James Young, Bengal Artillery.

At his residence, Craven-hill, Lieut.-Col. Robert Torrens, F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

At the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, aged 69, Major Robert Cochrane, one of the Military Knights, and late of the Rifle Brigade. He entered the army in 1809, and in August, 1811, proceeded to the Peninsula, where he continued with his regiment, the Rifle Brigade, until the close of the war, being present at the defence of Cadiz, the actions of Aranjuez, San Minos, San Milan, the Bridge of Vera, and at the battle of Vittoria. Subsequently on the Continent he went through the campaign of 1815, and was at the battle of Waterloo and the capture of Paris; and, commanding the advanced guard of his corps, was its first officer to enter that capital. Major Cochrane was severely wounded in the left arm at Vera, and slightly in the breast at Waterloo. He had the war medal and one clasp for the Peninsula, and the Waterloo medal. Major Cochrane was buried in the catacombs of Windsor Castle with military honours; the funeral *cortège* included the Naval and Military Knights in full uniform.

Aged 57, Mary, wife of the Rev. Roger Pocklington, Vicar of Walesby, Notts.

May 28. At Hilsea, aged 78, Eliza Escott, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.B., K.C.H.

Suddenly, at Beech-in-Grove Cottage, Chorley-wood, Herts., Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Mill, late 78th Highlanders.

In Chester-sq., Jane Tyrwhitt, widow of the Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire, Upper Mediety.

At Ilfracombe, North Devon, Mary, dau. of

the late Rev. John Parsons, Vicar of Sherborne, Dorset.

Aged 59, Anne Wright, wife of the Rev. William Gresley, Prebendary of Lichfield.

May 29. At Corfu, Anne, wife of Col. Wynne, Commanding R.E. in the Ionian Islands.

At his residence, Beaumont-sq., Mile-end, aged 76, Nathaniel Collyer, esq. He was Naval Storekeeper at the Island of St. Helena during the time of Napoleon Bonaparte's exile.

At St. Peter's Parsonage, Maidstone, aged 14, Gertrude Mary Campbell, dau. of the Rev. W. A. Hill.

At Newington, aged 63, William Plomer, esq., of Snaresbrook, Essex. Mr. Plomer was the only son (with three daughters, Caroline Eliza, wife of Sir Donald Campbell, bart., Laura, wife of Capt. George Blair Hall, 19th Laneers, and Louisa, wife of Alfred Thorp, esq.) of the late Sir William Plomer, knt., an Alderman and Sheriff of London in 1810, and Lieut.-Col. of the East London Militia, and grandson of Sir William Plomer, knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1781. Mr. Plomer was a Commissioner of Supply, &c., a Magistrate for Midlothian, and a Deputy-Lieut. and a Magistrate for the city of Edinburgh. He married in 1819, Catharine, only child and heiress of William Pagan, esq., of Linburne and Whitehill, Midlothian, N.B., by whom he leaves issue two sons, the youngest a Captain in the Bombay Army, and two daus., one of whom is married to William Downing Bruce, esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law. The nephew of the first Sir William Plomer, John Plomer, esq., of Welton, High Sheriff of Northampton 1778, assumed by Act of Parliament, in 1775, the name of Clarke on succeeding to the Wilton estates. His grandson, Richard Trevor Plomer-Clarke, esq., of Wilton, High Sheriff of Northampton, is the present representative of the family.

May 30. At Raveningham-hall, Norfolk, aged 84, Sir Edmund Bacon, Premier Baronet of England. He is succeeded in his baronetcy by his nephew, Henry Hickman Bacon, esq., late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, who is married to a dau. of Sir Thomas Beckett, bart.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 46, Edward Richard Johnstone Knowles, esq., third son of the late Adm. Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart., G.C.B.

At Hastings, Elizabeth Sandys, only dau. of the late Thomas Warren Kempthorne, esq., of Glastonbury, and granddau. of the late Rev. John Kempthorne, B.D., Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 31, G. R. Morgan, esq., late of H.M.'s 33rd and 14th Regts.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sarah Prescod, wife of J. A. Holmes, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Forster Clarke, esq., of the Island of Barbados.

May 31. At the Mansion-house, London, aged 36, Frederick Lawrence, esq., son of the late Alderman Lawrence, and brother of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

At Lewisham, Kent, Mary Marinda, dau. of the late William Rea, esq., of Blackheath, and widow of Comm. William Mudge, R.N.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 55, Louisa, wife of the Rev. George Carwithen, Rector of Ashprington, Devon.

In Sussex-place, Kensington, aged 29, Emily Mary, wife of Charles Grey Grey, esq., of Dilston, Northumberland.

*Lately.* At Wordsley, an old gentleman, named Dr. Perry, who passed the last fifteen years of his life within a cave adjoining the Red House Glass-works. Notwithstanding the singularity of character which he thus displayed, he seems to have had the confidence of many of the poor people in that neighbourhood, for he was able as long as his strength remained to boast of his list of patients. He, moreover, gave his professional services, such as they were, on the most liberal terms, often refusing to take money from the poor he had attended, even when he was himself in want of bread. He is said to have had a wife and family residing in London. Should that be the case, his career must appear all the more remarkable, for it can scarcely have arisen entirely from his own fault that a crazy old man, with so much of the element of amiability in his weakness, was left to end his life in a habitation suitable only for the occupancy of brute animals.—*Stamford Mercury*.

At Alton, aged 69, Mr. Abraham Crowley, the brewer of the famous Alton ale. He was a man of benevolent character, and he entirely supported a girls' school in which were 150 scholars; beside which his firm were liberal supporters of an Alton boys' school.

*June 1.* At Catherine Bank-house, Edinburgh, Sir John Watson Gordon, knt., R.A., P.R.S.A., H.M.'s Limner for Scotland. See OBITUARY.

At Skendleby-hall, Lincolnshire, aged 79, Sir Edward Brackenbury, knt., K.T.S., K.S.F., K.C.B.A., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Lincoln, late Lieut.-Col. 69th Regt. He was the second son of the late Richard Brackenbury, esq., by Janet, dau. of George Gunn, esq., of Edinburgh. This distinguished officer served with the 61st Regt. in Sicily, in Calabria, at Seylla Castle, and at Gibraltar, in 1807-8; in the Peninsula from 1809 to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of Talavera and Busaco, Lines at Torres Vedras, pursuit of the French from Portugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, at the storming and capture of Badajoz, where he had his horse shot in advancing to the attack. At the battle of Salamanca he took a piece of artillery from the enemy, guarded by four soldiers close to their retiring column, without any near or immediate support. He was also engaged in the retreat from Burgos, the actions at Villa Muriel and Osma (horse shot), battle of Vittoria, siege, two assaults and capture of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, actions in front of Bayonne near the mayor's house, on Dec. 10, 11, and 12 (slightly wounded

and horse shot), blockade of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie. He retired from the service with the rank of lieut.-col. in 1837, and he had received the war medal with nine clasps. He married, first, in 1827, Maria, dau. of the Rev. E. Bromhead, of Recpham, near Lincoln, by whom he had issue Edward, born October 18, 1828, and died in 1845; and, second, in 1847, Eleanor, dan. of Addison Fenwick, esq., of Bishopwearmouth, and widow of W. B. Clark, esq., of Belford-hall, Northumberland: she died in 1862, leaving issue Edward Fenwick, born 1848. Sir Edward was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Lincoln, a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, a Knight of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand, a Commander of the Portuguese Order of St. Bento d'Avis, &c. His family, long settled in Lincolnshire, descends immediately from Sir Robert Brackenbury, the Lieut. of the Tower in the time of Richard III.

At Hall-gate, Doncaster, aged 56, Col. W. A. Cooke, late of the 2nd Grenadiers, Bengal Army.

At his seat, Tile-house, near Denham, Uxbridge, aged 77, Andrew Mortimer Drummond, esq., the principal partner of the old-established banking house of Messrs. Drummond, of Charing Cross. Mr. Drummond, who was a collateral member of the noble Scottish family of Strathallan, was born Nov. 9, 1786, and married, in July 1808, Lady Emily Charlotte Percy, fourth dau. of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, and sister of the present peer.

At Dublin, aged 25, Charles Prior Gooch, eldest son of the Rev. J. D. G. Maughan, and grandson of the late Charles Maughan, esq., Harrington-hall, Yorkshire, and grandnephew of the late Lord Tara, of Bellinter, co. Meath.

Aged 56, Allen Canning, esq., of London Colney, near St. Albans, fifth son of the late Rev. Thomas Canning, Vicar of Elsenham, Essex.

At the house of her daughter (Mrs. Turquand), Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Williamina, widow of Lieut.-Col. Michael, and dau. of the late Robt. Grant, esq., of Dingwall.

In Carton-pl., Westbourne-park-road, aged 60, Anne, widow of Major James Jackson.

*June 2.* At his residence, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, aged 78, Commander Alexander Lewis, R.N. The deceased was a firm friend to church extension in the poor district in which he resided, and his funeral, which was musically celebrated, was attended by a very considerable concourse of spectators.

At Tyne-lodge, Hammersmith-rd., Augusta Caroline, wife of Adolphus Charles Troughton, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Chevalier Hippolyto Joseph da Costa, Brazilian Minister in London.

At Reading, aged 71, Louisa Harriet, fourth and only unmarried dau. of the late Stephen Wright, esq., of Hammersmith and Spring-gardens.

At Florence, Emma Lydia, dau. of the Dean of Elphin and Mrs. William Warburton.

In Devonshire-pl., Portland-pl., aged 75, James Curtis, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

At Norwich, aged 61, Roger Kerrison, esq.

*June 3.* At his residence, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 78, William Johnson Fox, esq., late M.P. for Oldham. See OBITUARY.

At Shrewton, Wilts., aged 86, Capt. George Barnard. This officer, after having been educated in the Royal Naval College, joined the "Swiftsure" in 1793. In 1795 he moved into the "Victory," and was present in Hotham's action, July, 1795. He was made a lieutenant May 29, 1797, and when serving in the "Sylph" assisted at the destruction of the French frigate "Calliope," capture of several convoys, and destruction of an 18-gun cutter off the coast of France. In 1804 he joined the Sea Fencibles. On the reduction of that force he was placed on half-pay, and he was not afterwards employed.

At Kendal, aged 65, Capt. Thomas Carey. He entered the service in 1810, passed in 1825, and was made a lieutenant March 8, 1828. In 1830 he joined the Coast blockade force, and remained attached to that and the Coastguard until he retired in 1860.

At the Viarage, West Thurroek, Essex, aged 74, Capt. Robt. Lethbridge. This officer served as midshipman of the "Unité" from 1805 till 1810, and commanded one of six boats despatched from that ship and the "Topaze" off Toulon. He was officially commended for his conduct in defending in a ten-oared cutter four prizes taken on the occasion against the attacks of six armed boats, but he had been on half-pay for many years before his death.

At Hayling Island, Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Major Festing, Royal Marine Artillery.

*June 4.* At Hyde-park-gate, Kensington-gore, aged 73, Nassau William Senior, esq., late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery. See OBITUARY.

At Wells, Somerset, aged 65, Major Ralph Thorpe, Bengal Army.

At Sunningdale, Berkshire, aged 72, Comm. Robert Poole, R.N.

At Aged 57, John Crossley, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, of Scaitcliffe, Lancashire. He was for many years an active Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and also for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 81, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John James, late Rector of Penmaen, Glamorganshire.

At Welton, aged 75, Sophia Broadley, sister to the late Henry Broadley, esq., M.P.

In Denbigh-st. (the residence of her brother, Herbert Wyatt, esq.), Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Edward Carte, Incumbent of Gentleshaw and Fairwell, Staffordshire.

At Edinburgh, Alfred Mitchell, esq., Commander R.N.

*June 5.* At the Rectory, Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 59, Edmund Smith, M.D., of Ilkley Wells-house, near Otley. He was formerly surgeon to the Hudson's Bay Company, and was

created M.D. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1858.

At her son's residence, Haekney, Julia, wife of the Rev. James Britton, M.A., late Rector of Great Bardfield, Essex, and dau. of the late R. Down, esq., of Colney-hatch and Bartholomew-lane, banker.

Aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Richard Priehard, B.D., Rector of Newbold-on-the-Stour, and dau. of the late George Pinchin, esq., of Bath.

At Upper Norwood, Elizabeth, relict of Peter Warburton, esq., formerly Major of H.M.'s 97th Regt.

*June 6.* At Montagu-grove, Hampstead, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Burdon-Sanderson, esq., of West Jesmond, Northumberland, and only dau. of the late Sir James Sanderson, bart.

At Great Malvern, Frances Eliza, widow of Capt. Tomkinson, R.N.

At Cadiz, aged 28, accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, Lieut. Charles Gurney, 7th Royal Fusiliers, second son of William Gurney, esq.

Aged 64, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. J. B. James, M.D., Rector of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, and dau. of the late Rev. George Burges, late Vicar of Halvergate, and Moulton, Norfolk.

At St. James's Parsonage, Taunton, aged 40, Eliza Trueman, wife of the Rev. W. T. Redfern.

*June 7.* At Berry-hill, Mansfield, aged 50, Frances Valentine, wife of Sir E. S. Walker.

At Buckingham-house, Tunbridge Wells, Hastings Dent, esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, and of Thurloe-square, fourth son of the late John Dent, esq., M.P., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

At the Manor-house, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, Harriott Hannah, wife of Alexander D. Toogood, esq., late Bengal Fusiliers.

At Southend, aged 29, Maria Susanah, wife of W. Lyte Stradling, esq., of Roseville, Chilton Polden.

At Whalley-house, Whalley Range, Manchester, aged 70, Samuel Brooks, esq., banker.

*June 8.* At his residence, Chiswick, aged 75, Charles Robert Prinsep, esq., LL.D., late Advocate-General of Bengal. He was a son of John Prinsep, esq., Alderman of London and M.P. for Queenborough, and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 23, 1806, proceeding B.A. 1811, and M.A. 1814. In Trinity Term 1817 he was called to the bar by the Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. He was created LL.D. 1824, and was author of "An Essay on Money," Lond., 8vo., 1818, and a translation of Say's "Political Economy, with Notes," Lond., 2 vols., 8vo., 1821.

At Morningside, Edinburgh, Wm. Wallace, esq., M.D., late 14th Regt. of Foot, son of the late William Wallace, esq., LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

At his residence, Park-hall, near Oswestry,

aged 60, Richard Henry Kinchant, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Salop.

In Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 28, Ensign Frederick Knight, of H.M.'s 69th Regt., fifth son of Valentine Knight, esq.

In Abercorn-place, St. John's-wood, aged 36, Harriet Jane, eldest dau. of the late C. R. Leslie, esq., R.A.

*June 9.* At Honingham, aged 19, the Hon. Charles William Powlett, only son of Lord and Lady Bayning.

At Warlingham, near Croydon, Ellen, wife of Sir George Edmund Hodgkinson.

In Blomfield-street, Harrow-road, Col. Alfred Thomas, late of the Bombay Army.

Aged 43, John Lawton, esq., of Lawton-hall, Cheshire.

At Seafield, near Ayr, Capt. J. O. McTaggart, formerly of the H.E.I.C.'s Maritime Service.

At Langley Marish, Bucks., aged 79, Maurice Swabey, esq.

At Uploman, Tiverton, aged 28, Wilhelmina Adelaide Georgina, younger dau. of the late Montague Baker Bere, esq., H. M.'s Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Exeter District.

*June 10.* At Delgany, Ireland, aged 70, the Hon. Louisa, widow of Jas. S. Scott, esq., Q.C., and third dau. of the late Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel.

At Spa, Belgium, aged 49, Annie, wife of Sir David Cunynghame, bart., of Milneraig.

At Woodlesford, near Leeds, aged 64, Capt. W. J. Wood, R.N.

At Battersea, aged 55, David Jones, esq., late of the Poor Law Commissioners' Office, Whitehall.

At Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 67, Weston Hickes, esq., Sub-Inspector of Factories.

*June 11.* In Chester-sq., aged 39, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P. He was the third son of the third Marquis of Londonderry by his second wife, and was born in 1825. He was educated at Eton, which he left to enter the Scots Fusilier Guards, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant and captain in 1849. He served in the Crimea in 1854-55, and in June of the former year he assumed by royal licence the name of Tempest after his family name of Vane, in consideration of some property derived from his maternal grandfather. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and retired from his regiment in August, 1859, having been decorated by the Sultan with the 5th class of the Medjidieh. In 1860 he married Lady Susan Clinton, the only daughter of the present Duke of Newcastle (by whom he leaves an infant dau.); and having been since 1849 a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Durham, he became at the outset of the Volunteer movement major commandant of the 3rd Durham Rifles. Lord Adolphus was member of Parliament for the city of Durham from December, 1852, to June, 1853, when he was, on petition, unseated by a committee of the House of Commons. He had un-

successfully contested the city in the previous June; and in April, 1854, he was returned for the Northern Division of the county, on the removal of his brother, Lord Seaham, to the Upper House, as Earl Vane. He was a Conservative, not, however, strictly bound by party ties.

At Downside College, near Bath, aged 65, Count Mazzinghi.

At Wellpark, St. Andrews, James Frederick Ferrier, B.A. Oxon, Professor of Moral Philosophy. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Nizell's-house, Tunbridge, aged 75, Samuel Cartwright, esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

At Dover, Eliza, relict of the Rev. M. W. Jones, formerly Vicar of Ospringe, Kent.

Aged 47, Maria Frances, wife of William Wilson Scrimgeour, esq., of the Grove, Highgate.

*June 12.* At Monkstown, co. Dublin, aged 13, Lucy Katherine, youngest dau. of Colonel Henry Atwell Lake, C.B.

Aged 28, Margaret Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. McAll, Principal of the Hackney Theological Seminary.

*June 13.* In South-st., aged 91, the Right Hon. Lady Grenville, widow of W. W. Lord Grenville. Her ladyship was the only dau. of the first Lord Camelford, and sister and co-heir of that half-mad son, the naval officer, who met his death from the pistol of Captain Best. She was born in London in 1772, and married twenty years later to Lord Grenville, whom she survived full thirty years. Her last appearance in public was at the Botanic Society's Exhibition, two days only before her death, when she seemed to be in her accustomed health and spirits, but was taken ill the same night, and only survived forty-eight hours. Her large estates are left, in accordance with the wish of her husband, Lord Grenville, to the Hon. George Fortescue, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 81, Martin Thackeray, esq., late Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

At Pimlico, the Hon. John S. Gaskin, President of H.M.'s Council in the Island of Barbados.

At his residence, Marine-parade, Dover, aged 69, Vaughan Lloyd, esq., Commander R.N.

At Overbury-lodge, near Hereford, Caroline Sarah Jose, wife of Maj.-Gen. Goldsworthy, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Retired.

At Warwick, aged 33, George Baly, esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon to H.M.'s Forces.

At Richmond, aged 37, Effie, wife of the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Incumbent of Clerkenwell.

At Paris, aged 88, General Dembinski. See OBITUARY.

*June 14.* In Chester-terrace, Regent's-pk., aged 70, Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B. He was the third son of the late Capt. Robert Fanshawe, R.N., and was born in 1794. He entered the Navy in 1804, and served on board the

"Prince of Wales," 74, flag-ship of Lord Gambier, in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. He saw considerable service during the American war, and, as Lieut. of the "Endymion," was present at the capture of the American frigate "President" in 1815. He was Flag-Captain in the "Princess Charlotte," and particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. After his return from the coast of Africa in 1852, he was appointed Superintendent of Portsmouth dock-yard; was in 1853 appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American station; and, in 1857, on the Mediterranean station; and, in 1860, to Devonport; but was obliged to resign the last command from ill-health. In recognition of his services he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1860; and was a Knight of the Austrian Order of Leopold. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., April 22, 1813; commander, Oct. 2, 1815; capt., Oct. 17, 1816; rear-adm., June 11, 1851; vice-adm., July 9, 1857; and adm., Oct. 4, 1862.

At Whaddon-hall, Bucks., aged 58, Clara, wife of William Selby Lowndes, esq., and second dau. of the late Major Hartman.

At Peckham-rye, Surrey, aged 68, Eleanor, relict of William Bryan, esq., of Clun, Shropshire, and youngest dau. of the late Edward Davies, esq., of Rhyd Whiman, Montgomery.

Suddenly, at Cranford Rectory, near Kettering, Rosa Roughton, wife of the Rev. John Goldsmith Orger.

In Queen's-terr., Bayswater, aged 83, Elizabeth Susanna, wife of J. W. Faulkner, esq., of the Philippines, Kent.

June 15. At his residence, Grosvenor-st., Archibald, third Earl of Gosford.

In Great George-st., Westminster, Georgiana, wife of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P.

June 16. In Montague-st., Russell-sq., the Dowager Lady Tancred. She was Harriet Lucy, 2nd dau. of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, Staffordshire. She married the sixth baronet in 1807, and was left a widow in 1844.

At his residence, Grange-wood-house, Leicestershire, aged 70, Capt. Thos. Mowbray, R.N.

At Eslemont, Aberdeenshire, Charles Napier Gordon, esq., of Hallhead and Eslemont.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 53, Joshua, second surviving son of the late Joshua Scholefield, esq., M.P.

June 17. At Pinkhill, near Edinburgh, James Miller, esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He was the son of the late Rev. James Miller, minister of Monikie, in Forfarshire, studied medicine in Edinburgh, and was the favourite pupil of Mr. Liston, with whom he resided for fifteen years—for five years as his assistant; and who, before leaving Edinburgh for London, introduced him to all his patients. In 1842, on the death of Sir Charles Bell, Mr. Miller was

unanimously elected by the Town Council to fill the chair of surgery in Edinburgh University, where he was a very popular and successful teacher. Mr. Miller was also Professor of Pictorial Anatomy to the Royal Academy, and was Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland. As a consulting surgeon his services were highly esteemed, and both in the scientific and practical parts of his profession he maintained a high reputation. He was the author of "The Principles and Practice of Surgery," which has passed through four editions in this country, and been several times reprinted in America. He was also the writer of the article "Surgery" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and the author of "The Surgical Experiences of Chloroform," and other works. He published a number of tracts on temperance, of which he was a strenuous advocate. In philanthropic and religious agitations he took a very active part, both on the platform and through the press; and as an elder in the Free Church was an ardent supporter of its politico-ecclesiastical views, and of its missionary schemes. He was a man of lively and generous sympathies, and of kindly temper, and he enjoyed the affection and esteem of a wide circle of friends, accompanied by no small degree of popularity in public life. The sudden break down of his constitution gave a shock of surprise to many who had admired his manly vigour and envied his robust health. He was suddenly seized with congestion of the brain, which, notwithstanding the most watchful care of his professional friends, entirely prostrated his strength, both mentally and physically, and rapidly led to a fatal result. Professor Miller married in 1834 a daughter of the late Major Gordon, of Rosiburn, Aberdeenshire, who, with a numerous family, survives him.

At Westerham, Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Thompson, Rector of Mistley, and Vicar of Bradfield, Essex.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 16, Ernest Augustus, second son of the late Rev. George Herbert Repton, of the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

At Alderley Edge, Cheshire, aged 23, Wm. Pilsworth, esq., late of the 22nd Regt., and only son of Maj. Pilsworth, Staff Officer, Leeds.

At Herne Bay, aged 30, Augusta Mary Sophia, only dau. of the Rev. E. Gilbert, Vicar of Hardingstone, Northampton.

June 18. In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., Henry David, eldest son of the late Hon. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon.

June 19. At her residence, St. John's-wood-road, aged 76, Harriett, relict of Abraham John Valpy, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Sydenham Teast Wylde, Vicar of Burrington, Somerset.

June 20. At Hinton St. George, the Right Hon. the Earl Poulett.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			May 21, 1864.	May 28, 1864.	June 4, 1864.	June 11, 1864.	June 18, 1864.
Mean Temperature . . .			61°·8	52°·0	50°·4	59°·6	57°·8
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1421	1234	1213	1285	1296
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	203	203	193	209	194
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	292	280	255	308	266
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	200	167	163	168	176
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	335	246	272	288	315
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	391	338	330	312	345

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 21 .	690	208	226	237	50	1421	918	896	1814
„ 28 .	622	196	219	157	30	1234	1030	936	1966
June 4 .	633	157	171	197	35	1213	919	974	1893
„ 11 .	638	185	203	200	32	1285	985	938	1923
„ 18 .	662	192	208	202	30	1296	912	864	1776

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,  
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, June 14, from the Returns to the Inspector by  
the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,985	42	2	Oats ...	108	22	6	Beans ...	100	36	9
Barley ...	155	29	4	Rye ...	14	28	1	Peas ...	9	39	4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	39	3	Oats.....	19	9	Beans .....	34	5
Barley.....	29	4	Rye .....	30	4	Peas.....	32	9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 16.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>		Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 16.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		Beasts .....	1,780
Veal .....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		Sheep .....	13,410
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		Calves .....	773
Lamb .....	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>		Pigs.....	210

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 17.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 16*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 3*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

*From May 24 to June 23, inclusive.*

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.		Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.						8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
May	°	°	°	in.	pts.			June	°	°	°	in.	pts.	
24	50	58	54	30.	17	cloudy, fair		9	60	71	55	29.	87	fair
25	56	62	52	29.	98	do.		10	53	68	54	29.	88	do.
26	50	54	53	29.	97	do. fair		11	58	68	53	29.	84	do.
27	50	59	54	29.	98	fair, cloudy		12	60	67	55	29.	81	cloudy, fair
28	51	59	54	29.	99	do. do.		13	55	61	53	29.	64	hy. sh. th. lg.
29	50	54	46	29.	88	cloudy, rain		14	61	67	56	29.	51	fair, cldy. rain
30	51	58	50	29.	89	do.		15	57	55	57	29.	56	hvy. shrs. hail
31	52	52	49	29.	71	do. rain		16	60	67	58	29.	79	fair, cloudy
J. 1	50	52	52	29.	70	fair		17	60	68	58	30.	02	do.
2	52	58	52	29.	71	cloudy		18	61	70	57	29.	99	hvy. rain, fair
3	57	53	50	29.	78	heavy rain		19	60	71	60	30.	15	fair
4	53	63	53	29.	86	cloudy, fair		20	61	70	53	30.	17	do.
5	58	66	56	29.	91	fair		21	60	71	56	30.	07	do.
6	58	68	58	29.	97	do. cloudy		22	60	68	58	30.	10	cloudy
7	63	74	64	29.	74	do. do.		23	60	62	54	29.	90	cldy. hvy. shrs.
8	65	71	57	29.	65	do. do.								

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June	3 per Cent. Consols.		3 per Cent. Reduced.		New 3 per Cents.		Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.	
24	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	237 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 dis.	217	24. 22 dis.	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$
25	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	237 9	13. 7 dis.	218		105 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
26	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	237				105 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
27	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	237 9	12. 3 dis.			105 $\frac{7}{8}$	6
28	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$			89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$		3 dis.		18 dis.	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
30	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$		12. 6 dis.			105 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
31	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	237 8 $\frac{1}{2}$				105 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
J. 1	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	89	$\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	237	7. 2 dis.	217		106	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	237 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 dis.			103 $\frac{5}{8}$	4
3	90	$\frac{1}{4}$	89	$\frac{1}{8}$	89	$\frac{1}{8}$	239	7. 5 dis.	217 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
4	90	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$		89	$\frac{1}{4}$		6. 1 dis.		20 dis.	104	$\frac{1}{8}$
6	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$					103 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
7	90	$\frac{1}{4}$	89	$\frac{1}{8}$	89	$\frac{1}{4}$	239				104	$\frac{1}{4}$
8	90	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			217	20 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
9	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$		11. 6 dis.			104	$\frac{3}{8}$
10	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	237 9	5 dis.	216		104	$\frac{1}{4}$
11	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$		10. 5 dis.		10 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
13	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	239	5 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
14	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	237				104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
15	90	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$		7 dis.	Shut.	7 dis.	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	
16	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89	$\frac{1}{4}$	89	$\frac{1}{4}$		8 dis. par.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
17	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	8 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
18	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9		8 dis. par.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
20	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	90	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9		par.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$	
21	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$		5 dis. par.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
22	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	237	8. 5 dis.		14 dis.	104	$\frac{1}{4}$
23	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	236 7	8 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

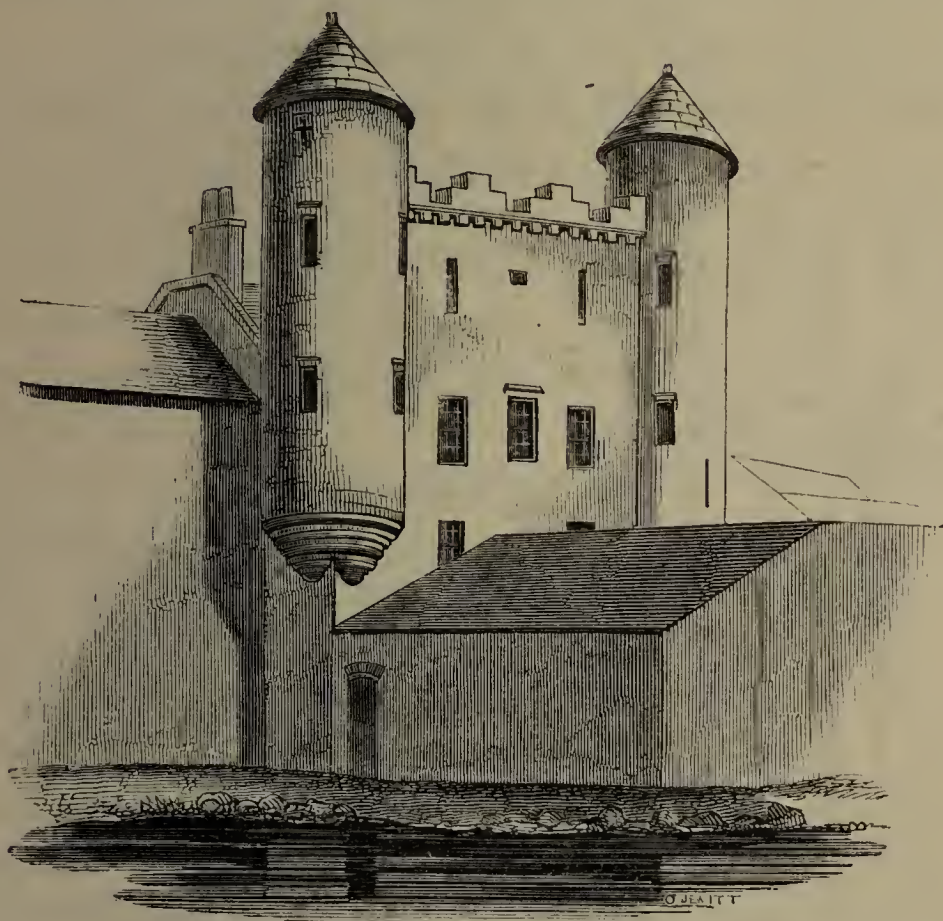
## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—VI.

#### DEVENISH ISLAND AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

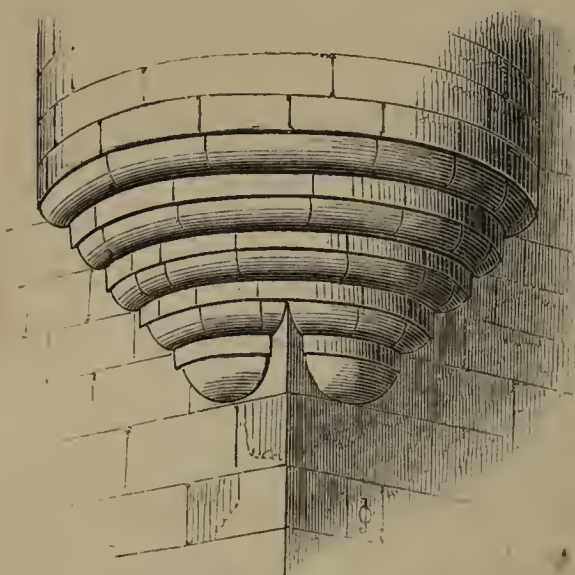
LOUGH ERNE, in the county of Fermanagh, is a lake of great extent, stretching from south-east to north-west about forty miles. It is divided into two portions, the southernmost being called the Upper and the northern the Lower Lake. Beautifully situated on an island in the strait between these two portions, lies the town of Enniskillen. It is an English-built town, having been founded in the reign of James I., and there-



Enniskillen Castle.

fore cannot boast any great antiquity. It had previously been a stronghold of the Maguires, but was seized in the time of Elizabeth and a castle built. The present building may have formed a part of this castle, or it may have been erected in the follow-

ing reign, when the town was built. In the town, though much modernized of late years, there are still some remains of buildings which are of interest, particularly the Castle, of which the south front is tolerably perfect. It has two turrets or bartizans

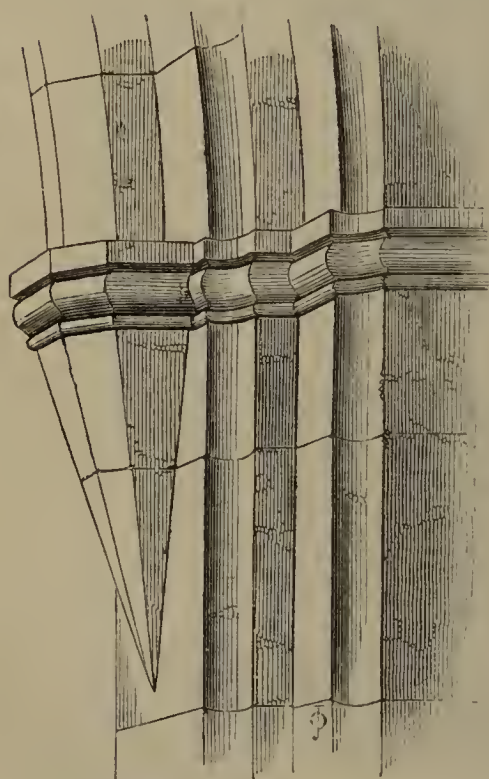


Corbelling, Enniskillen Castle.

at the angles, with conical cappings, and which being boldly corbelled across the angles, give it an air of greater antiquity than it is really entitled to. The battlements are of the usual Irish stepped form, but the windows are square-headed, with short straight labels without return, and having no Irish character; and its appearance is not improved by its being

plastered over and the masonry concealed. There was a small fortress at the time the English got possession of the place, but the present building was probably erected after their arrival, at the commencement of the seventeenth century.

A boat from the bridge, and a pleasant row down the lake

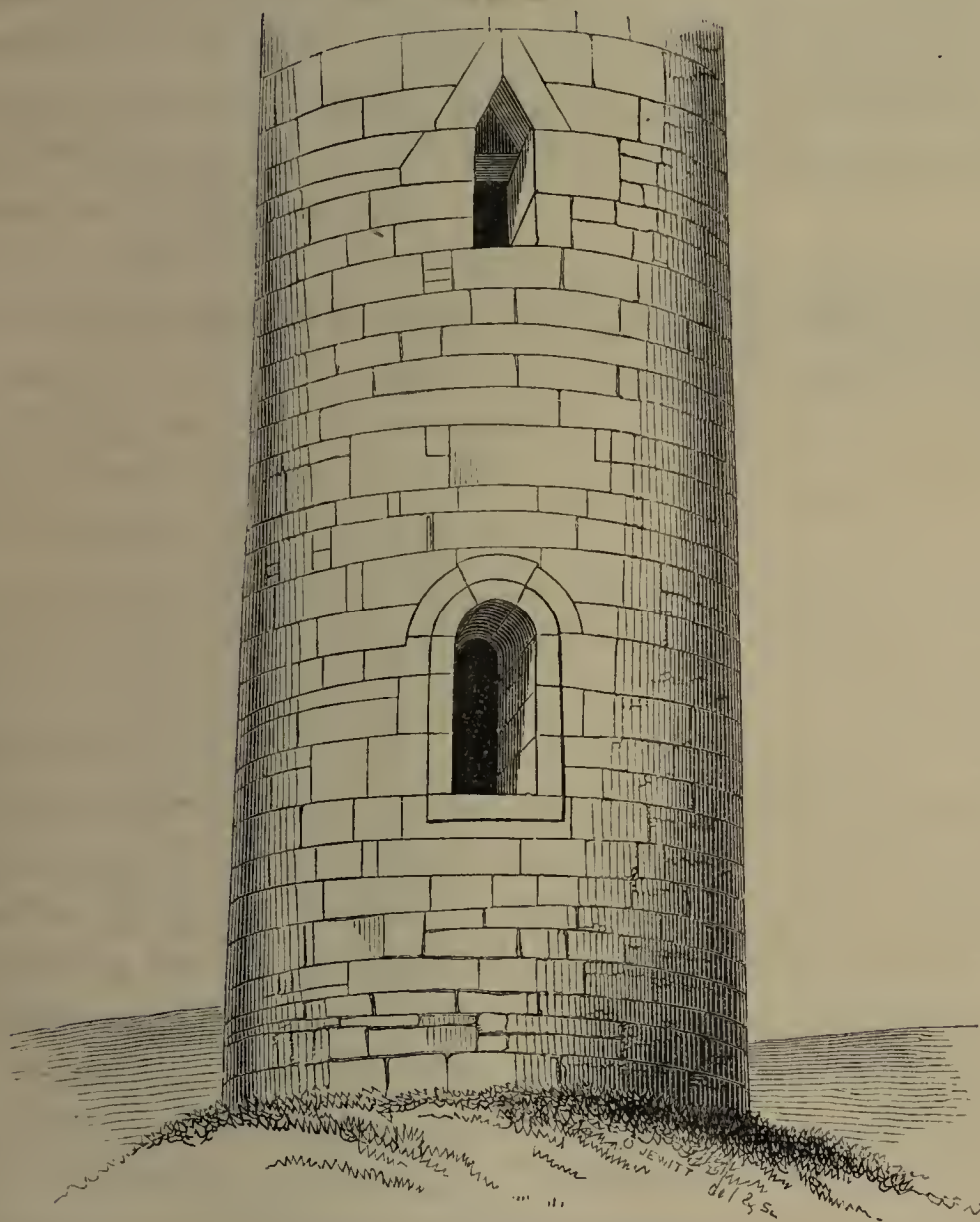


Corbel of Arch, Devenish Abbey.

for about three miles, brings the traveller to Devenish Island. The lake between these two places has none of the wild or sublime character which we associate with lake scenery, and it would be more appropriately characterised by the word "pleasing." The lake lies calmly between gently swelling hills covered with rich pasture, and in some places wooded. On the way we pass the small ruined castle of Portora, a quadrangular building with a circular tower at each angle, picturesquely situated at the water's edge.

Devenish Island does not present any striking natural features. It is a gentle hill, not wooded but clothed with rich pasture, from the eastern slope of which rise the round tower and the ruins of the monastic buildings.

On the higher ground, west of the other ruins, we come to the Abbey, a building of the fifteenth century, now in ruins, but of which considerable portions yet remain. It exhibits the usual Irish peculiarities, particularly the arches supported on tapering corbels (see opposite page) which are so common in buildings of this date, and of which there are here some very good examples. Of the church the nave has disappeared, but the central tower remains. An inscribed stone, though not now in its original place, gives the date of the erection of the abbey, 1449; but as this stone was picked up among the ruins of the Priory, and only built into this wall in 1808, it cannot be considered as any authority. The Church is of the usual character of the Irish Friary churches, with a central tower. Under the tower is one of the usual vaults of the Perpendicular

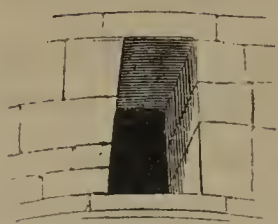


Part of the Round Tower, Devenish.

style. On the north side of the chancel is a good sepulchral arch with crockets and pinnacles.

Lower down the island we come to the round tower, one of

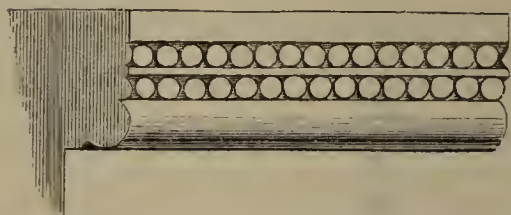
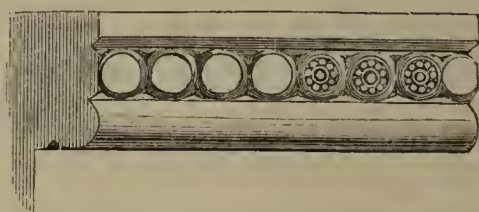
the most perfect in Ireland, though not one of the earliest.



Upper Window,  
Round Tower,  
Devenish.

It is built entirely of sandstone found in the neighbourhood, and well cut. The masonry is ashlar, well worked though not regularly squared, and with fine joints, but in irregular courses. The door is round-headed, without mouldings, but the architrave projects slightly from the face of the wall. Some of the win-

dows are triangular-headed and some square, but all without mouldings. The band at the base of the conical capping is



Band or Cornice of Round Tower, Devenish.

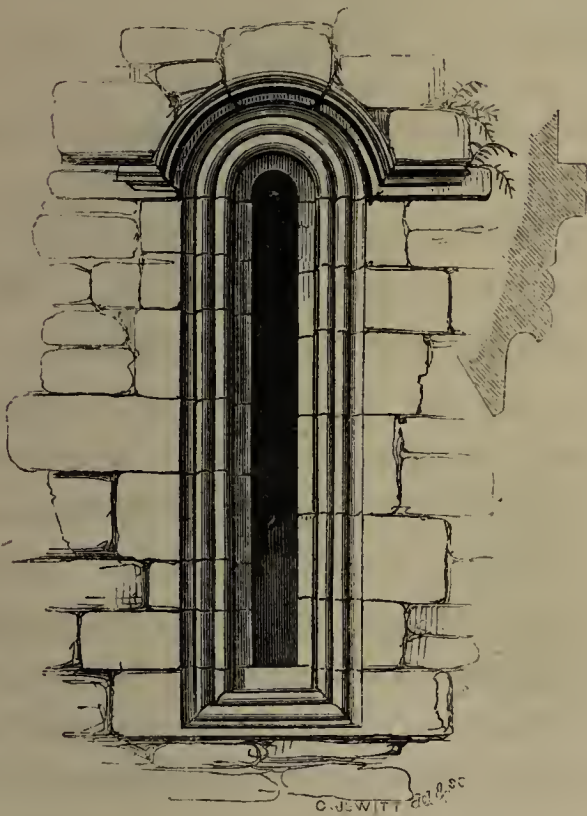
ornamented with a grotesque head at each of the cardinal points, or nearly so, and between these are carved the pellet and other twelfth-century ornaments.

This tower was repaired in 1835, and an ash-tree which was growing on the top was destroyed, as it had occasioned serious injury to the stonework, but each stone was carefully marked and replaced. In the top stone is the socket for an upright iron bar, as if for a cross, and a fragment of the iron remained in it.

Near the round tower are the foundations of a small church, formerly known by the name of Molaise's, but with not enough remaining to allow an opinion to be formed as to its date. A little further are the ruins of a late twelfth-century church or chapel (see opposite page), in the south wall of which is a window with late Norman or transition mouldings (see opposite page). Its proportion, which is very graceful, is that of a narrow lancet, but it is round-headed. It has a label with rather long returns, and the mouldings of the jambs are carried round the sill, as in other Irish examples. Altogether it is an example worth imitating. This building was erected after the fire which is recorded to have taken place in 1157. On the north side of the church are the remains of a cell or domestic building of early rude masonry, the south wall of which has been removed to make way for the north wall of the church; the building being therefore evidently of earlier date than the church.



The Round Tower, with part of the Priory Church, Devenish.



Section of  
Window-head.

Window, south side of Church, Devenish.

According to the best authorities of ancient times, St. Laisrean, called also Molaise, built a celebrated monastery in *Daimh-inis*, or the Ox's Island, somewhat before A.D. 543, but scarcely a trace of this is to be met with in history for the next two hundred years. From A.D. 750 the succession of its abbots and some others of its monastic officers can be well traced. In 836 the monastery was plundered and burnt by the Danes, and probably this would not be the only disaster which befel it, as the churches of Lough Erne suffered several times from these and other marauders. In 1157 we are expressly told that the church and monastery were burned. In 1360 the monastery was again burned, and this last calamity probably led to the erection of the so-called Abbey at the top of the hill, and to the transfer of the establishment to the new site from the older buildings last described. There is no account of more than one monastery on the island at one time, and that existed as a priory of secular canons down to the final suppression of monasteries.

In the "Annals of the Four Masters" the death of the anchorite *Ua Guaire* (Anglicised, Gorey) is recorded in the year 1058 at this place.

#### GIANT'S GRAVE, AND ST. LASSAIRE'S CELL.

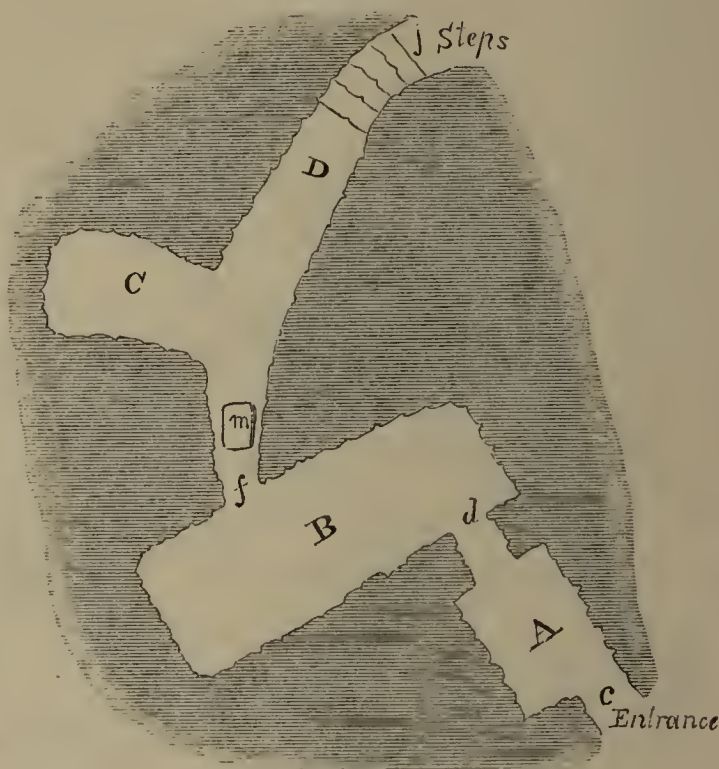
In the neighbourhood of Devenish, and indeed in almost all parts of Ireland, are objects which can scarcely be included under the head of architecture at all, but which are of interest as shewing the first rude attempts at building. Of these, the two above mentioned may be selected as examples.

The Giant's Grave is on the town land of Clayonagh, near the church of Killesher, in the immediate neighbourhood of Florence Court, the seat of the Earl of Enniskillen. It has evidently been one of the "long cromlechs" described by Worsaae, and has had a chamber at each end connected by a longer one in the centre. This exactly agrees with Worsaae's description. He says, "The most important of these monuments are the long cromlechs, which consist of three chambers; a large one in the middle, and a small one at each end." It will be seen by the annexed view and plan that these chambers are distinctly traceable. The upper figure



top of a steep hill, at the bottom of which runs the river. The mound is surrounded by a now shallow ditch, but which was originally no doubt deeper, and intended for defence. Its plan and arrangement will be best understood by an inspection of the annexed figures. By referring to the ground-plan (Fig. 1),

Fig. 1.



St. Lassaie's Cell.

A. B. C. Three Apartments.

D. Passage leading to the upper Aperture *j*.

c. Entrance to first Chamber.

*d*. Entrance to second Chamber.*f*. Entrance to Passage.*m*. A large Stone.

it will be seen that it consists of three apartments, having a communication with each other, and a passage (D) which ends in

Fig 3.

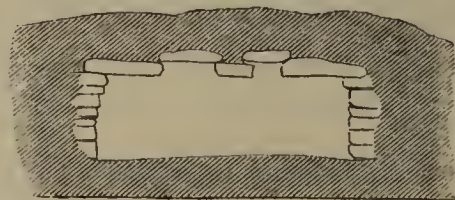
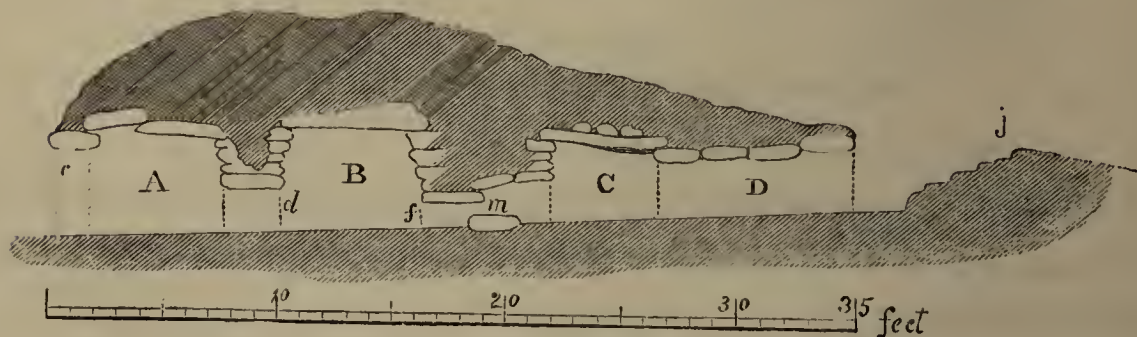


Fig. 2.



St. Lassaie's Cell.

The letters refer to the Plan.

a short flight of steps leading again to the open air. In the passage between B and C is a large stone (*m*), which partly blocks

up the way, and may have been placed there to give greater facility for defending the place, or for closing the passage entirely. Fig. 2 shews a longitudinal section through the mound and cells, and (Fig. 3) a section through the apartment C. These shew that the height of the rooms does not exceed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft., while that of the passages is not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft., and over the stone (m) not more than 1 ft.; so that it was impossible to stand upright in any part of it, and the passages could only be passed by lying flat on the face. Fig. 4

Fig. 4.



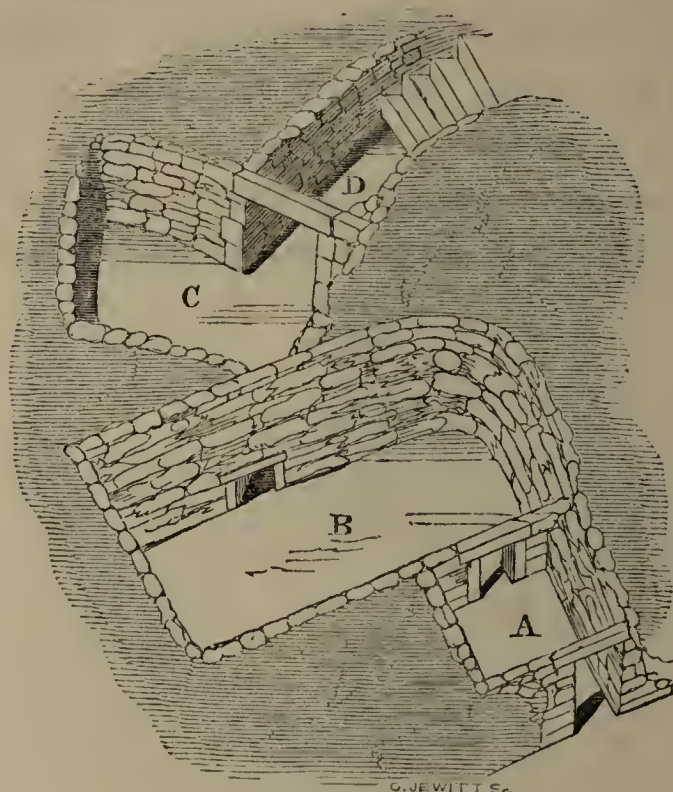
Plan of Roof, St. Lassaie's Cell.  
The letters refer to the Plan.

is the plan of the roof, shewing that it is formed of flat stones laid from side to side, with a few smaller ones laid crossway over the spaces between. Fig. 5 is an isometrical view of the interior (see next page), to shew the masonry, &c. All the doorways have large stones for their lintels, and two of them have upright stones for their jambs, the others have merely rough masonry.

This is altogether very similar to the fogou (or cave) near Bolleit, in Cornwall, and to others in the same county described by Mr. Blight in the present volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (1864), and other examples are mentioned as occurring near Aberdeen. They seem not to be uncommon in Ireland, for in Wright's *Louthiana* there is a description of a very similar one which was discovered accidentally in ploughing a field near Ballrichan. This, like the one at Killesher, had two entrances, one of which was also by a short flight of steps.

He says, after describing it, "All this part of Ireland abounds with such caves, not only under mounts, forts, and castles, but

Fig. 5.



Interior of St. Lassaie's Cell.

under unsuspected plain fields, some winding into little hills and risings, like a ram's horn; others running zigzag like a serpent; others, again, right forward, connecting cell with cell."

They are very similar to what Worsaae describes as "passage buildings" or "giant's chambers," except that those described by him are on a much larger scale than those found in Ireland or in Cornwall. The Danish ones have evidently been burial-places, but this one now described does not seem to have been intended for that purpose. It seems more probable that they were, as has been suggested, places of security for valuables, provisions, or grain in times of danger. Their being almost always either enclosed in or connected with a camp or fortress of earth-works seems strongly to favour this idea. The one we are now describing was surrounded by a ditch, and was probably part of a fortress on the hill-side.

The place is known as St. Lassaie's Cell, from a tradition that a female saint of that name, to whom the neighbouring church is dedicated, used these vaults as a habitation, but it seems incredible that any human being, and particularly a female, could ever have used as a dwelling this miserable place, to which the entrance could only be on the hands and knees, and

in which the height of the apartments would not allow anything more than a sitting posture; though we know that anchorites and anchoresses did choose strange places, and these vaults being ready formed to hand may have been used for that purpose.

CLONES, OR CLUAIN-EOIS, IN THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

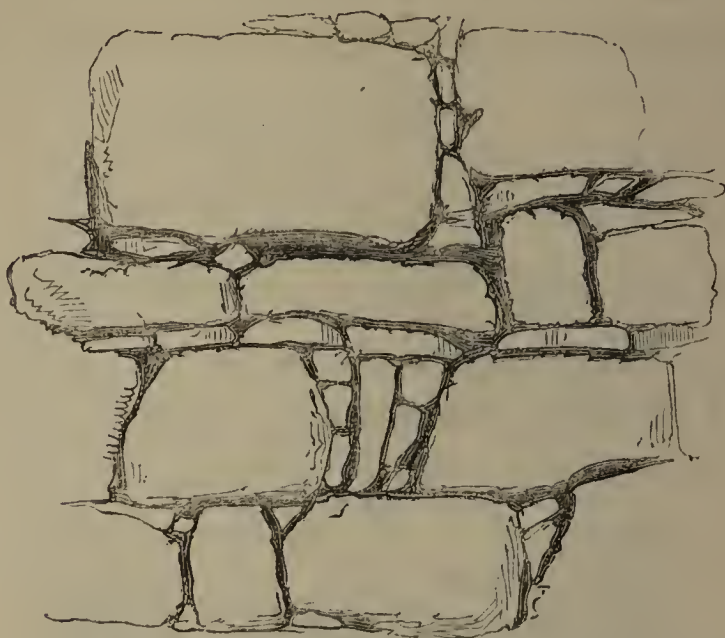
The round tower of Clones is of the rudest, roughest construction, and to which it is difficult to assign any date. It is



Part of the Round Tower, Clones.

built of the hard mountain limestone, chiefly in natural boulders, and part of hammer-dressed stones in irregular courses; that is to say, not always level, but some sloping; the joints between the stones are very wide, and filled in with the chippings of the stone on the outside, being what is termed

“spawled masonry.” It was built with mortar, but much of it has disappeared from the outside of the wall. The openings are



Portion of the Masonry called “Spawled Masonry,” Round Tower, Clones.

all square-headed; the doorway, which is nearer to the ground than usual, is small, and the head of it formed by a single stone, which has cracked in the middle so as to look like two stones. The windows are small, square, and rudely formed; there have been four at the top, of which some of the jambs only remain with part of the wall between, which looks like a portion of a gable, but this is accidental; the upper part being much decayed and the conical roof gone. It stands in a burying-ground, in which there is at present no church or chapel. There is, however, a small and ancient chapel among the houses at no great distance from the tower, and there is one of the richly-carved Irish crosses in the Market-place. The rude construction is the natural one dictated by the material, and many of the farm walls in the neighbourhood are constructed in the same manner. It is therefore not a guide to the age of the building.

At a short distance to the north, on the hill above this burying-ground, are some important earth-works, shewing perhaps the site of the castle built by the English in 1211. A monastery is said to have been founded by St. Tigernach (or Tierney), who was of the blood royal, and died in 548. The abbots of Clones are traceable in the eighth century and afterwards, and are called successors of Tigernach, and several of them are mentioned in the Annals of Ireland by that title. An anchorite is mentioned as residing here in 971. The abbey was

burned in 744, 842, 1015, 1045, 1164, 1179, 1207, and finally demolished in 1541. In 1207 Hugh de Lacy destroyed the town and abbey by fire, but in five years afterwards they were rebuilt by the English, who also erected a castle here.

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DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT SUBTERRANEAN VAULTS IN THE ISLAND OF GOZO.  
 —During the month of June, 1864, whilst the workmen employed in making the new road to the Cathedral at Rabato were digging in the ditch under the western wall of the Fort, they came on the roofs of numerous cellars in the solid rock, which, on being reported to the authorities in Valetta, His Excellency, with a view of ascertaining their value as relics of antiquity, at once gave orders that the attention of Dr. Cesare Vassallo and Dr. A. L. Adams should be directed to the discovery. These gentlemen accordingly repaired to the spot, and found upwards of twenty-four circular caverns, both as regards shape and relative position much like the grain fosse of Florian, only that, besides a circular aperture in the roof of each cell, and niches in the wall to facilitate ingress and egress, there are square openings near the floor, by which each can be entered from the other. They vary in height from five to nine feet, and are about the same in diameter. Many are filled up with *débris*, so that it is not unlikely that the whole locality is riddled with these subterranean burrows. Several cells were cleared out, but no relics found, nor is it likely any important discovery of that sort will be made. There is every reason to conclude, from history, local tradition, and their general appearance, that they were used merely as temporary hiding-places for the inhabitants during the fourteenth century and subsequently, when these islands were subject to incursions of Algerian pirates and Mahomedans of Barbary. Historical annals state that a stronghold stood in the position of the present Fort, at the time when the island was made over to the Knights of St. John; it is probable, therefore, that these cells were made in the above situation with the view of affording shelter to such families as could not be received within the Fort, but might be defended from its walls. As antiquarian relics they are not of any great importance, further than establishing the written and oral tradition, which is, however, always a point of great value in the history of a nation, more especially as very little is known of the Maltese Islands from the ninth to the fourteenth century of the Christian era.—*Malta Observer*.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN SYRIA.—The Duc de Luynes, whilst recently at Beyrout, visited several caverns in the neighbourhood in company with M. Lartet. These caverns had been described thirty years ago by M. Botta, who had observed a kind of breccia or pudding-stone there, containing bones and remains of pottery. The Duc de Luynes, having explored one of these caverns, from which the Dog River (Lycus of the ancients, Nahr el Kelb of the Arabs) flows, found it to contain many fossil remains of herbivora, and a quantity of flint implements, similar to those met with in Europe.

## ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—VI.

## FURNITURE.

It will be observed in the course of these lectures, no matter what the subject, that we have been again and again obliged to refer our most notable deficiencies to the want of a distinctive architecture and to a coloured costume. We now come to a third evil, namely, our very unsatisfactory, not to say ugly, furniture. It may be objected that it does not much matter what may be the exact curve of the legs of the chair a man sits upon, or of the table off which he eats his dinner, provided the said articles of furniture answer their respective uses; but, unfortunately, what we see continually before our eyes is likely, indeed is quite sure, to exercise a very great influence upon our taste, and therefore the question of beautiful *versus* ugly furniture does become a matter of very great importance. I might easily enlarge upon the enormities, inconveniences, and extravagances of our modern upholsterers, but that has been so fully done in a recent number of the "Cornhill Magazine"<sup>a</sup> that I may well dispense with the task. The writer points out the artistic perils of a young couple about to marry, and how in choosing their furniture they are usually so bewildered that they often make their selection depend on the shopman's assurance that "they sell a great many of that article." This part of the subject I may, therefore, leave in the hands of the writer in the "Cornhill," whose only fault is, that he has not been able to sign his work, and thus add greater weight to his teaching.

If we consult antiquity, by means of sculptures and extracts from authors, we may get a very fair idea of what were the forms of the furniture among the Egyptians, Greeks, Assyrians, and Romans, but their civilization was very different to our own; and we may learn very nearly all we want to learn if we go to the Middle Ages, of whose furniture we possess the actual specimens, besides the sculptured and written authorities. It is almost needless to point out the prevalence of rich materials in the composition of the more important pieces of furniture in ancient times, such as the ivory throne found at Nineveh, of

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<sup>a</sup> "Cornhill Magazine," March, 1864.

which we have portions in the British Museum, or the notices of the rich furniture in Herodotus, or the couches and tables inlaid with silver, gold, and tortoise-shell described by Pliny, Apuleius, and other classics. In the Cabinet de Medailles at Paris is part of the wooden leg of an ancient chair covered with a thin plating of silver; and if we may believe the MSS. of the dark ages, as they are called, this process appears to have been a very favourite one: thus Charlemagne is said to have possessed sundry tables covered with the precious metals, having plans of cities engraved on them. It has been suggested, with great probability, by one author, that these tables were probably small table-tops, which were placed on a low stool in the middle of the room, as in the East at the present day, the guests sitting round them on cushions or on low divans. As to the plans of cities; they were not plans as we should understand the word, but a sort of jumble, half plan and half perspective, such as we often see in old maps. Furniture in those times often appears to have taken the form of animals, as we may see in some of our own Saxon MSS.; in other cases it was carved into little arcades and divisions, then gilt and incrustated with glass or some other coloured substance. To this kind of furniture our bamboo pattern (if not really derived from the plant) bears the greatest resemblance.

If we want to ascertain how our ancestors in the Middle Ages managed the furnishing of their apartments, we have three great sources of information open to us, and by putting together what we learn from each we may arrive at a very satisfactory solution of the question: these sources are, first, the few articles which have escaped the hand of time and of man; secondly, the illuminations in MSS., the written descriptions and sculptured representations; and, thirdly, the actual domestic life of the East. Thus could we transport ourselves back to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, we should find the interiors of the apartments very nearly as commodious, and very much more artistic, than those of our own. Say we were in the royal palace of Westminster, we should find the ceiling boarded, with paintings on it, generally stars on a green ground; sometimes painted subjects, introduced either in the circles or as heads in a border<sup>b</sup>: the walls, if the apartment is

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<sup>b</sup> See Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. i. The term wainscoting (*lambruscare*) is generally believed to apply to the sides of apartments. However,

a simple one, are simply white, with a pattern in red lines, after the fashion of masonry, (as the term then was,) a floriated border running immediately below the ceiling; if, upon the other hand, the apartment is a rich one, the walls have an imitation curtain up to a certain height, and then picture-subjects above. There were two distinct sorts of these; one, where the work was done “decently,” without gold and azure, in fact, in lampblack, red and yellow ochre, such as we see in all old churches whenever the whitewash is taken off; and the other, in full and brilliant colours, with burnished gold ornaments, such as the past generation had the privilege of seeing in the painted chamber. But the great feature of our mediæval chamber is the furniture; this, in a rich apartment, would be covered with paintings, both ornaments and subjects; it not only did its duty as furniture, but spoke and told a story. Very few specimens of this kind have reached us; for, whenever the painting was destroyed, the absence of carving gave little inducement to preserve the wood, and we are thus reduced to examples that can almost be counted on our fingers. Thus, there is a press in the cathedral at Bayeux, which has been drawn in the work of my friend Mr. Nesfield; there is another, rather later, in the treasury at Noyon; there are also one or two examples in the Uffizii at Florence. We have our own coronation chair, the sedilia, and retabulum at Westminster, although all in bad condition; there is also the shrine of St. Ursula at Bruges, to say nothing of the numerous marriage-coffers so frequently found in Italy, although they are of later date. Such furniture as this must have been well worth seeing.

But to return to our thirteenth-century room. The floor would be paved with small tiles, very much as we see almost everywhere in France at the present day, and in summer it appears to have been the fashion to strew sweet-scented heaths on it, a fashion concerning which we have plenty of documentary evidence, although it is never shewn in MS. illuminations<sup>c</sup>. Most probably our apartment would have a bed in it, such as we frequently see in France; there would be a great chair,

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a careful reading of the various documents where it occurs has induced the author to believe that it was a way of decorating the ceilings.

<sup>c</sup> The custom is however very distinctly shewn in one of the woodcuts in the 1499 edition of Polyphilus.

and sundry divans, or benches, against the walls; the windows would be glazed and furnished with shutters; and, as far as I am able to judge, the woodwork would probably be painted.

At the end of the fourteenth century, and during the fifteenth, this painted furniture was gradually supplanted by carved oak, and the walls were hung with tapestry, or sometimes panelled; the divans still continued, and in France and Belgium the glass, instead of being placed in the groove of the stone, was fixed in a wooden casement, placed at the back of the mullion: the lower part of this casement having no glass, but simply a lattice to keep out the birds; in bad weather it was closed by means of shutters<sup>d</sup>. As the walls were very thick, seats were got in the window-jambs; and very pleasant places they must have been. Sauval's description of the old Louvre of Charles V. will give a most excellent idea of what a royal palace consisted at the end of the fourteenth century, while the following extract from Laborde's *Emaux du Louvre* shews us the interior of the mansion of an opulent citizen; the extract is taken from Guillebert de Metz:—

“The house of Jacques Duchié in the Rue des Prouvelles, the doorway of which is carved with wonderful art. In the court were peacocks and other birds of pleasure. The first hall is embellished with divers pictures and sentences attached to the walls. Another hall is filled with all manner of instruments; another hall is garnished with chess-boards, tables, and other games in great number. Also a beautiful chapel, where there were desks to put books upon, of wonderful art; also a study, where the walls were covered with precious stones, and spices of sweet odour; also a chamber, where there were various sorts of fur; also several other chambers, richly furnished with chairs, tables ingeniously carved, and apparelled with rich cloths and carpets; also, in a high chamber, were a great number of cross-bows, of which some were painted with beautiful figures; there were standards, banners, axes, guisarmes, coats of mail, targets, shields, cannon and other engines, with plenty of armour. Also there was a window, made with wonderful artifice, by which you could put out a head of iron, so that you might see and speak to those outside without danger; and at top of all was a square chamber, with windows on three sides to overlook the town, and when people dined there wine and meats were raised and lowered by means of a pulley, because it was too high to carry things up; and above the pinnacles of the house were fine gilt images. This Master Duchié was a fine man, very respectable, and well known. His servants were civil, clever, and of pleasant appearance; among whom was a master carpenter, who continually worked at the hotel.”

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<sup>d</sup> Ancient wooden casements are very rare; they are, however, still to be seen *in situ* in the hall of the Palais de Justice, Rouen, and elsewhere.

Had Master Duchié lived in the present day he would have been a collector of Roman pottery, medals, coins, Sevres china, and other what-nots; all of which he would probably have kept in some ugly brick house in a fashionable square. Luckily for him, in 1407 there was a national art upon which he could depend for having his entrance doorway carved with marvellous art. He evidently made his house as beautiful as possible, and then filled it with all the rarest and best things produced by his contemporaries.

In Italy the fashion of painted furniture continued much longer; probably the best account of it will be found in Vasari's *Life of Dello Delli*:—

“And this peculiarity he turned to very good account, since it was the custom at that time for all citizens to have large coffer or chests of wood in their chambers, made in the manner of a sarcophagus, and having the covers or tops variously formed and decorated. There were none who did not cause these chests to be adorned with paintings; and in addition to the stories which it was usual to depict on the front and cover of these coffers, the ends, and frequently other parts, were most commonly adorned with the arms and other insignia of the respective families. The stories which decorated the front of the chest were, for the most part, fables taken from Ovid, or other poets; or narratives related by the Greek and Latin historians; but occasionally they were representations of jousts, tournaments, the chase, love tales, or other similar subjects, according as it best pleased the different owners of the chests. The inside of these coffers was then lined with linen, woollen, or such stuffs as best suited the condition and means of those who caused them to be made, for the better preservation of the cloth vestments and other valuable commodities stored in them. But what was more to the purpose for our artist, these chests were not the only movables adorned in the manner described, since the balustrades and cornices, the litters, elbow-chairs, couches, and other rich ornaments of the chambers, which in those days were of great magnificence, were beautified in like manner, as may be seen from numberless examples still remaining through all parts of our city. And this custom prevailed to such an extent for many years, that even the most distinguished masters employed themselves in painting and gilding such things. Nor were they ashamed of this occupation, as many in our days would be. The truth of what is here said may be seen at this day: among other instances, in certain coffers, elbow-seats, and cornices in the chambers of the magnificent Lorenzo the Elder, of the house of Medici, on which were depicted—not by men of the common race of painters, but by excellent masters—all the jousts, tournaments, hunting parties and festivals given by the duke, with other spectacles displayed, at that period, with so much judgment, such fertility of invention, and such admirable art. Such things, in brief, may be seen, not only in the palace and older houses belonging to the Medici, but relics of them remain in all the most noble dwellings of Florence. Nay, there are many of our nobles still attached to old usages, who will not permit these decorations to be removed for the purpose of being

replaced by ornaments of modern fashion. Dello, therefore, of whom we have said that he was a good painter, more especially of small figures, which he finished with much grace, devoted himself to this occupation for many years, to his great profit and advantage. He was almost exclusively employed in painting coffers, elbow-chairs, couches, and other things in the manner above described, insomuch that this may be said to have been his chief and peculiar profession. But as nothing in this world remains fixed, or will long endure, however good and praiseworthy it may be, so, refining on this first mode of ornament, the custom prevailed, after no long time, of forming richer decorations, by carvings in natural wood, covered with gold, which did indeed produce most rich and magnificent ornaments; it also became usual to paint such matters of household use, as are above described, in oil, the subjects being beautifully depicted stories, which then proved, and still continue to make manifest, the riches and magnificence of the citizens who possessed, as well as the ability of the painters who adorned them<sup>e</sup>."

We have also to thank Italy for the invention of marquetry, which is also found in some of the very early sixteenth-century German woodwork; but marquetry such as we see at Assisi and at Sienna is a very different affair to that employed during the last century and at the present day; the latter is simply a veneer, and, like all veneers, very liable to destruction if neglected and exposed to damp. On the contrary, the old Italian artists cut their incisions nearly a quarter of an inch deep in the solid wood, and filled them up with a piece of corresponding thickness. It is needless to state how the Cinquecento of Italy and the Renaissance of France changed the details and subsequently the shapes of the furniture; the seventeenth century is famous for the wonderful cabinets manufactured in Germany, and which employed so many different hands to bring them to completion; one of these is known to have required no less than thirty workmen and artists; there is a very fine specimen in the Hotel de Cluny. Buhl, so named from its inventor, the upholsterer of Louis XIV., also made its appearance about the same time, viz. the end of the seventeenth century: while those amongst us who admire the works of the last century run after the furniture of Chippendale, who appears to have been the fashionable upholsterer, when Adams was the fashionable architect, when Cypriani did the decorative paintings, and Jackson the pretty ornaments; in fact, in the dark ages of art.

Now, before going into the subject of what may possibly be

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<sup>e</sup> Vasari. Mrs. Forster's translation.

done to improve the interiors of the wretched brick houses we are at present condemned to inhabit, it may perhaps be as well to give a slight glance at the various processes whereby our furniture may be decorated; remembering that there is no reason why, like Master Duchié, we should not have every room different, not only in its decorations, but in its furniture. Furniture may be divided into two great classes: first, where the wood shews, and is decorated in various manners, such as inlaying; and, secondly, where the material is concealed by painting or gilding.

And first where the wood is shewn. It would take me far beyond my limits were I only to enumerate the various woods used in upholstery; sufficient to say, that there are many woods which, from their rarity or from other causes, can only be used as veneers; others, on the contrary, are good to form the body of the article itself, such as walnut, oak, beech, pine, mahogany, and perhaps ebony, although the latter is so liable to twist that it is generally safer to apply it as a veneer or in small pieces. Now the wood thus forming the article is decorated in various ways; the most simple is the early marquetry or tarsia, i.e. lines or holes are cut in the surface and then filled up with various substances, such as other but different coloured woods, metals, mother-of-pearl, ivory, and bone, like the Venetian-work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: or, if an inferior sort of work, it could be covered with a veneer; this veneer may either be of different coloured woods to marquetry, or of metal and shell (Buhl). For ordinary work, thin veneers of different coloured woods, or the metal and shell are placed one over the other, the pattern traced on the uppermost, and the lines followed by a fine saw. This is the more common sort of work, but it has the disadvantage of shewing a glue-line, representing the thickness of the saw, when the whole is put together; there is also a considerable waste of material, for only a small portion of each veneer can be used. The more correct way is to make a correct tracing of each piece, and to paste it on the veneer, and then to cut it out, separately; if care be taken when all the pieces are put together no saw-line will appear. Of course there are some colours required which are not to be found in nature, such as the blues; in this case dyeing is resorted to. Shading is obtained by means of hot sand,

and finally, the details are put in by means of the graver. The Italians are very skilful in marquetry, and in the late Italian Exhibition at Florence there were some excellent figure-subjects done by this process. Again, there are various sorts of Buhl-work; for the metal can be varied, and colour placed on the back of the horn or tortoise-shell. We may dismiss the veneers, marqueties, and Buhl with the remark that, although they can be used in domestic furniture, which is carefully attended to, they are hardly fit for monumental work, such as stalls, lecterns, or roodscreens, where they would be subjected to neglect and rough usage.

A very curious, and by no means uncommon, kind of work was to make the article of furniture in cypress wood, and then to draw designs with common ink, sinking the grounds to the depth of an eighth of an inch; this manufacture appears to have been peculiar to Venice and Spain. There are also many other ways of decorating furniture where the wood is shewn; such as ornaments of metal, generally gilt; insertions of marbles and the coarser sorts of precious stones, as agate, malachite, and cornelian; enamels, mosaics, little paintings, electrotypes, pieces of china and majolica, coloured glass, as in the Westminster work, where it is used in great profusion; looking-glass, ivory, and talc, &c. Wood is also frequently stained, especially if of a light colour. As to carving, I reserve what I have to say about it until I notice the ecclesiastical furniture.

We now come to those instances where the wood is entirely covered. First of all, it may be painted, either plainly or ornamentally; if the latter, there is literally no end to the art and decoration that can be lavished upon it. Two things should be kept carefully in view, viz. that the paintings be kept flat, without landscape-backgrounds; and, secondly, that they judiciously alternate with ornament. The works of Marshal, Morris, and Co., in the late Exhibition, were excellent examples of this way of treatment, but then the Firm are all artists, so that we have a right to expect better things than we generally find. Of course it was not to be expected that gentlemen who had been brought up to consider Palladio and the five orders as the acmè of architecture should admire this style of work; their idea of mediæval furniture being derived from Wardour-street. Accordingly, many were the savage at-

tacks upon it; one critic charitably advising the purchaser of a particular cabinet to frame the pictures and burn the rest. I can only say that I hope to see a very great deal of this furniture executed, for it speaks and gives us ideas—but then some people dislike nothing so much as ideas, and, upon the whole, would rather not think at all.

An excellent way of painting furniture is to rub down the paint, and every coat of varnish or lacquer, as is done in carriage painting; the result is a beautifully smooth polished surface, admirably adapted for drawing-room furniture; it can then be gilded.

The Japanese are great masters in this art, especially in their raised and burnished gildings. By means of their lacquer they effectually prevent the gold and silver from oxydizing. Colour is occasionally employed to assist the gold, but always very sparingly.

Gilding is also employed on the more prominent parts of furniture made of dark wood, but for this purpose it is almost imperative that the ground should be dark, otherwise it is apt to have a gingerbread effect. Some pieces of furniture are entirely covered with gilding, such as the coronation chair at Westminster. Here the ornament is obtained by engraving the gesso ground before the gilding is applied. After the burnishing the details were added by means of small punches, or points; and pieces of glass, probably imitating enamels, completed the decoration: I have detected no traces of painting, but the chair is so dilapidated that it is quite possible that it may have been used and quite disappeared. In other cases, parts of the gesso ground were raised, the whole gilt, burnished, and even partially coloured, the details being rendered partly by punching and engraving, and partly by black lines<sup>f</sup>. In the Westminster retabulum the imitation enamels and jewels are introduced in the gilding. Such was a common way of ornamenting marriage-coffers in Italy. Furniture is often partially or entirely covered with gilt or stained leather, velvet cloths, &c., besides being studded with gilt nails. Now, given all these various ways of decorating our furniture, how is it that the interiors of our rooms are so very uninteresting? We arrive at the old answer, No distinctive architecture, and no colour around us in

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<sup>f</sup> This kind of work is occasionally seen on the Italian marriage-coffers.

our daily life. Still in this case the affair at least is in our own hands. Very few of us can expect to build our own houses, especially under the abominable system of leasehold, which encourages bad architecture and flimsy construction. Again, no one would so defy fashion, public opinion, and, above all, his tailor, as to appear in public with a costume different from the very ugly one at present worn; but the interior of our own house, at least, is at our disposal, and if it is bad, it only shews that we lack either industry or education to make it better.

In the first place, how is it that we always have a wretched white ceiling over our heads, which hurts our eyes whenever we look up. In Rome the ceilings are always painted, even in the poorer houses; why should they not be done so here? Builders, and what are called practical men of the present day, tell us that our flat plaster ceiling is the only one which keeps out the sound of footsteps or voices in the room above. This I very much doubt, but even if it were the case there is no reason for leaving it one flat mass of white. In many cases the cost of the tasteless cornice which runs round would be sufficient to afford some sort of decoration, and so relieve the monotony.

Again, ceilings can be boarded instead of plastered, and the joints of the boards covered with fillets, thus dividing the whole space into narrow longitudinal compartments; or the fillets can be nailed on in patterns, and the interstices ornamented; or the bellies of the joists may be made to shew; the boarding, pugging, &c., being placed about one inch higher; or the space between the joists may be filled with little domes and other patterns, such as we see in the cathedral at Messina; leaden ornaments, gilt, can be attached to various parts, and the ceiling of the tribune of the Uffizii shews us what a beautiful dome can be made of oyster-shells. The advantage of a wooden ceiling over a plaster one is that it can be easier cleaned, whereas the latter is liable to become discoloured in London, particularly in houses where people will hurt their health and eyes by the use of gas, without proper means of ventilation immediately over it.

We now come to the walls. Of all the horrible inventions of modern times, perhaps that of covering the walls with an immense sea of diaper, printed on paper, is the very worst. Our ancestors either painted their walls with distemper on the

plaster itself, or hung tapestry round them; but if we look at illuminated MSS. which shew the interior of rooms, we shall find that tapestry, with diapers on it, was always countercharged. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the people of the Middle Ages had a horror of a continuous mass of diaper. It is true they very frequently did make use of diaper, but always as a background to subjects, and in small quantities. At the same time it is by no means recommended that painted walls should exhibit a multiplicity of colours; on the contrary, red and yellow ochre, with black and white, will be found quite sufficient in most cases: thus a good plan is to colour the lower part of the wall one colour, say red, up to about 6 ft. 6 in. from the ground, and then to place a lath of wood, say 3 in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., laid flat against the wall, the lower side of this containing hooks wherewith to hang pictures, the said pictures being on a level with the eye. If the room be a principal one, the lower part may have an imitation curtain, or even a wainscoting, with divans all round. Immediately below the ceiling comes a deep border, with foliage, animals, children, shields, &c., which does duty instead of our modern cornice, besides being a great deal more interesting: then between this border and the lath, or the wainscoting, comes the decoration proper; and here, if you must have a wall paper, is the space for it, or stamped leather, or the imitation of it. Now I do not for one moment suppose that all of us can expect to have our rooms decorated with original designs by good artists; the thing is simply impossible; but there is no reason why the decorator should not obtain several good compositions, and then have a staff of pupils, or assistants, who should be able to trace off the outlines and fill up the colours. Of course this would do away with the usual papering every four or five years, because when people had got a good thing they would like to keep it. Again, the wainscoting might be carried up to the ceiling, the panels being painted with various sorts of fruits and flowers, like the abbess's chamber in the Abbey of St. Armand at Rouen<sup>g</sup>: or if the apartment is small, and is wanted to be exceedingly rich, subjects might be carved on pieces of bone, and then joined together, relief of colour being obtained by means of

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<sup>g</sup> This panelling was taken down and sold in 1854; it is now in a house on the outskirts of the city.

ebony. One of the most charming apartments it has been my lot to view is at Munich, where the walls are of scagliola, with heavy gilt frames inserted; within these frames are portraits.

The windows next claim our attention. Why they should be filled by great pieces of plate-glass I cannot conceive. If you want to look out, by all means have plate-glass at the bottom; but why at the top, where there is nothing to see but the sky. The top part might be filled with lead or cast-iron glazing, and if the lead is well cemented, and the glass good stout British plate, very little cold will come in: besides, a large thin pane of common glass can always be placed before or behind. In these lead lights there might be occasional insertions of what are called roundels, i.e. little subjects done in brown enamel on white glass, the whole being surrounded by a thin border of coloured glass. The shutters might be treated like the wainscoting, but the architraves round both them and the doors should be reduced to the simplest form; indeed, with a little ingenuity they might (i.e. those of the shutters) be got rid of altogether, and the shutters made to fold back against the wall. As to curtains, as the writer in the "Cornhill" most justly remarks, all they require is a light iron rod and brass rings; in length they should but just touch the ground. But the decoration of our windows need not be confined to lead glazing or plate glass; we can use the plaster windows of the Eastern nations, and fill in the interstices with coloured glass, thin mother-of-pearl, or even agates and other transparent stones.

Again, our chimney-pieces, for which we often give large prices, have no occasion to be made of marble; on the contrary, stone, painted and gilt, looks quite as well, if not better; but then it should not be a thin veneer applied to an opening, but it should be part and parcel of the house, and should project well into the room, and have a deep frieze with stories or coat-armour sculptured upon it. The grate may be simply a basket supported on dogs, so that it can easily be taken away to be cleaned.

As to the floor, the simplest way is to stain or paint it, and then place in the middle a square piece of carpet, surrounded with a border. The yards upon yards of carpet cut up in order to cover the whole room is simply wilful waste, and answers no other purpose than to increase upholsterers' bills.

As to the furniture of such a room, we are left to choose

between the processes of decoration I have described above. If the wood itself shews, it is perhaps as well to keep the articles as light as possible; if, on the contrary, they are to be painted, an inferior wood, such as fir, may be used for the purpose, and then a little extra strength will not be amiss. There are plenty of examples of tables and cabinets, but the Middle Ages has left us very few chairs, I mean chairs in our acceptation of the word: perhaps the nearest thing is the modern Crystal Palace chair, value two shillings, with a rush bottom; this, when painted and gilt, makes by no means a bad article.

At the same time a much greater use might be made of divans. Going all round the room, they require to be made very low and very wide; they might even be made movable, while the insides can be made into spaces for keeping tablecloths and other things. Those who have travelled in the East can alone tell how very inexpensive is a divan; made of the roughest carpentry, it is covered with a cheap carpet, and a few cushions complete the affair.

Ecclesiastical woodwork, like domestic, presents a very wide field for art; and it is to it that we are indebted for the best remaining specimens of carving in wood. Perhaps the most wonderful example of all is the stall-work at Amiens. There the forms are sufficiently massive, in fact, it could not be called light work; but, on the contrary, nothing can be thinner, lighter, and more undercut than the mouldings; they positively shoot forwards. Again, ecclesiastical furniture, as it is not made to be moved about, should be made much heavier than domestic; and as it is liable to neglect and moisture, veneers, marquetry, and buhl-work should be discarded; at the same time, a great deal can be done by inlays, but then they should be very deep, like the old Italian examples, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Some woodwork appears to have been painted from a remote period: thus the stalls at Chichester were painted chocolate, with gilt ornaments; this unfortunately has been removed, although I am informed that entries of the repainting the stalls occur continually in the accounts of the cathedral; the stalls themselves were of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, but the painting appeared to be about the time of Henry VIII.

The carving of ecclesiastical woodwork is a point demanding the most careful consideration, in fact, far too wide a field to enter upon on the present occasion. It requires to be kept

rather flatter, and at the same time more undercut than that in stone, and, as far as my experience goes, is exceedingly difficult to get well executed, especially the figure-work. The Committee of the Architectural Museum did exceedingly well last year in giving their prize to the best wood figure-carving, and although no one of the specimens forwarded were what could be considered first-rate, yet they were quite as good, perhaps better, than the specimens of stone carving sent in for prizes to the same Society. In our modern churches the woodwork is the part which is always the most starved, whether we look at the open groined roof with its thin boarding, or the miserable apologies for stalls. Indeed, I much question whether, in all the late revival, one really good and complete set of stalls and canopies has yet been done, I mean with figures and subjects sculptured as of old; but I should find it difficult to count the innumerable Louis XV. cabinets, which have found ungrudging purchasers, despite of their bad art and ugliness. The fact is, that we like to spend our money solely on ourselves; and this, combined with the law of leasehold, is sufficient to account for the very little good woodwork in our churches, and the miserable appearance of the interior of our houses.

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DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT REMAINS NEAR BEITH.—About forty years ago there was a cairn of stones at the foot of the Cuff Hill, on the estate of Hessilhead, in the parish of Beith. At that time the late Dr. Patrick, who had just bought that estate, ordered the removal of the cairn; but after a few cart-loads had been removed, two tombs of a very coarse structure were discovered. Dr. Patrick then stopped the removal, and had the cairn enclosed and planted. Nothing more was done to it until recently, when some men were removing a few of the stones for the purpose of making caves for the protection of foxes. They came upon a tomb larger, and of a finer structure than the former. This tomb is built of limestone slabs, of the same stone as wrought at present at Overtoun quarry. The slabs, one on each side, measure 8 ft. 5 in. in length, by 3 ft. 5 in. in breadth, and there appears to have been an attempt to polish one of them. The tomb lies due N.E. by E., and measures 8 ft. 5 in. in length, 3 ft. 5 in. in depth, 2 ft. 5 in. wide at the north-east end, and 3 ft. 9 in. at south-west end. All the tombs lie in the same direction, in a line with the rising sun, at the summer solstice. When the tomb was opened a number of bones were found, which proved to be the humerus and ulna of the right arm, the femur, fibula, and tibia of the right leg, and a jaw-bone—all human remains. There were two fibulæ of the right leg, proving that two bodies at least were interred in the tomb. From the size of the bones, they are supposed to have belonged to stout-made men, of about 5 ft. 8 in. in height; and from the structure and position of the tomb, being in the centre of the tumulus, the conclusion is evident that the individuals were chiefs. The tumulus is about 60 yds. in circumference and 10 ft. high, and is composed of loose stones thrown upon the top of the tombs.

## THE RUNIC MONUMENTS OF DENMARK<sup>a</sup>.

BY PROF. GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A.

WE of the West now eagerly study our own antiquities, our own language, our own national remains of every kind. An exclusive worship of Greek and Latin is now no longer tolerated. We now know that our own forefathers were as “civilized” as the classical peoples, though not exactly in the same way; and even those who do not go so far, admit that they were *better men*, less demoralized, less vicious, more hardy, more chivalric, worthy of succeeding them, *as they did*, as kings of the world.

But in proportion as modern archæology extends its triumphs, are we dissatisfied with older works on our inscribed remains. These attempts were produced at a period when this branch of science was in its infancy, when the dialects in which they are written were not understood, when they were often read by guess not with iron fidelity, when the wildest theories influenced the versions given, and when mechanical appliances for copying were very imperfect. Now, what with rubbings and casts and photographs on the one hand, and chemitypes and all the wonders of our refined wood and stone on the other, we can produce really faithful views to any scale we like, and we can multiply them at a cost comparatively small.

There is therefore a great gulf between the various Runic collections of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the minor pamphlets of later date, and those produced say after 1850. On the former we can seldom depend; the latter are usually both accurate and elegant.

So as to Denmark. Let us compare, for instance, the venerable folio *Danicorum Monumentorum Libri Sex* of Olaf Worm, the learned and enthusiastic physician, antiquary, runologist of his day, with the splendid royal octavo of Professor Thorsen. What a contrast!

First as to the outer garb. The rude wooden blocks are woful indeed. Then as to the inwards. Worthy Worm usually gives the inscriptions very unfaithfully, according as he had good or bad correspondents and draftsmen, sometimes so much so that they are nearly worthless. Where the original stone no longer remains we are never sure. We can seldom use his copy with any confidence. Unfortu-

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<sup>a</sup> *De Danske Runemindesmærker, forklarede af P. G. Thorsen. Første Afdeling, Runemindesmærkerne i Slesvig.* (Kjöbenhavn: H. Hagerups Boghandel.)

“The Runic Monuments of Denmark, explained by P. G. Thorsen. Part first, The Runic Monuments of Slesvig.” (Cheapinghaven: published by H. Hagerup; printed by Thiele. Royal 8vo., iv. and 359 pp., with many fine plates in chemitype, and various illustrations printed in gold and colours.)

nately many of the stones have since disappeared, and we are left to do the best we can with what he gave us.

Besides, new finds are constantly turning up. The plough, the barrow-opener, some lucky accident, almost every year gives us some additional Runic monument. Hence the necessary demand for entirely new works on the subject.

Professor Thorsen has long been engaged on a comprehensive collection of the Runic monuments of Denmark. He works very slowly, and the first volume has only just appeared. May the second greet us with less delay!

This first tome comprehends the Runic antiquities of the most southern Danish province, that South Jutland (or Slesvig) which is land-fast to the old Saxony, the present Holstein, and which has therefore been exposed to endless German inroads and propaganda, but which to this day for the most part preserves its olden Danish speech and institutions. In fact, this question of Runes is also a question of politics. For Runic pieces are *only* found in the old northern lands, Scandinavia and England. They have never yet been discovered in any Saxon or German territory. Only about a dozen small articles of metal, chiefly golden bracteates, have turned up in other countries—France, Wallachia, and Germany; but these were merely costly movables which went from hand to hand, like the similar Greek and Roman, and Cufic, and other pieces which are found so wide apart, used for personal decoration or in barter. No Runic stone or other such solid and local object has ever been even heard of in Germany. Nay, even the manuscripts in Germany, which contain Runic alphabets, have *all* been brought from the British islands by the first British missionaries, or have been copied by their pupils.

Thus the fact that Runic monuments of all kinds have been found in South Jutland, even down to its most southern border, and down to even later than the close of the middle age, is an irrefragable proof that this landscape was always Danish, as it still remains in spite of partial immigration and endless armed and unarmed propaganda, to which every border province is necessarily exposed.

The first monument in Professor Thorsen's book (p. 5) is the Haverslund (or Lygumkloster) stone, a fine large block bearing only one word, the name of the deceased Pagan chieftain,

HAIRULFR,

in Scandinavian, or the later Runes. This precious monolith is now State property. It belongs to the kingdom of Denmark, Professor Worsaae having succeeded in purchasing it as "protected," or "crown," or "public monument" property. It is evidently very old, the eighth or ninth century. Its simple character—no worm-twists or such like



The Haverslund Stone.

ornaments—is decisive of this; and in later times such extreme shortness is rare indeed. As it is very similar to a heathen Rune-stone found in England, the author has kindly allowed me to reproduce it here.

At p. 42 we have the second South Jutland stone, found at Vedelsprang (also called Vedelspang). It bears three lines of Scandinavian runes, which read:—

OSFRIPR KARPI KUMBL þAUN OFT SUTRIKU, SUN SIN, O UI-KNUBU.

OSFRITH GARED (*made*) CUMBLES (*grave-marks*) THESE AFTER (*in memory of*) SUTRIK, SON SIN (*his*), ON WI-KNOB (*Holy-Hill*).

I have translated in the above literal way in order to shew that the language is our own, in spite of age and dialect. After the lapse of a thousand years we can still recognise every word. To *gar*, *gare*, *ger*, ‘make,’ ‘do,’ is still used all over our northern counties and elsewhere, and is common as a bookword down to a late period. *Cumbe* for ‘mark,’ ‘sign,’ ‘mound,’ here grave-mound with the stones upon it, is excellent Old-English, though now disused, like so many other of our finest words—people have been so busy with their Greek and Latin! *Thaun* is a peculiar form of *the*, found as yet only in Scandinavia, by which *n* is occasionally added to the feminine singular and neuter plural. In other Scandinavian dialects this *n* is as unknown as in Old-English, and it has long since everywhere fallen away in the Scandian lands. *Oft* is one of the endless variations of the common preposition *aft*, the shorter form of *after*. *Sutriku* is a valuable archaism, shewing the stem-vowel (*u*) in the accusative singular masculine, which afterwards everywhere disappeared. The name is not *sea-dreng*, ‘sea-man,’ ‘sea-hero,’ as Professor Thorsen imagines, but answers to *Siktruk*, the later *Siktrug*, *Sigtryg*, *Sitrig*, a name which on the monuments assumes many shapes. Professor Thorsen should have followed his predecessors here. The name is compounded of *sik* or *sig*, ‘battle,’ ‘victory,’ (now dead, alas! in English, but yet living in Scandinavia), and *tryg*, a derivative of ‘true,’ ‘fast,’ ‘firm,’ ‘sure,’ and the whole therefore means ‘war-fast,’ ‘battle-sure.’ *Sun* is ‘son.’ *Sin* is the old reflective pronoun-adjective, universal in Old-English, but since extinct; it is still used in Scandinavia (*sin*), and in Germany (*sein*). *O* is the contracted form of *on* (*o*’), the *n* slurred; *ui* is the same as *wí*, *wíh*, *wíg*, our Old-English word for ‘holy,’ ‘sacred,’ now unhappily laid aside. It was once so common in our language, where it was originally used also for ‘God’ and ‘temple,’ that it was even formally adopted by the Church, which continued such really pagan words as *wíg-bedd*, ‘idol-bed,’ ‘holy table,’ ‘altar,’ *wígbed-hrægl*, ‘altar-cloth,’ *wíg-gild*, ‘divine service,’ &c. *Knubu* is the dative singular, and is our *knob*, ‘swelling,’ ‘prominence,’ ‘lump,’ ‘height,’ here ‘hill or mound.’ This heathen *ui-knubu*, a heathen con-

secrated burial-hill, is now known by a name of Christian origin, but of similar import, namely *cross-berg*, 'cross-hill.'

The third stone, p. 93, from this same province, is the Bustrup block. By a variety of very learned and ingenious arguments and combinations, Professor Thorsen *proves*, what had only been *suggested* by his talented predecessor, Professor Worsaae, that this was raised by King Swain Fork-beard (who died 1014), about the year 990. As this monarch was king of England as well as of Denmark, I again, by permission of the author, transfer the fine engraving to these pages. The pillar is six feet high, and bears Scandinavian Runes. The chemitype shews both the front and side of the stone, so that we can see the whole inscription at a glance. The Runes are read ploughing-wise, and are as follows :—

SUIN KUNUKR SATI STIN UFTIR SKARÞA, SIN HIMÞIKA, IAS UAS FARIN  
UESTR, ION NU UARÞ TAUÞR AT HIÞA-BU.

SWAIN, KING, SET this-STONE AFTER SKARTHÍ, SIN (*his*) HOME-THIGGER (*home-guard, body-guard, henchman*), AS (*who*) WAS FAREN (*gone*) WEST (*who had served out west, who had been in military service, in garrison, in England*), AN (*but*) NOW WORTH DEAD (*died, fell, was slain*) AT HEDEBY.

There is no doubt that Professor Worsaae is right here as against Professor Thorsen, and that 'worth dead' (became dead, died) is, as often elsewhere, 'fell,' 'was slain.' Skarði died on the battle-field at the Danewirke, doubtless with heroes others many, near (at, in the neighbourhood of, not far from) Hedeby, and King Swain buried him where he fell, and where his stone still stands. He did *not* die a straw-death *in* Hedeby, and was *not* then carried miles away, over the water, to be interred out on the wild heath.

Hedeby is the oldest name of Slesvig, the former capital of South Jutland. As early as about 875, when the Norwegian Ohthere related his adventures to our King Alfred the Great, it bore the same name :—  
"And of Sciringes-heale hé cwæp þæt hé seglode on fif dagan to þæm porte þe mon hætt ÆT HÆÞUM, sé stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and Angle, and hýrð ín on Dene ;" 'And from Skiringssal [now Kaupang, in South Norway] he quod that he sailed in five days to that port which men hight (call) at Hæthum, which stands between the Wends and Saxons and Angle-land, and belongs to Denmark.' One old way of speaking of places, in England and Scandinavia, was very frequently with 'at,' followed by the place-name in the dative singular or plural. Hence the above ending in *um*. The name Skarði has left its mark among us in our Scarborough. This stone also Professor Worsaae has secured for the Danish kingdom.

Number 4 is the Arrild stone, a small block found *in* a grave-mound,



The Bustrup Stone.

not *upon* it, and only bearing the name of the dead man — FATUR. It is given at p. 233.

Number 5, p. 243, is the Fröslef stave, a unique instance of a piece of wood with plain Runes found inside a grave-barrow. It is, however, only a fragment. Engraved p. 233.

The sixth, pp. 259, 270, is the Bjolderup grave-slab, inscribed with a sword-cross and a line of Scandinavian Runes *in relief*. It is an elegant Christian monument, and reads:—

KITILURNALIKIRHIR

KITIL URNA LIGGETH (*lies*) HERE.

The next two, pp. 291, 316, are a mark or boundary-stone, our old “hoar stone,” and a bronze weight or some such piece. Both bear only a bind-rune, that is, several letters carved on one and the same short stave. This is the origin of our “marks,” (masons’ marks, swan marks, merchants’ marks, &c.)

No. 9, p. 145, is a second Vedelsprang stone, with Scandinavian Runes on both sides. Want of space prevents my explaining the long and interesting inscription. Part of the Runes are stave-runers, that is, several letters carved on one common long stave. But the second separate Rune, between the first and second long stave, has been accidentally unobserved and omitted by Professor Thorsen. It is the letter *s*, and stands for Suins:—

IAN S[UINS] HAN UAS STURIMATR.

AN (*but*) SWAIN’S HE WAS STEERMAN.

(*but he was the Captain or Admiral of Swain*).

Both these Vedelsprang stones belong to the Duke of Glücksborg. The present owner of this title is the brother of Christian IX., the present King of Denmark. A couple of Latin words, written in Runics, that is, consisting of nails hammered in on a door in Sleswig Cathedral, is also given, p. 295. But this inscription is now defaced, or removed, or walled up.

The eleventh monument, that given at p. 255, though not a “speaking stone” (an inscribed block), is very precious. It is a bauta-stone, a standing memorial-pillar, altogether without mark or ornament, found deep down in a grave-how near Thorsbjerg Moss, in South Jutland. It stood between two concentric rings of small cobbles, and at a short distance from a skeleton. It was 6 ft. above ground, that is, above the level of the cairn-floor, and from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. broad. Such a find is altogether unique. All the interesting details and drawings should long ago have been made public in England. They will be found, which Prof. Thorsen has forgotten to mention, in the words and from the hand of the digger himself, the accomplished Mr. Engelhardt. He published them in that valuable Danish magazine, *Slesvigske Provindsial-efterretninger*, 8vo., October, 1862, pp. 336—344, (*To Grav-*

*höie fra Broncealderen*, “Two Grave-mounds from the Age of Bronze”), with a large lithograph plate. This gentleman is now in the Danish capital, a fugitive, and, so to speak, a beggar. He escaped with difficulty and at the last moment from Flensburg, of whose Museum he was Curator, to avoid being shot or imprisoned by the German invaders.

Thus in spite of the endless destruction of these carved stones which has been going on for some two thousand years, nine “fast” Runic inscriptions still remain in Scandinavian staves, besides those in older or Old-Northern Runes given at the close of the volume. These other South Jutland pieces are:—

1. The Dalby golden diadem.
2. The famous golden horn, geographically belonging to South Jutland, but, as found in an enclave which has always been and still remains a part of North Jutland, properly claimed by the latter province.
3. Five golden bracteates (medallions or ornaments of thin gold struck on one side only).
4. The bronze shield boss, found in the Thorsbjerg Moss (third century).
5. The bronze sword-clasp, found in the same (third century).
6. The Rune-bearing arrows found in the Nydam Moss. These are from the third century, and are given at p. 358. They bear only single letters or bind-runes. We cannot therefore gain more from them than the broad and decisive fact that these old moss-finds belong to the same people as those who stamped the bracteates and carved the gold and bronze and stone pieces still in our homelands.

The above golden pieces are here printed in gold, from the blocks prepared by me for my forthcoming work on “The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England,” at his request lent to Professor Thorsen for that purpose. Only by facsimiles such as these can the reader form any idea of the character and beauty of the originals. The effect is very striking, and my process is far superior to that in use in England and elsewhere. By this “block-printing” *any number* of copies, with or without the addition of colours, may be taken, besides greater sharpness, minuteness, crispness and elegance. The Arundel Society should take it up, instead of limiting the number of its members.

But in addition hereto Professor Thorsen gives us various other Runic monuments in illustration. Thus we have:—

1. p. 15, the Kallerup stone, Sealand, a transition-block, two lines of intermixed Old-Northern and Scandinavian Runes.
2. p. 17, the Snoldelef stone, Sealand, a transition-block, two lines of Old Northern and Scandinavian letters, surmounted by three inter-

twined horns and the Pagan flanged thwarts or cross or hammer mark, the *Swastika* of the Buddhists.

3. pp. 20, 265, the North Næraa stone, Fyn, two lines of Scandinavian Runes.

4. p. 23, the Bække stone, North Jutland, two lines of Scandinavian Runes, the words strongly contracted. Thanks to Professor Worsaae, this stone is now public property.

5. p. 277, the Fjenneslef stone, Sealand, a cross and a line of Scandinavian staves.

6. p. 267, the Rönninge stone, Fyn, three lines of Scandinavian Runes.

7. p. 317, the Aastrup stone, North Jutland, bearing the Scandinavian *Futhork*, or alphabet, of sixteen letters, found in the church. Nearly perfect.

8. p. 335, the Helnæs stone, Fyn, bearing three and a half lines of intermingled Old-Northern and Scandinavian staves. Thus a transition piece. This costly block was rescued from destruction by his late Majesty Frederick VII., and was afterwards given by him to the National Museum, where it is now daily seen by the public.

9. p. 343, one side of the Tune stone, Norway, with two lines of Old-Northern Runes. A most precious monument, now in Christiania.

In addition to these treasures, besides a map of the monuments (p. 185), we are also treated to several valuable illustrations connected with olden writing in Denmark. Thus we have:—

1. p. 107, a leaf of the *Necrologium Lundense*, from the middle of the twelfth century.

2. p. 305, a leaf of the Sconé Law, written in Scandinavian Runes, from about 1250—1300.

3. p. 307, a leaf of the King-lists, now bound up with the same codex, written in Scandinavian Runes, from about 1290—1330.

4. p. 313, manuscript specimens.

5. p. 317, later Runic writing, shewing the Scandinavian Runes used as a current hand on paper down so late as 1543 and 1547.

6. p. 225, the Gottorp Runes.

In the same way the text gives us more than it promises. Some of the episodes are remarkable for breadth and instruction, and might well have been removed to the end of the book. Thus we have at page 29 remarks on the rise of Runic literature; at p. 163, on the names Hedeby and Slesvig, so interesting that it ought to be reprinted as a separate essay; at p. 189, on the wall of the Danewirke; at p. 285, on the Urne-thing, the Thing or Assize at Urne in South Jutland, from which was appealed to the Viborg-thing in North Jutland; at p. 299, on Runes as common writing.

Professor Thorsen has also done good service by standing out so

boldly as he does against the common jargon of treating these old monuments as if they were in "Icelandic" instead of Old-Danish, Iceland not even being colonized when the oldest pieces were carved, and Icelandic altogether being a comparatively modern and peculiar development of the dialect-rich Old-Northern tongue, the language-forms prevalent in primitive Scandinavia and its colony, England. That he also insists on the antiquity and independence of the manifold local dialects I need not point out.

At one place he asks a question which I beg to repeat. Does any one know the whereabouts of a MS. of *Robertus, Episcopus Elgensis; Vita S. Canuti Ducis*? A codex under this title is said to have existed in London (? in the Cottonian Library) in the seventeenth century, but it has since been lost sight of. Any information will be thankfully received.

The material means for this beautiful work have been generously and nobly provided by the Royal Danish Ministry for South Jutland. For the immaterial we have to thank Professor Thorsen, assisted by many persons of all ranks, who for his use in this and the following volume have cheerfully for years communicated to him every find and Runic scrap and all sorts of information. The admirable chemotype illustrations are from the hand of that excellent Danish antiquity-artist, J. Magnus Petersen. The wonderfully perfect wooden blocks have been executed by Messrs. Henneberg and Rosenstand, and the delicate gold-printing therefrom is by the Brothers Thiele, who in this book have turned out a masterpiece of Danish typography, not easily surpassed anywhere in Europe.

The whole work, as it now lies before us, is an honour to the author and his country, and we hope will be widely studied. Not that it exhausts the subject, or gives the chronological literary history of every monument, ventilating the various views and versions and enabling the reader to judge for himself on all disputed points of any importance. Not that it renders the previous labours of Professor Worsaae and many others unnecessary; on the contrary, the student will do well to have them always at hand. Professor Worsaae especially must be often consulted, for no man in Denmark has done half so much for its runic monuments as he; not indeed with the pen, though this also he has not neglected, but by finding, and rescuing, and protecting, and copying these remains, or by removing them to safe places, where without trouble and anxiety other scholars may examine them at their ease; very many of them he has succeeded in obtaining as State property, and without his active exertions and his extremely friendly and courteous communicativeness no comprehensive book on Danish Runes could have been written at all. Not, to continue these negations, that this book is always perfect in language or arrangement. Not that it has any

index. Not that it is free from faults; all such works must have faults, but few have such merits as we find here. It is true that its author still denies the use of the Old Northern Runes in Denmark as well as in all the other Northern lands, and supports this his old hobby by futile arguments contradicted by his own pages and by other facts open to him; but this is only a whim obstinately adhered to. All such things are as nothing where so many sterling qualities exist.

In short, this book is written by a man of learning who loves science and his fatherland, and it will be received with grateful applause by the impartial students of every country. May it help to extend Runic studies in Great Britain also! We have still much to learn in this field. Our own precious Runic monuments, in spite of horrid destruction and neglect, are still many, and of the last importance for the history of our arts and our language. May the old be jealously guarded by the local authorities or in museums, and also insured against injury and accident by casts; may the new, found from time to time, be at once made known and multiplied by casts, and photographs, and rubbings! The British Museum and the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne should at once appoint a Runic Committee, and establish Runic Galleries, sending casts, where possible, to Cheapinghaven, to add to and illustrate the great Runic treasures in the Museum there. Monuments of this kind are worth more than gold and silver. They are the glory of our land, proofs among many others of our Northern national origin, and shew our beloved and mighty mother-tongue in a form far older than in our oldest parchments and most venerable skin-books. Let not noble England neglect these its noble heirlooms!

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EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Viscount de Rougé, who was despatched on an archæological mission to Egypt, has recently made a Report to the Minister of Public Instruction at Paris, which is of extreme interest. Among the monuments of the Egyptian style constructed in the time of the Romans, the Viscount has examined a subterranean passage discovered a short time since in the southern part of the great temple of Denderah. The only entrance was concealed by a moveable stone, which appeared to form part of the decoration of the building. Being displaced by accident, it gave access to a number of passages and of small dark rooms, where perhaps the trials of initiation were held. In spite of the state of dependence in which the country was then placed, there are to be seen on the different doors in this underground building a prohibition against the entrance of the profane; and even the Asiatics and the Greeks are excluded by name. The explorations of the Viscount de Rougé, which extend from the site of Tunis to the Island of Philæ, will constitute an immense step in science, and powerfully aid in the reconstruction of Egyptian history.—*Galignani.*

THE HISTORY OF OUR LORD, BY LADY EASTLAKE<sup>a</sup>.

IT is now more than twenty years since M. Didron gave the first insight into the science of iconography by publishing his *Histoire de Dieu*. This was intended to be followed by *l'Histoire de l'Ange*, and *l'Histoire du Diable*. Unfortunately the talented author never carried out his intention beyond publishing sundry fragments of *l'Histoire de l'Ange* in the *Annales Archéologiques*. The *Histoire de Dieu*, after defining the nimbus, the aureole, and the glory, proceeded to give an historical account of the various representatives of the persons of the most Holy Trinity, both collectively and individually. Shortly after the publication of the *Histoire de Dieu* appeared the translation of the "Book of Mount Athos," enriched by most copious notes by M. Didron. The "Book of Mount Athos," which begins with practical hints for painting in fresco, contains directions for representing a series of Scripture subjects, commencing with the nine orders of angels, and ending with the Last Judgment. The text of the book is exceedingly curious, but it is the notes of M. Didron which make it particularly useful to us in the present revival of art. M. Didron's publications were followed by those of Mrs. Jameson, who produced three volumes before she was lost to the Arts. The first of these, as is well known, treats of the Angels, Apostles, and Saints generally; the second gives us the history of the Madonna; and the third that of the Monastic Orders. Unfortunately she did not live to complete the series, by the volume containing the history of Our Lord—the most important of all—and which has now been taken up and brought to a finish by the care of Lady Eastlake. We are told in the preface that Mrs. Jameson left very little beyond a plan of the work and a few notes. This plan of the work Lady Eastlake thought could be improved, and has therefore altered; concerning which more hereafter: but all Mrs. Jameson's contributions have been inserted in the text, and carefully distinguished by brackets and initials. There is something very pleasing in the idea of one lady continuing the work of another, especially in a department of literature which is generally not supposed to belong to ladies; and although in the volumes under consideration we could very well spare Lady Eastlake's theology, still we should have been very sorry to have seen the work owe its completion to one of the other sex. If we compare the

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<sup>a</sup> "The History of Our Lord, as exemplified in Works of Art: with that of His Types—St. John the Baptist and other persons of the Old and New Testament. Commenced by the late Mrs. Jameson; continued and completed by Lady Eastlake." In Two Volumes. (London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green.)

respective French and English works, we shall find a very great difference in the treatment of the same subjects. M. Didron wrote at the commencement of the revival of mediæval art. His illustrations are therefore principally drawn from mediæval MSS., and from the sculptures bequeathed us by the artists who decorated the wonderful French churches, more particularly from those of Champagne, the natal province of the author. Mrs. Jameson, on the other hand, illustrated iconography by means of pictures, principally of the Italian school: so that although her works are exceedingly useful to the amateur of pictures, and even perhaps to the general public, yet the architect and antiquary would probably be more disposed to give the palm to M. Didron.

Lady Eastlake, however, in the present volumes, has endeavoured to introduce the mediæval element, and we have accordingly some illustrations from mediæval MSS., more particularly from one in Mr. Holford's possession. A reduction from the celebrated Arundel Psalter is the subject of a most careful etching by Mr. E. J. Poynter; while Byzantine MSS. and ancient ivories furnish other illustrations. On the other hand, there are certainly one or two woodcuts the engraving of which appears to be simply a waste of money; for example, that representing the Lost Drachm by Domenico Feti, or that from Rembrandt of "The Bearing Our Lord to the Sepulchre," which certainly shews a most common and prosaic treatment of a subject that of all others demands the reverse. Indeed, if Rembrandt be stripped of his marvellous light and shade, it is very much to be questioned whether he is at all deserving of the praises given to him in the volumes under consideration.

But to return to the plan of the work. We learn from the preface that the intention of Mrs. Jameson was to have produced a work not unlike Didron's *Histoire de Dieu*, but only referring to the second Person of the Trinity. Thus we were to have had, firstly, the ideal and devotional subjects, such as the good shepherd, the lamb, and Our Lord in His divine capacity; next was to have come the life of Our Lord on earth; and lastly, the types from the Old Testament. Lady Eastlake tells us that there was reason to believe that this arrangement would probably have been departed from had Mrs. Jameson lived, and the work has accordingly assumed a chronological form, and more resembles the "Book of Mount Athos" than the *Histoire de Dieu*. Thus we are told:—

"In the number of subjects treated, also, I have deviated from the programme, though chiefly in adding to them. My excuse, if needful, is that having taken monuments of art for my guidance, I have simply followed their teaching. Still I am desirous to explain that this book comes before the public with no pretension to completeness, but rather with the avowal of very great inequality of description and illustration. One deficiency, of which I may anticipate the notice, consists in the comparative omission of the mosaics in the early Roman churches, the history

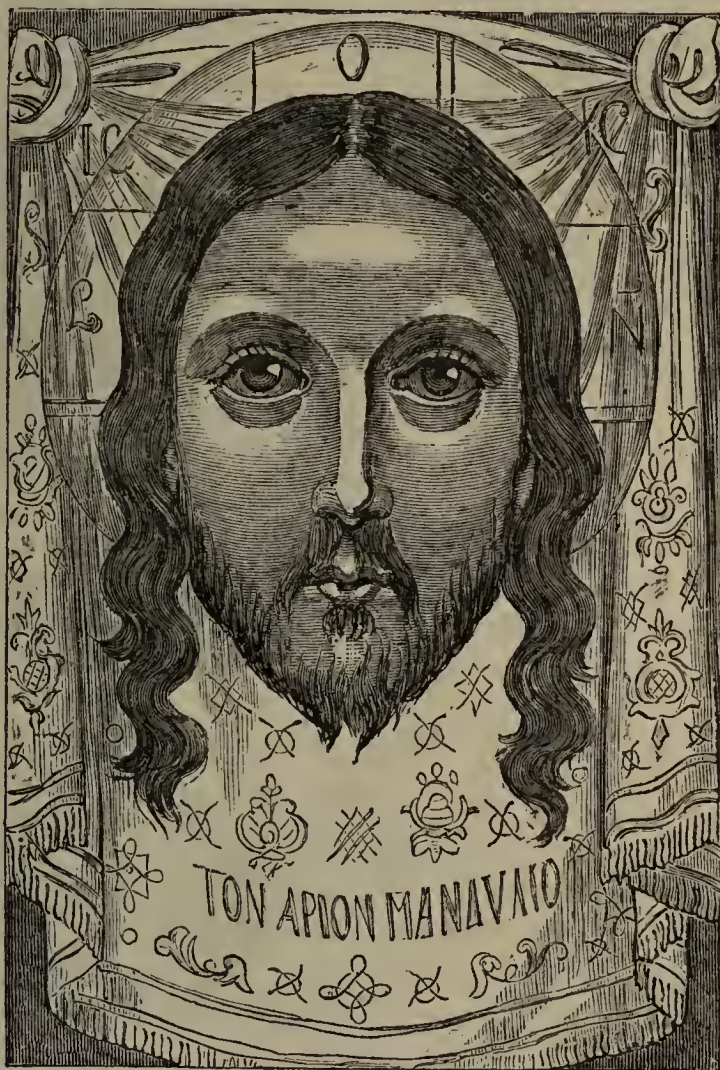
and representation of which have been so thoroughly given by well-known writers as to induce me to seek my examples in less-worked mines of Art."

In a work embracing so very wide a range of subjects, it would obviously be utterly impossible to give an idea of the treatment of even a small number. There are, however, one or two which have an interest for all the world, and among these the disquisition upon the personal appearance of Our Lord is one of the most prominent: and even this by itself is so extensive, that a book the size of one of Lady Eastlake's volumes could very easily have been written upon it alone. Here, however, the subject is confined to about twenty pages; but it must be admitted that the *résumé* is a very fair one. Illustrations are given from manuscripts, but none from mediæval sculpture—certainly a most prolific source. Again, drawings in manuscripts are necessarily very small, and often exceedingly conventional; whereas sculpture seldom labours under this difficulty. Stained glass, too, would be found well worth consulting. Let us, however, see how our authoress treats the subject.

We are first told that—

"While He is depicted on earth, the expression of sympathy, however blended with grandeur, dignity, power, beauty, grace, becomes the leading characteristic we are bound to demand at the hands of Christian art."

Then come the reputed traditions of Our Lord's outward appearance: such as the letter of Publius Lentulus, supposed to be a forgery of the third century; the description found in the writings of St. John of Damascus; the various portraits attributed to St. Luke, to St. Peter, to Nicodemus; the pictures of Christ made without hands, which give occasion for relating the legends of Abgarus and



Abgarus' Portrait of Christ, (Prince Consort's Collection).

Veronica; the former being illustrated by a woodcut from a late Byzantine picture in the collection of the late Prince Consort, the latter by a copy of a fourteenth-century illumination, which illustrates nothing particular; it represents Veronica before Vespasian, and has really no-

thing to do with the history of art, the features of Our Lord upon the cloth having in the woodcut a most unmediæval look. After these legends come descriptions of the more prominent classes of physiognomy given to Christ in the strivings of early Christian art. The first illustration given is that of Our Lord as a youth, such as we find in the earlier monuments



Byzantine Head of Christ.

of the Roman Catacombs. The next illustration shews the Byzantine head of Christ, invested with the harshest features and the meanest and most forbidding expression. Unfortunately the writer has omitted to notice whence these two illustrations are obtained: a matter of some importance on such a subject as the present. Another type of the Byzantine school follows. This time the features are very beautiful, so much so that "no woodcut can do justice" to the original, which is to be found in a twelfth-century MS. (Harl., 1810) in the British Museum. The next illustration is derived

from an Anglo-Saxon MS., also in the British Museum (Tiberius, C. vi.)



Head of Christ.

In a pure art point of view it is below criticism, yet the description offers some curious facts:—

"The Anglo-Saxon period, which, in respect of art, seems to mingle both clas-

sical reminiscences and Byzantine traditions with a grandly fantastic native element, offers more interest. Christ is here more strictly separate; the disciples have one class of features, being chiefly given with classically formed profiles; the angels and archangels another, and Christ a third. This is of an abstract and weird character, conveying a strange sense of the supernatural, perfectly in keeping with the abstract nature of the more general conception, which represents Our Lord in glory. The head rises grandly above the stony stare, the divided hair is cinctured with a fillet and jewel, and the beard is formed into three points. The lines are few and equal, as if by a hand accustomed to incise them on a harder material."

The thirteenth century appears to have had as many types of Our Lord's features as we have in the nineteenth: thus, woodcut 12 gives a head of Christ from a French thirteenth-century MS., with the hair turned back over the forehead, and with no beard at all; in the next example, however, we get back to the usual thirteenth-century type, where the hair is parted in the middle, with a small triangular crop on the forehead, the beard being small, curly, and also divided in the middle. This head we are told bears out the fact that the type is the same as that of contemporary persons. This is to a certain degree true, although the hair hangs more down on to the shoulders than was customary with lay individuals; but we ought hardly to be referred as a proof to a head of Henry III. on the walls of the Windsor cloisters, for the supposed portrait of Henry III. is nothing more nor less than the head of Our Lord Himself.



Head of Christ.

The next woodcut is from a Belgian MS. belonging to Mr. Holford.

"Our illustration is the size of the original, which, except in that respect,  
GENT. MAG. 1864, VOL. II.

differs in no way from an also separate head of St. John the Baptist, which precedes it by a few pages."

Now we are told that the date of the MS. is somewhere about 1310, but the whole drawing of the features, more especially the eyes, is exceedingly unlike what we generally see at that epoch; and here we experience one of the disadvantages of illustrations taken from private sources. One would like to verify so remarkable a departure from the usual style, but that is impossible, since the MS. is in private possession: at the same time we are only too well aware that had it not been published, the world would probably have remained in ignorance of its existence. The latter history of Our Lord's features is thus told:—

"We seek, therefore, in vain for a sole and continuous type of Our Blessed Lord during those periods when the faculty of representing individual expression was yet undeveloped. As long as Christ was depicted like other men and other men like Him, He cannot be said to have had a character of His own. No type, strictly speaking, therefore could begin till Christ stood isolated by the personal individualities of those around Him. This power was partially reserved for the Italian masters of the renaissance of art, which began in the thirteenth century. That they should have reverentially retained the few characteristics transmitted through the Byzantine forms—the divided and falling hair, the forked beard, the somewhat lengthy face—was but natural: their business was to vary other faces, not that of Our Lord. But even that cannot be said to have been successfully done until the true painter of the human soul arose. Fra Angelico is admitted to have been the first who attained the wondrous gift of expression, by which each individual received a separate existence<sup>a</sup>. He therefore may be said to have been the first who isolated Christ. Whether the character given to the Lord rose in proportion with that of those around Him is another question. We need but to look at the picture by Fra Angelico in the National Gallery to see that while surrounded with greater variety, and higher types of individual beauty, earnestness, and devotion, than almost any other known picture presents, the head of the Christ is negative and unmeaning. Other instances, however, shew that while the Frate's pious hand seems lamed when addressing itself to that awful countenance, yet the expression at which he aimed was that most proper to Christ—the Divine sympathy towards the human race.

"It is to be regretted that the great painters of the beginning of the fifteenth century—Florentine, Paduan, Venetian—have left so few models of their conception of the Lord's head. The Madonna and the Infant reign supreme at this time; the entombment and the ascension also present His dead or His glorified features; but Our Lord as He walked among men is scarcely seen. It would seem as if, in the first triumphs over the living face of one of the most powerful and beautiful races of men, they shrank from a head in which something better than the pride of the eye and the power of the brain was demanded. The great Florentine giants of the fifteenth century—Landro Botticelli, Domenico Ghirlandajo, the Lippi—have hardly left a conception of Christ in His living manhood—nor Bellini, nor Mantegna. Nevertheless, the fifteenth century did not elapse without bequeathing the profoundest conception of the Son of Man which mortal hand has ever executed. Most of our readers will think of that dim ghost of a head, still lingering on the walls of an old refectory in Milan, which, like its Divine original,

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<sup>a</sup> The authoress has evidently quite forgotten Giotto and his school.

has suffered the contempt and injury of man, yet still defies the world to produce its equal. Leonardo da Vinci's *Cena* is confessed to have been a culminating point in art: in nothing does it shew this more than in surrounding Christ with the highest forms of intelligence, earnestness, beauty, and individuality in male heads, and yet preserving the Divine Master's superiority to all."

In the chapter devoted to "Eve listening to the Serpent" a very curious illustration is given from the *Speculum Salvationis*. Here the tempter is represented as a mediæval serpent, or what we should call



Eve listening to the Serpent.

a dragon, with a female head, for Lucifer, according to Bede, chose the species of serpent which had a female head, because "like are attracted to like." In the temptation by Lucas Cranach the serpent is reduced to the most naturalistic type. Lady Eastlake calls attention to the attitude of Adam, who is scratching his head, and looking in a hesitating manner at the apple; but she observes that, upon the whole, painters have been far too just to feign anything more than a very slight show of resistance on Adam's part. The expulsion affords means of using the celebrated Cotton MS., Nero, c. vi., the subjects of which have been so often reproduced as illustrations of the costume of the early part of the twelfth century. But the finest of all the manuscripts laid under contribution is the wonderful Greek one of the ninth century in the *Bibliothèque Imperiale* at Paris. The drawing is most excellent, and not unlike what an ancient Greek might be supposed to do. The wood-



Angel giving Spade and Spindle, (MS., Brit. Mus., Cotton, Nero, C. vi.)



David with Harp, (Greek MS., Bibl. Imp., Paris).

cut represents David playing the harp. Seated beside him is an allegorical figure of Melodia. Around are the sheep, and in the distance



The Temptation, (Lucas Cranach).

the city of Bethlehem. Another illumination from the same MS. has been excellently etched by Mr. E. J. Poynter. Here we have David, assisted by Force, slaying the lion.

Very different is the accompanying illustration from Blake of the Almighty answering Job out of the whirlwind, and although Lady Eastlake pronounces "the fancy and majesty of the figure of the Almighty to distinguish it from every other conception of the first Person," yet we must be excused in wishing that Blake had been able to draw and to obtain somewhat more graceful attitudes.

The annexed engraving of Our Lord Teaching in the Temple will



The Almighty appearing to Job in the Whirlwind, (Blake).



Christ Teaching, (Luini, National Gallery).

be easily recognised as being taken from the picture in the National Gallery, where it used to figure as a Leonardo da Vinci; it is now "supposed to be painted by Luini from a cartoon by Leonardo."

As might be expected, Our Lord's Passion occupies a large space in a work like the present, in fact, more than half of the second volume is entirely devoted to it. The accompanying cut has been selected because Lady Eastlake has had the courage to speak out what many would



*The Crucifixion, (Michael Angelo).*

think, but what few would like to say, about no less a person than Michael Angelo :—

"The design may be cited as an almost unique instance of the great Florentine school perpetuating the mere tradition of the form, but signalling the utter departure of the feeling. Nothing can be well imagined more opposed to all true conception of the scene than the colossal woman who stands ranting like a bad actress apparently at the shivering St. John, while two massive angels above tearing their cheeks suggest no other idea but that of defiance to all the laws of gravity."

The following headings of the chapters will shew the detail with

which the subject is treated:—Christ Ascending the Cross; Our Lord being Nailed to the Cross; The Elevation of the Cross; The Crucifixion; Various Classes of the Crucifixion; The Crucifixion Symbolically Treated; The Crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John; Crucifixion with Lance and Sponge; Crucifixion with the Thieves; Crucifixion with the Angels; Crucifixion with the Virgin Fainting; Crucifixion with the Virgin, St. John, and Saints; Crucifixion with the Magdalen; Crucifixion with the Maries; Doctrinal Crucifixion by Fra Angelico; The Tree of the Cross (with an excellent etching by Mr. Poynter); Crucifixion on Cross with Living Arms; Soldiers dividing the Robe; Crucifixion with the Figure of Christ alone; Figure of Adam connected with Crucifixion; The Crucifixion considered as a whole. The work concludes with a most useful list of the Old and New Testament subjects arranged as types and antitypes in the *Biblia Pauperum* and the *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*; but this list would have been of still greater utility if the names of the prophets and the contents of the scrolls could have been added. This, it is to be hoped, will be done in a second edition, at which so useful and good a book as the present is sure to arrive, while any additional matter could easily be inserted without adding to the size of the volumes if some of the theological disquisitions were omitted: artists, who will hereafter be the principal readers, are not as a body given to the study of theology, and even when they are, they prefer generally to have it first-hand from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Wiseman, or Mr. Spurgeon, as the case may be. At the same time, Lady Eastlake deserves the very best thanks of every one connected with the arts for her most useful and clever work, which must have entailed a vast amount of labour and research, even when having such friends to apply to as Mr. Franks, Dr. Rock, and Messrs. Robinson and Scharf.

It only remains to say a few words concerning the woodcuts, which are drawn by Miss Clara Lane and engraved by Miss Mateaux and Mr. Cooper. As there are no less than 281, it can easily be seen how profusely these volumes are illustrated. Occasionally, indeed, there appears an indication of a desire to improve the original, as in the head of Our Lord before referred to, and in the drawing of the legs in the Temptation from Lucas Cranach. The fault, however, does not appear in Mr. Poynter's etchings, which, when taken from the originals or from good photographs, have an air of great fidelity. This is particularly the case in the reduction of the tree of the cross from the Arundel Psalter in the British Museum, in the ivory diptych in vol. i. and the Christ unbound from the column from the fresco of Luini in vol. ii. It should also be mentioned that two of the etchings and several of the drawings upon wood are due to the accomplished authoress herself.

W. BURGESS.

## ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

BY MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., PRÆCENTOR AND PREBENDARY.

THE printed information with respect to Chichester is comprised in B. Willis' *Mitred Abbeyes*, ii. 347-9; *Monasticon*, vi. 1159-72, iv. 1469, vi. 776, 1533, 1624; Leland's *Collect.*, ii. 341; Habington's *Antiq.*, 1723; *Gent. Mag.*, xl. N.S. 288; Horsfield's *Sussex*, i. pp. 20—24; Dallaway's *Sussex*, i. pp. 117—131; *Journ. Arch. Inst.*, vol. i. p. 142; the *Chichester Volume of the Institute*, 1853; Hay's *Chichester*, 1804; Dally's *Guide*, 1831; Valintine's *Guide*, 1811; and Prof. Willis' *Archit. Hist.*, 1861; whilst the late poet verger, Mr. C. Crocker, produced a very meritorious little handbook. The MS. collections in the British Museum embrace a few notices in Nos. 5,699; 5,841, fo. 141; 5,703, fo. 14; 5,829, fo. 1 b; 5,833, fo. 173; 6,739, fo. 13; 6,742, fo. 26; 6,743, 31; 6,768, fo. 195; 6,166, fo. 566, 570. The Public Record Office and the Bodleian Library unfortunately contain little available information. The following notes, selected from my complete list of such historical data relating to the rest of our cathedrals, will, I trust, be of interest to your readers.

In 681, Bishop Wilfrid being driven from York, founded a see at Selsey, where he ingratiated himself with the people by teaching them the art of fishing. In 1083, through the influence of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Chichester, and the Norman policy sanctioned by Lanfranc and the Council of London in 1071, the cathedral was removed to Chichester, as the chief town in the diocese, into a place where a monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, then stood, the last abbot of which was named Catullus. Its site and land were granted to the new see. Earl Hugo gave additional ground for a churchyard, which was confirmed by charter of Henry I.; by another charter of the King the church was endowed with several privileges. William, Earl of Chichester, in whose hands the city then was, as lord of the fee, by his charter, 1147, granted to the church a fourth part of the city, extending from the south to the west gate, and containing the site of the church, the bishop's palace, and the whole Close. This gift bestowed the entire western quarter of the town, excepting ten houses between the Tower-gate and Cross-gate in West-street, upon the cathedral. Earl William's charter was confirmed by another of Queen Adeliza, his wife, and by a further charter of King Stephen, containing important additions. King John, who gave new privileges, Henry III., and Edward III., confirmed these charters, in which the cathedral is men-

tioned as the church of the Holy Trinity. In 1108 Bishop Ralph, known as De Luffa, consecrated the church. [“Radulfus Episcopus Cicestrensis fecit dedicari Ecclesiam.”—*Anglia Sacra*, i. 297.] On May 14, 1114, owing to carelessness, the city and cathedral were burned. [“Ecclesia Cicestriæ combusta est.”—*Ang. Sac.*, i. 297. “Civitas Cicestriæ, cum principali Monasterio per culpam incuriæ iii<sup>o</sup> Non. Maii flammis consummata est.”—*Hoveden*, *ap. Savile*, 473. “iii<sup>o</sup> Non. Maii civitas Cicestria cum Monasterio ejusdem per incuriam igne succensa est.”—*Hemingford*, *Chron.*, c. xxxvii.; *ap. Gale*, ii. 472.] After restoration [*Leland*, *Collect.*, ii. 341], effected with the assistance of Henry I., [“Ecclesiam suam quam a novo fecerat, cum fortuitus ignis pessundedisset, liberalitate potissimum Regis, brevi refecit.”—*William of Malmesbury*, *de Gest. Pont.*, lib. ii. p. 258, *ed. Savile*], the cathedral was dedicated in 1148. The feast of dedication was kept annually on Oct. 3. Again fire consumed the church, the canons’ houses, and the palace, on Oct. 19, 1186. [“Mater ecclesia Cicestrensis et tota civitas comburuntur xiv. Kal. Nov.”—*Matt. Paris*, 144; compare *Godwin*, 503, and *Hoveden*, 640: “Combusta est fere tota civitas Cicestriæ cum ecclesia sedis pontificalis et domibus episcopi et canonicorum.”] Bishop Seffrid II., who died in 1204, rebuilt the cathedral after the great fire, at a vast expense. [“Reædificavit ecclesiam Cicestresem igne secundo combustam, et domos suos in palatio Cicestreysi.”—*Bowchier MS.*, liber Y, fol. clxxvii. “Seffridus qui Ecclesiam Cicestresem post incendium magnum sumptibus innumeris reædificavit, obiit.”—*Ann. Waverl.*, *ap. Gale*, ii. 168; *Leland*, *Collect.*, ii. 341.] The consecration was held on Sept. 12, 1199. [“Dedicata est Ecclesia Cicestriæ a Seffrido ejusdem loci episcopo ii. Id. Sept.”—*Ang. Sac.*, i. 304; Add. MS. 6,262, fol. 77.] Mr. Hay suggests that the eminent architect of the period, Walter of Lichfield and Coventry, was employed. The walls were in progress during the thirteenth century. Bishop Simon, 1204-5, “acquisivit Ecclesiæ Ecclesiam de Bapchild, quam Joannes rex Angliæ dedit in dotem Ecclesiæ Cicestrensis noviter dedicatæ; et acquisivit de eodem rege episcopatu Cicestreysi xii. pedes de Vico Regio extra muros cimiterii Cicestrensis.”—[Liber Y, fol. clxxvii.] In 1207 [Pat. 8. Joh. n. 16] King John permitted the bishop to bring by sea for the repairs Purbeck marble (that is, sandstone, for the grey blue shafts are made of Petworth marble.) [“Rex omnibus galiotis et fidelibus, &c. Sciatis quòd dedimus licenciam domino S., Cicestriæ Episcopo, ducendi marmor suum per mare a Purbic usque Cicestriam ad reparationem ecclesie sue de Cicestria, a die Martii proxima post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis anno, &c. viij. in antea. Et ideo vobis mandamus, &c., quòd homines suos marmor illud ducentes non impediatis, vel ab aliquo impediri permittatis. Et in hujus rei, &c. Teste G. fil. Petri, apud Stoke, xxiiij. die Maii.”] For the following licence from King John for building shops round

the cemetery of the cathedral [*Rot. Claus.*, ad ann. 1205], I am indebted to the Rev. F. K. Arnold, of Appledram. “Rex Vicecomiti Sussexiæ, &c. Quoniam inquisitum est per preceptum nostrum, quòd si Episcopus Cicestrensis fecerit seldas<sup>a</sup> circa cimiterium ecclesie Cicestrie de xij. pedibus in latitudine magis erit ad commodum civitatis Cicestrie quàm ad detrimentum, concessimus eidem Episcopo quòd seldas illas, ut predictum est, ibi faciat, et tibi precipimus quòd ipsum seldas illas sine impedimento, sicut predictum est, ibi facere permittas. Teste me ipso apud Devizes, xij. die Sept.” In 1210 the two towers fell down. [“Impetu venti ceciderunt duæ Turres Cicestriæ.”—*Chron. de Dunst.*, ed. *Hearne*, i. 55.]

In 1232 Bishop Neville gave 130 marks (Liber Y, fol. clxxvii.), and the Dean and Chapter assigned the twentieth part of all the preferments of the church towards the works [“ad decus et decorem Domus Domini, nos Decanus et Capitulum Cicestreense constituimus, ut per quinquennium de proventibus et redditibus dignitatum et præbendarum Ecclesiæ nostræ vicesima pars, secundum æstimationes in Capitulo nostro provisum, transeat in usus fabricæ ejusdem ecclesiæ, quæ multiplici reparatione indigere dignoscitur.”—*Statutes of Ralph II.*] during five years. Bishop Richard, reviving an earlier statute of Bishop Simon, extended this constitution to the half of every prebend, on a promotion; he also bequeathed £40, and gave the churches of Stoughton and Alciston and the advowson of Mendlesham towards the works. [*Bowchier MS.*, liber Y, fo. clxxvii.] He also required every adult in the diocese to communicate in their parish church at Easter, and at Whitsuntide to visit the cathedral and pay their accustomed offering, which was long known as St. Richard’s moneys or pennies: in case of reluctance to travel to Chichester persons were allowed to compound by visiting the priories of Lewes or Hastings, but the oblations were collected throughout the archdeaconry of Lewes and paid into the treasury of Chichester. [“iv<sup>o</sup> die Januarii A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>i</sup> 1480, Willelmus . . . . solvit Decano et Capitulo eccles. Cath. Cicestr. pro denariis S<sup>ci</sup> Richardi archidiaconatu Lewensi collectis A<sup>o</sup> in prædicto £v. ijs. vjd. xxj<sup>o</sup> maii, xix. Edw. IV<sup>i</sup>. Io. Cloos dec. et cap. suprad. pro denariis S<sup>i</sup> Ricardi pro archid. Lewens. pro anno £vii. viijs. vjd.”] Bishop Stephen de Bergsted on June 15 translated the body of St. Richard at a great cost, amounting to more than 1,000 marks. In 1244 the Dean and Chapter received 140 marks from the executors of Bishop Ralph II., “ad opus berefridi,” and with this money they say “Walket de Cycestria, Custodi et procuratori fabricæ, numerata per Dei gratiam ad opus cujusdam turris lapidei, quod relictum extiterat multis temporibus quia desperatur, jam reparatione laudabili in elegantis struc-

<sup>a</sup> “*Selda*, taberna mercatoria, *Anglicè* shop.”—*Ducange*, *sub voc.*

turæ formam consurgat et in brevi, Deo favente, consummabitur.”—[Liber Y, fol. iiij<sup>o</sup>.] This would seem to have been the south-west tower. In 1249 [Ibid.] the order was made that one-half of the prebend of a dead canon should go for one year to the residentiaries and the remainder to the fabric: and each canon on coming into residence paid 25 marks towards the fund. Bishop Gilbert de Sco. Leofardo, 1268—1305, built the Lady-chapel from the foundations [*Leland*, ii. 341] and contributed 1,250 marks towards the fabric. [“Gilbertus, 1288—1305, construxit a fundamentis Capellam B. Mariæ in Eccles. Cicestr. Item dedit ad fabricam eccles. prædict. 1,250 marcas. Item 100<sup>s</sup> annui redditus percipiendi de Abbate et Conventu de Ponte Roberti ad sustentationem ij. puerorum thurificantium Corpus Christi singulis diebus ad elevationem in majori altari Eccles. Cicestr. ad magnam Missam.”—Liber Y, fol. clxxviii.] Bishop Langton, 1305—1336, built “the great sumptuous south window” [*Leland*, ii. 341], and erected “in the chapter-house, on the south side, a wall and windows, built from the surface of the ground to the summit, at a cost of £310; he also bequeathed to the fabric £100.” (*Bowchier MS.*) [“Joannes III. de Langton expendit in domo Capitulari Cicestr. ex parte Australi (*orientali* lined out) in quodam muro et fenestris, a superficie terræ usque ad summitatem constructæ £310. Item legavit ad fabricam ipsius Ecclesiæ £100 et totam capellam.”—Liber Y, fol. clxxviii.] In 1359 the firstfruits of the prebendal stalls were devoted to the works; and in 1391 a twentieth of all rents and products was allotted during five years to the same object. In 1368 “Will. Episcopus concessit Decano, Præcentori, Cancellario et Thesaurario habere oratoria congrua et honesta in domibus suis.” In 1402 Master John Paxton promised to replace to John Mason, master of the works, certain “plankys, sindolas, et alias materias ad necessitatem ecclesiæ et novi operis deportatas,”—[*Reg. Rede*, fol. xxxij. b.], and also to restore “meremium ad opus summi altaris in Ecclesia Cicestrensi in Capella S. Fidis depositum,” which he had taken away. [Ibid.] The works and materials included “ædificationem schoparam infra portam ecclesiæ,” [Ibid., fol. xxxiv. b]; “meremium pro ymaginibus formandis,” (Ibid. fol. xxxv.); “meremium vocatum Resyngpece (tiles?); meremia ad opus vicariorum.”

No information has been preserved of the spoliation by the Commissioners of Henry VIII., but R. Layton, writing to Cromwell, says, “On Monday at night we shall be at Chichester Cathedral Church, and if the bishop be not able to come to his church, we will go visit him at his house three miles from thence.” The letter, which is undated, was written from Waverley Abbey. [*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, xii. 200.] In the Public Record Office the only notice is as follows, in the Certif. of Chantries, No. 5, m. i., Aug. Off.:—“The cathedral. Mortimer’s

two chantries, each £6 13s. 4d. Ralfe Randall's chantry, 55s. Two chantries of Thomas Deane, £4. Chantry of Walter Deane, 18s. The chantry of William Close, dean, 70s. The Earl of Arundel's two chantries, each 70. Chantry of Bishop John Arundel, £4. Langton's chantry, 70. Garland's salary for two priests, 40s. Nevill's chantry, 60s. Okehurst chantry, £6. Three conducts, each 13s. 4d."

In Bishop Storey's Register, fo. 74, the following chantries are mentioned: Thomas, the dean, St. John B., St. Faith, St. Edmund, St. John, St. Katherine, Gilbert the bp., St. Pantaleon, and the "charnel," or "in the cemetery of St. Michael" (fo. 70), St. Thomas M. In the same Register one chantry is called that of St. Cross, or St. Augustine (fo. 5 b.)

Early in Elizabeth's reign the plate belonging to the suppressed chantries was sold, and the proceeds were devoted to the repairs of the church and spire. [*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, xiii. 51.]

On December 9, 1642, the soldiers of Sir William Waller seized on all the vestments, the ornaments, and altar-plate. They broke down the organ, and dashing the pipes with their poleaxes scoffingly said, "Hark how the organs go!" They demolished the altar rails and the tables of the Commandments. They then stole the surplices and tore the Prayer-books, and defaced and mangled the faces of the kings and bishops in the transept. One of them picked out the eyes of Edward VI., saying that all this mischief came from him, when he established the Book of Common Prayer. They ordered a public thanksgiving, and, the sermon ended, ran up and down the church with their swords drawn, defacing the ornaments, hewing the seats and stalls, and scratching the painted walls. In 1645, through the contrivance of William Cawley, then M.P., Sir Arthur Hazelrigge, at the head of his spoilers, demanded the keys of the chapter-house, and acting on the information of a treacherous servant of the church, ordered his soldiers to pull down the wainscot, behind which he discovered the church plate. [*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, v. 50.]

Canon Swainson has drawn my attention to a MS., c. 1684, in Dr. Eedes' handwriting, being "An Account of Sir Christopher Wren's Opinion concerning the rebuilding of one of the great Towers at the west end of the cathedral (one-third of which, from top to bottom, fell down about fifty years since), which he gave after he had for about two hours viewed it both without and within, and above and below, and had also observed the great want of repairs, especially in the great west tower." The report bears the date of 1684, the year in which Wren was by letters patent made Comptroller and Principal Officer of the Works in the Castle of Windsor. It shews that the tower fell about 1634. Sir Christopher actually proposed to clear away the ruins of the fallen north-west tower, to pull down the corresponding one on the south-west, "to lengthen the two northern aisles to answer exactly to

the south, and then to close all by a well-designed and fair-built west end and porch. He said the towers had never been alike, nor were they built together or with the church."

After the Restoration, between 1677 and 1680, a general repair was set on foot, to which the Bishop of Winchester contributed £200, and the Bishops of Chichester and Oxford, the Earl of Northumberland, and W. Ashburnham each £100, whilst the Dean and Chapter sold their plate, which produced £128. In the time of Henry VIII., John Somner of Portsmouth, mason, came to inspect the tower and spire, and was so employed during two days.—[GENT. MAG., 1864, p. 235.] In 1707 it was found necessary to repair the great north arch of the tower, being then in dangerous condition; in 1736 the spire was partly rebuilt, and the upper eleven feet were restored in 1813. Several thousand pounds were expended in repairs in the last century, from 1701 to 1769 £3,600, and in 1791 £11,000; and in 1847, the Dean and Chapter, with the concurrence of the Bishop, appealed to the diocese for funds to complete a thorough restoration: the gables of the transepts and the roofs were raised, the western triplet rebuilt, and other important improvements effected at a cost of £4,090 between 1846 and 1852. In 1859 it was determined to open out the choir to the nave, for the purpose of gaining additional accommodation, as a memorial to Dean Chandler, who had left a bequest of £2,000 for the decoration of the cathedral. Mr. Slater, in accordance with this plan, removed the western stalls and the Arundel screen, when it appeared that the tower piers were in a dangerous condition. In spite of shoring and endeavours to strengthen and rebuild them, the fissures grew in size, and on the night of Tuesday, February 19, 1861, a terrific storm of wind still further weakened the structure, and at about a quarter past 1 P.M. on Thursday the spire suddenly inclined to the south-west, and the whole steeple slid down, crumbling as it sank into the centre, carrying with it two bays of the transept and one bay of the nave and presbytery. [*The Builder*, March 2, 1861.] The work of restoration, now entrusted to Mr. G. G. Scott, is in progress, and needs only the liberal support of the diocese, archæologists, and every Englishman of taste, to reach completion.

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## VANDALISM AT CLONMACNOISE.

OUR readers will be concerned to learn that on the 22nd of May last, damage, described as “irreparable,” was wantonly done to some of the sculptures of the crosses, and the carved work of the doorways at Clonmacnoise, recently described in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE<sup>a</sup>. The Kilkenny Archæological Society has been the means of setting the law in motion against the alleged perpetrator of the outrage, and though the proceedings taken have not as yet led to punishment, we doubt not but their very institution will be a salutary warning to people of his stamp. The Rev. James Graves, the Hon. Sec. of the Society, at its recent meeting detailed the steps that he had taken, and the thanks of every archæologist are due to him, for the promptitude with which he acted, at his own pecuniary risk:—

“Immediately on its occurrence reports had been forwarded to him on the subject, as Secretary of the Society, not only by the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, son of their president, and himself a member of their Society, who was Rector of the parish, but also by the Rev. Mr. Young, the Roman Catholic curate. He had at once—as it seemed to him there was no time to be lost—taken a step for which he should now ask the sanction of the Society, by writing to those gentlemen, intimating that if they would be able to trace out the perpetrators of the outrage, the Society would see them borne out in all expenses; that it was important to take immediate legal advice, and that for that purpose they ought to put themselves into communication at once with T. L. Cooke, Esq., Local Sessional Crown Solicitor for the King’s County, a zealous archæologist, and a member of the Society. His suggestions had been promptly acted upon; and, fortunately, although the inhabitants generally of Clonmacnoise had been attending their respective places of worship, it being Sunday, at the time when the vandalism was committed, two persons, servants of a neighbouring farmer, had seen a man in the act of injuring the sculptures, so that their evidence was available. They stated the delinquent to be one of a pleasure party, who had come from Birr to the ‘Seven Churches,’ and it appeared that upon their being brought to Birr for the purpose, they identified from amongst the excursionists of the day a man named Glennon as that person. The case was before the Magistrates at Birr Petty Sessions on Saturday last [July 2], and the result was the sending of the case for trial at the ensuing Assizes. The people of Birr seemed very indignant at the charge, and sought to retort it on the people of Clonmacnoise. It was very natural, and was gratifying to see the Birr people anxious to remove the stigma, if they could, resting on their community, of having among them a person capable of perpetrating such an act; but it was strange that they should allege that people had been suborned to lay the crime at their door. No one, of course, could have any wish that any one but the real evil-doer, whoever he might be, should be punished; but whether in this instance he might be punished or not, it was important that the prosecution should be instituted, and fully carried out, in order that a warning might be held out against the recurrence of such practices.”

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<sup>a</sup> Vol. i. 1864, pp. 141—161.

The trial came on at Tullamore on the 12th of July, and being the first prosecution of the kind, it excited much interest. The indictment, which was preferred by the Rev. Charles Vignoles, the Rector of Clonmacnoise, under the act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 97, s. 39, charged John Glennon, of Parsonstown, with unlawfully and maliciously damaging, by breaking the same, the cross of St. Kieran, and another memorial cross, as also the sides and ornaments of a marble doorway, known as Dean Odo's Gateway, and another ornamented archway which formerly divided the chancel from the body of the edifice known as Temple Finian, all these works of art being in a burial-ground, the freehold of the complainant. Owing to the judicious outlay of the Kilkenny Society (which we are glad to learn they will not be left to bear alone), eminent counsel were retained, and the extent of the outrage was clearly stated, but still, from some unexplained cause, there was a miscarriage of justice, as is notified in the following telegraphic message to the "Kilkenny Moderator," to which paper we are indebted for the report of the case:—

*"Tullamore Court-house, July 12, 1.30 p.m.*

*"The Queen v. John Glennon.*

"This case, in which the traverser was indicted for inflicting malicious and wanton injuries on the ancient remains at the Seven Churches of Clonmacnoise, was taken up to-day, by the Lord Chief Justice, the Crown prosecuting. It excited the greatest possible interest.

"The witnesses having been examined, and Counsel having spoken on either side, the Lord Chief Justice charged for a conviction.

"The jury, however, disagreed, and were discharged.

"The accused was ordered to enter into recognizances to abide his trial again at the next March Assizes."

The following letter from Sir William Wilde to the Editor of the "Kilkenny Moderator" is one that deserves to be widely known:—

SIR,—Be good enough to put my name down for One Pound for defraying any expenses which may be incurred in prosecuting the persons who are said to have so wantonly injured the monuments at Clonmacnoise.

W. R. WILDE.

1, Merrion-square, Dublin, June 18, 1864.

Other contributions, we doubt not, have since been received, but Sir William deserves credit for setting the example. When it is seen that funds are readily to be procured for protecting our national monuments from outrage, "iconoclasts" will pause before they encounter the risk of the serious penalties provided by the act that has been appealed to by the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

## THE RESTORATION OF THE HIGH CROSS AT WINCHESTER.

A MEETING of the committee appointed to carry out the restoration of this elegant mediæval structure<sup>a</sup> was held on Monday, July 4th, under the presidency of the Mayor, THOMAS WATERS, Esq.

The TOWN CLERK laid before the meeting not only the drawings for the restoration, made by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., but also that gentleman's specifications, including offers made by two distinguished London firms, to carry out the restoration of the Cross, including all the ornamental work, sculpture, &c., for the sum of £500, which Mr. Scott pronounced reasonable, and he recommended the acceptance of the same, and that no further specification in detail would be required if either of the firms named undertook the work, in consequence of the minute instructions that would be given to the mason and the carver by the architect, in reference to the restoration of the old work; but if a local tradesman was employed, it would necessitate the expense of the superintendence of a clerk of works on behalf of the architect. The specification stated that the steps and platform were to be removed and replaced with Portland or other stone, approved by the architect.

“The treads are to be of the same moulding and thickness as the present treads . . . and all the joints of the steps are to be securely joggled with Portland cement. . . . All the stone of the superstructure is to be of the best Ketton quarry, free from vents and other defects. The whole of the central pier, up to the single octagon shaft above, with the panelled vaultings thereto attached, is to be retained untouched, and also the four lower buttress piers, except that they are to be pieced where necessary. The four lower ogee canopy fronts and the pinnacles on which they abut are to be partly repaired and partly renewed, &c. . . . The new stone is to be left clean and perfect, and the old work is to be dusted and cleaned, so that the old face and workmanship shall not be injured. The whole of the stonework of the buttresses, pinnacles, canopies, &c. is to be carefully and securely pieced, and the whole of the new carving is to have the same style and feeling as that of the original work, whether retained or restored. All the work is to be done in the most substantial and durable manner, and no material or workmanship is to be omitted which is either implied or necessarily connected with the proper completion of all the works required to be done, &c.”

The Rev. Dr. MOBERLY enquired whether in any of the communications received from the architect any mention had been made of the names of the statues intended to be carved and put in the niches of the restored Cross.

The TOWN CLERK replied, “No: all that he says is, ‘Three large statues in the lower niches, and eight smaller ditto for the upper niches.’”

Rev. Dr. MOBERLY: “Then I suppose they are to be statues of nobody in particular; but surely we ought to ascertain something from the architect about these figures, and might not some of the Winchester worthies of the past be represented?”

After some discussion as to the acceptance or non-acceptance of the offers made to carry out the restoration itself for £500, the expense already in-

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 287.

curred, and the contingencies that would arise as to further expenditure, it was estimated that not less than £600 would be required, and therefore it behoved the committee to take immediate steps to raise the subscriptions to that amount to carry out the restoration in accordance with Mr. Scott's design. A sub-committee was then nominated for this purpose.

Alderman DOWLING said he should certainly like to have some information as to the persons intended to be represented by the statues in the adornment of the Cross. Mr. Scott appeared to give no particulars at all concerning them.

The Rev. Dr. MOBERLY said it would seem extraordinary to have figures introduced and not any understanding as to whom they were to be. He thought Mr. Baigent was a high and competent authority on account of his great local knowledge, who could give them plenty of information as to the old Winchester worthies, and Mr. Baigent reminded him that they should not be guilty of an anachronism by putting up statues of persons who lived after the time of the erection of the Cross.

The MAYOR suggested that Henry II. would be an appropriate choice, inasmuch as that monarch had made the Mayor of Winchester the premier mayor of England.

The Rev. Dr. MOBERLY thought there had better be some communication with Mr. Scott as to the nature of the statues. Mr. Baigent had just remarked to him that the three larger figures should present a marked difference in costume, and suggested the following statues for the three lower niches of the Cross, which he (Dr. Moberly) thought was so admirable that it ought to be carried out:—that of King Alfred the Great, Florence de Lunn, the first Mayor of Winchester under its royal charter in 1184, and Bishop William de Wykeham. If these names were suggested to Mr. Scott he thought it would be a very good way of proceeding with the undertaking. The different costumes of the statues mentioned, the regal, the civil, and the ecclesiastical, would admit of the desirable variety. The meeting then adjourned.

Of the sum necessary to carry out the intended restoration of this beautiful Cross, nearly three hundred pounds remain to be collected, and any contributions towards the restoration fund will be thankfully received by the Mayor of Winchester or by the Town Clerk on behalf of the committee.

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### ARCHÆOLOGY IN FRANCE.

IN the district of Muchedent, near Gournay, where trenches had been dug for the purpose of finding stones for the road between Caudebec and Eu, three excavations were recently brought to light at about a metre below the surface, and at distances of about fifty metres from each other. Here immense quantities of flints were found, under which a considerable number of metal hatchets were concealed, evidently belonging to the period of the Gauls. M. Halle, director of the works, supposes that the flints must have been purposely heaped upon the hatchets, in order to prevent their being taken possession of by some hostile tribe.

In February last forty-five Gallo-Roman tombs were discovered on the banks of the Rhone, near Lyons, the skeletons in which were complete, the face turned towards the east, and the head supported by a small earthen urn. One of the tombs only is formed of Roman tiles, of a very large size. No inscriptions, arms, or coins of any kind have been found in any of the tombs.

## Original Documents.

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### EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO YOUGHAL.

SIR,—As you have already given a place to some interesting early charters concerning Kinsale, I have deemed it advisable to forward a similar series of abstracts to illustrate the early history of Youghal, towards which so much has been already done through the unwearied exertions of the Rev. Samuel Hayman. The original documents from which most of these abstracts are made are preserved in the Chartulary at Doughcloyne; a few are in my own collection.—I am, &c.

*Cork, June 15, 1864.*

RICHARD CAULFIELD, B.A., F.S.A.

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N. U. p' p' me Ricardum Broun remisisse, &c. in perp' Thome Gett et hed' suis omne jus, &c., que habeo in una domo lapid' cum pert' jacente in vil' del Yoghill super litus maris. In lat' int' terras Robti' de Wynchecoumbe tam ex parte merid' quam boreale in long' a terra dicti R. ex parte occid' usque ad litus maris ex orient'. Dat' apud le Y. die martis prox' ante fest' Sancti Laurentii martyri, anno reg. Edwardi tercii quinto.

S. p. et f. q'd nos Superior et communitas vil' del Yoghulle ded' Nieho' O'Cullan burg' ejusd' vil' un' mcs' et duas acras ter' arab' q'd mes' jacet in lat' int' ter' Will' Bron ex aust' et ter' Bernardi Dexeter ex boreali et extend se in long' a regia strata ex occid' usque ad litus maris ex orient' salvis semper nobis et successorib' nostris sua gutta<sup>a</sup> et communi pretio nostro de com' porta ejusd' vil' usq' ad litus maris, duæ acræ vero jacent in lat' int' ter' Thomæ Bron ex aust' et ter' Johan' Bron ex boriali et extend' in long' a communi colle ejusd' vil' ex orient' usq' ad ter' Robti' Wat'ford ex occid', hend' p'fat' N. et hed' red' inde capit' d'nis feodi, &c. In cujus rei, &c., sigil' Propositi vil' del Yoghulle appos'. Dat' apud Y. xvi. Jan', anno reg' Ricardi secundi vicessimo. Test' David Muagh, Robt' Whit, Johan' Walsh, jun., Edw'd Anyas, Thoma Pyk, et multis aliis. Nich. Cullen's conveyance of same to Will Lawles, burgess of Y., same witnesses and Will. Pembroke; datal clause 18 Jan.

Will Lawles conveys same to Henry Bracii. Same witnesses. Dat' apud le Y. x. Aug', anno reg' Henrici quarti secundo. (Seal, W. under a merchant's mark.) Endorsed, "Patryk Rolle ys hows, hard by trinitie gate."

OMNIBUS Christi fidel' Will Barkeswold et Isabella Iose uxor ejus Salutem. Nover' nos remis' in perpet' Thomæ fil' Johan' Walsh vil' de Y. hed' suis totum jus, &c., que habemus in uno gardino perquisito de Superiore Propos' et comun' vil' de Y. quodquid' gardin' antea constabat predicto T. Jacens in lat' int' ter' Bernardi Barred ex boreali et ten' predicti T. ex aust'. In long' extend' int' ter' ejusd' T. ex orient' usq' ad superior' strata' ex occid'. Test' Rob'to

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<sup>a</sup> Sic MS.

White tunc Superiore vil' de Y., Johan' Walsh, jun., Johan' Fraunceys extunc ballivis ejusd' vil' et aliis. Dat' apud Y., viii. Maii, anno reg' Henrici quarti septimo. (Seals, W. and a merchant's mark.)

OMNIBUS, &c., Johan' Fraunces, Superior vil' de Y., Johan' Forest propos', David Camcelonum et Ricus' Eneas, Ballivi et comun' ejusd' vil', Salutem. Nov' nos ex unan' assensu totius comun' vil' dedisse Robto' Meiler burg' unum mes' edificat' cum tribus acris ter' in vil' de Y. q'd mes' jacet in lat' int' ter' Bernardi Dexeter ex boreali et com' murum ex aust', in long' a strata regia ex occid' ad litus maris ex orient'. Tres acrae jac' extra muros vil' ex aust' quarum una acra cum dimid' jac' in lat' inter ter' quond' Johan' Broun ex boreal' et ter' Thomæ Broun ex occid', alia acra cum dimid' jacet in lat' inter ter' Johan' Broun et Robt' Wat'ford ex aust' et ter' Alani Faunt et And' Lawles ex boreali. In long' a com' fossa ex orient' usq' ad ter' quond' Hen' Cantok ex occid', q'd mes' et tres acrae ter' quond' fuerunt Will' Laweles nuper burg' de Y. et post mortem ipsius W. ad nos per viam eschætæ secund' usum libertat' vil' predict' pro eo q'd ipse W. obiit sine hed' et adeo plane predict' W. ea habuit dum vixit. Robto' Meyler hed' suis in perpet' de capit' dnis' feodi. Dat' apud Y., xxiv. die Sept., anno reg' Henrici sexti octavo. Endorsed, "The stone house neer Trinities castell in Youghell;" and in a contemporary hand, "Carta de domo juxta portam australem."

Two deeds quite defaced, but endorsed as follows :—

No. 1. "The gift of Richard and Thomas Coellean to Phillippe Martell of a tenement in Y. situated from the heirs land on N. to John Mahonys land on S., and from the street on W. to the toun wale on E. Date, 6 July, 1448. This is the content of this defaced deed, Fran. Math." No. 2. "A power of Attorney to Rich<sup>d</sup> Dobyn concerning same." (Seals, On one strap, N. and P.)

HÆC indent' facta in festo pasche anno reg' Edwardi quarti decimosexto int' Will' Cahyll burg' de Y. et Robt' Whit marinarium et Sabina ni Imellan uxorem ejus. Test' qd' predict' W. C. concessit ad term' xlv. an' R. et S. unum ten' cum pertin' in Y. jacens in lat' int' ter' Riei' Cullen ex aust' et ter' hed' Johis' Forest ex boreali in long' extend' a strata regia ex orient' usq' ad ter' Thomæ Pyke ex occid' hend' R. et S. hed', &c., usq' ad finem predict' ann'. Red' annatim ivs. iij℥. Dat' apud Y. die et an' supradictis.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Thos' Cullen burg' de Y. dedi, &c. Mauricio Ronan burg' ejusd' unum mes' in Y. In lat' inter ter' predicti M. ex aust' et ter' Riei' Cullen ex boreali. In long' jacet a strata regia ex occid' usq' ad litus maris ex orient', hend', &c. prefato M. et hed' suis in perpet' de capit' dnis' feodi. Dat' apud Y. nono die Junii anno reg' Edwardi quarti decimonono. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. q'd nos Ricardus Cullen et Thomas C. burg' vil' de Y. dedimus Maur' Ronan burg' de Kinsale et Margarite C. ux' suæ unum ten' in vil' de Y. In lat' inter ter' Johan' Canton ex aust' et ter' heredum Nicolai Cullen ex boreali. In long' se extend' a strata regia ex occid' usq' ad litus maris ex orient', hend' predict' M. et M. in perpet' de capit' dnis' feodi. Dat' apud Y. xx. die Julii, anno dni' MCCCCLXXI. Endorsed, "The messuage before the Colledge lane in Youghill." A power of attorney to Robert Walsh, bailiff, concerning same. Endorsed, "y<sup>e</sup> hows afor sent Mare lane."

S. p. et f. q'd ego Ricardus Cristofer burg' vil' de Y. dedi, &c. Maur' Ronan

ejusd' vil' burg' et hed' suis unam partic' ter' in burgagia vil' predictæ qd' jacet a ter' com' ex orient' usq' ad ter' meam ex occid' sicut assignatur predict' M. per metas, &c. una cum fossa et fossis insuper Srwghinany in predicta burg', hend' prefato M. et hed' in perpet'. Red' annat' ivd. Dat' apud Y. xx. die Feb., anno reg' Ricardi tercii primo.

S. p. et f. q'd ego Henricus White heres Henrici Bracii dedi Maur' Ronan burg' de Y. unum mes' et duas acras ter' arab' infra burgag' vil' predictæ q'd mes' jacet in lat' inter ter' hered' Bernardi Dexeter ex boreali et com' muros vil' predict' ex aust' et extend' in long' a strata regia ex occid' usq' ad litus maris ex orient' et duæ acræ jacent int' ter' hed' Thomæ Bron ex aust' et ter' hed' Johan' Bron ex boreali, extend' in long' a com' colle vil' predict' ex orient' ad ter' hed' Robti' Wat'ford ex occid', hend' prefato M. et hed' in perpet' de capit' duis' feodi. Et quia sigil' meum pluribus est incog' sigil' Propositi vil' de Y. apponi procuravi. Dat' apud Y. xix. die Julii, anno reg' Henrici septimi primo. (Seal, A merchant's mark; the seal of the Provost destroyed.) A quit claim concerning same, endorsed, "The indentures of the messuadge by Trinitie Castell in Youghell."

P. U. p' p' me Maur' Ronan burg' de Y. fecisse Thomam O'Colan meum balliv' ad ponend' dom' Walterum Stevyn Capellanum in posses' omnium mess' quæ habeo in supradicta vil'. Dat' apud Kinsale xxiv. die Aprilis, anno reg' Henrici Septimi quinto. (Seal, A merchant's mark.)

S. p. et f. q'd nos Ricardum Castor et Anastacia Lawles uxor mea dedimus, &c. Matheo O'Connyl et Silvie Barred uxori ejus unum tenem' in villa de Kinsale q'd jacet in lat' inter com' murum dictæ vil' ex aust' et ter' Patricii Galwy ex boriali. In long' extend' a strata regia ex occid' ad litus maris ex orient', hend' predicto M. et S. et hed' in perpet'. Reddend' annatim iiis. ivd. Dat' apud Y. in festo S. Michis' Archi', anno reg' Henrici Septimi nono.

N. U. p' p' me Johan' Pyke mercatorem vil' de Joull remisisse totum jus meum quæ habeo, &c. in quad' domo cum suo orto, quam tenuit, bonæ memoriæ, Maur' Ronan burg' et mercator dictæ vil' et Thoma Pyke burg' ejusd' vil' et nunc tenet Anastacia heres dict' Maur' jacens in lat' int' dom' Ricardi Forreyst austral' et dom' ipsius M. borialit' in long' extend' a strata regia oriental' usq' ad ortum antefatum occidental', hend' Johi' Galvy et dictæ Anastaciæ ux' ejus. Dat' apud Cork xxii. Oct., anno reg' Henrici Septimi decimo. (Seal, A wheel.)

HÆC indent' facta apud vil' de Yoghill, xxiv. die Jan., anno reg' Henrici Septimi duodecimo. Int' Maur' Ronan burg' de Y. et Donatum Ohynownan ac Sifliam Pyk ejus ux', Test' q'd predict' M. dimisit D. et S. unam partem tenem' in predicta vil', jacent' in lat' int' ter' predicti M. ex boreali et ter' Willi' Galway ex aust' in long' extend' a ter' predicti M. ex occid' usq' ad parietes aulæ predic' M. ex orient', hend' D. et S. a primo die post finem vitæ Margarete Rossell matris predictæ S. usq' ad terminum l. ann'. Reddend' annatim vs.

N. U. p' p' me Maur' Ronan burg' de Y. fecisse Johan' Galwew de Y. meum balliv' adponend' Nich' Cristor' et Johan' Ronan in seisin' omniu' mess' que habeo in Civ' Cork et in Com' C. Dat' apud Y., xviii. die Sept., anno reg' Henrici septimi xviii. Test' dom' Cornelio Ronan, dom' Florence Osolovan et aliis.

HÆC indent' facta apud Cork, 4 April, 1525, inter Thom' Ronayn mercat' civ' C. et Cornelium Juv' Horygayn et Genet Walsth ejus ux'. Test' q'd

predict' T. R. dedit C. et ux' ejus unum mes' in Y. ad term' xx. ann' q'd mes' jacet in long' a strata regia ex orient' usq' murum vil' ex occid', in lat' a ter' . . . . Walsth ex boreali usq' ter' Ronayn ex aust'. Red' annat' vis. viii<sup>d</sup>.

S. p. et f. q'd nos Nich' Crystour burg' de Y. et Johanna Ronan uxor ejus Philip' Monwyll et Margareta Pyk uxor ejus de eadem. Confirmavimus Tho. R. civ' Cork omnia mess', &c. quæ habemus in com' C. Ardarshe seynt John ys stret juxta C. Gambaghyl, Ballypyan more Ballypyan beg et Kylmallok juxta C. in perpet' de capit dnis' feodi. Dat' apud Y., 13 Oct., anno Reg. Henrici octavi xix. Test' Nich' Crystour, Ricardo fil' ejus et me Allexandro Gogh, not' pub'.

HÆC indent' facta apud Y., x. Oct', anno reg' Henrici octavi xx. int' Tho' Ronan merc' civ' Cork et Maur' Bron carpent' vil' de Y. testat' q'd predict' T. dedit ad term' ann' predic' M. unum ten' in vil' predict' in lat' a strata regia ex occid' usq' ad plat' parv' ter' predict' ex orient' in long' a ter' hed' Cullen ex boriali ad ter' prediete T. ex aust', hend' ad ter' xv. ann'. Red' annatim iiis.

To all men be it known that we, Sir Dawyc Nagle and Sir Edmond Ponche, Chaplayns and deservitors in Christ Church, Cork, with Edmond Unacke, Recorder of Yoghull, at the desire of Mr. Thos. Ronayne, Ald. of C., have together visited one husbände man of thesam called William Yare Ohowllockayn, beinge as then in his deth bede, w<sup>ch</sup> was chargante to Thos. Picke in receaving his rents in the bordors of C. And we demandeth said W. whether Maur' Ronayn of Y. was seised of Picks lands or note, who declareth upon his conscience that said M. R. was seised of same, and upon said lands he received rents in M. R.'s name in T. P.'s life time as after his deth, and Will. Barrode, servant of W. Y. OH., testified with his master. And after M. R.'s death one John Pick did hold said rents, by what tytle they cannot tell, and after J. P. one Mr. Walter Galwye took said rents, be what interest they cannot tell. Made at Cork xvii. Oct., 1543.

HÆC indent' facta apud Cork, xxvi. Feb., anno reg' Edwardi Sexti tercio, int' Thom' Ronan civ' et merc' quondam civit' Cork ac Nich' Blak fabrum de Y. test' qd' predict' T. dedit ad spacium lix. ann' unum mes' predict' N. infra muros Y. in long' a strata regia ex orient' et limite regis ex occid' in lat' a terra Johan' Forest ex aust' et ter' predicti T. ex boreali, hend' N. et hed' termino hac condicione q'd predict' N. in illo mes' domum ex lapid' et cement' construx'. Reddend' inde annat' iis. iiis<sup>d</sup>. Test' Johan' Tyrry, Robt' Brown, Patric' Ohoyne, ac magist' Thom' Mayram et aliis.

INDENT' made at Cork 28 April, 1590, betwixt James Ronayne of C., Ald<sup>n</sup>, and Hector Portingale of Y., Ald<sup>n</sup>. Witness' that said J. hath granted said H. his half of a water mill near the south Abbey of Y. for 21 years, yielding yearly 30s.

INDENT' made 8 Jan., 1592, betwixt James Ronayn of Cork, Ald<sup>n</sup>, and Conoghor Ohalinane, and Margaret ny Gerane of Y. his wife. Wit' that said J. hath granted to C. and M. a stone house in Y. late occup' by Conoghor O'Gerane, sayller, dec'. To have for 45 years, yielding yearly 10s.

INDENT' made 2 March, 1596, between Richard Ronayne of Y., Ald<sup>n</sup>, and Thomas Gattthes, merch<sup>t</sup>. Wit' sd' R. granted to T. G. a chamber and seller underneath in Y., situated in length from John R.'s land on N. to Maur' R.'s on S., in breadth from the Queens Street on E. to said J.'s land on W. To have for 70 years, yielding yearly 12s.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 1. The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

A letter from Mr. Henry Davenport Graham was read, communicating the results of researches which he had made in Argyleshire, illustrated by his drawings and a plan of a group of stone monuments of remarkable character. These monolithic relics are situated between Kilmartin and Kilmichael, on the estates of John Malcolm, Esq., of Poltallock, on the great Crinan level. In this district are to be seen the circular rock-markings of mysterious nature, vestiges of remote antiquity, the existence of which in North Britain had been made known to the Institute at a former meeting. The curious remains represented in Mr. Graham's drawings, now laid before the Society, consist of a small circle of stones, possibly remains of a cairn which has in part been swept away by a brook running near it; to the west of this tumular circle are two rows of large standing stones, four in one line, north and south, and three more distant from the circle. The stones are rude slabs of whinstone, the tallest being about 15 ft. in height, by 6 ft. in width, and their average thickness 5 in. This group of erect stones may seem to be associated with the period of those curious unexplained circular markings on rocks near Wooler and Doddington, in Northumberland, of which numerous representations were exhibited at the February meeting by the courtesy of the Duke of Northumberland, and the existence of which was first made known to antiquaries in 1852 by the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, in a memoir read at the congress of the Institute at Newcastle. A few similar symbols, less complicated, but still presenting the characteristics of the incised circle and the line radiating from the central cavity or cup, are found on some of the stones represented in Mr. Graham's drawings. An interesting fact connected with these relics in Argyleshire is that we have these mysterious petroglyphs, now noticed not only in Northumberland and North Britain, but in Ireland, here associated with one of those vestiges of a very early superstition not wholly extinct until recent years; namely, the "Stones of Odin"—those perforated rocks used in times of remote antiquity in solemn adjurations or vows, by the ceremony of joining hands through the aperture in the stone with the solemn pledge of which such primeval usage was the irrevocable bond. One of the stones described by Mr. Graham has an oval aperture, through which such solemn attestations were customarily made. A like superstition existed in Cornwall, according to Borlase and other writers.

Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., M.P., observed that many traces might

be noticed of such ancient customs. Where a district abounded more in wood than in rocks the like usage existed with regard to some ancient tree, through an aperture in which the persons who took part in the solemn treaty joined their hands; or in some places a similar practice obtained as a preservative from sickness; and where the aperture was of sufficient size infants were passed through it, either as a cure of certain diseases, or to avert their recurrence in after-life. Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his "Penitential," distinctly forbids such heathen usages of pledging vows at trees, wells, or stones; and the canons enacted under King Edgar are equally explicit in regard to vain practices and spells, tree worshippings and stone worshippings, and that devil's craft whereby children are drawn through the earth.

Mr. C. W. Goodwin, M.A., gave some learned elucidations of the inscription on a votive tablet exhibited by the Rev. Greville J. Chester, and which had been obtained by that gentleman in Nubia. Mr. Goodwin supposed the language of the inscription, which was syllabic, to be that of ancient Nubia, and that the alphabet possessed about twenty letters. No other example of any like inscribed monument with these characters is known to exist in this country, with the exception of one in the British Museum. Mr. Greaves, Q.C., and some members who have given attention to remains of this rare description, have thought that the curious tablet obtained by Mr. Greville Chester presents characters resembling those occurring in Phœnician inscriptions.

An account of a remarkable discovery of flint implements in the higher-level gravel at Milford Hill, near Salisbury, was communicated by Dr. H. P. Blackmore through the kind mediation of Mr. E. Stevens, of Salisbury. These highly curious relics, now deposited in the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, were sent for examination through the courtesy of the authorities of that institution. Dr. Blackmore described the precise conditions under which these implements had been brought to light in April last. Several specimens were also described and laid before the meeting, which had been found early in the present year at Hill Head and Brimage, near Fareham, by Mr. James Brown of Salisbury. They closely resemble the flint relics obtained from other drift deposits, especially those at Hoxne, Suffolk, to which attention has of late been keenly directed. These discoveries, made known to the Institute through the kindness of Dr. Blackmore and Mr. Brown, form a valuable contribution to the information recently obtained in regard to vestiges of man occurring in the drift strata. The specimens have been presented to the Museum at Salisbury, already rich in antiquities of flint and numerous objects of the earlier periods, of which an excellent illustrated catalogue has lately been published.

Mr. H. F. Holt read an interesting paper on the celebrated woodcut of St. Christopher, bearing date 1423, belonging to the Earl Spencer, and generally considered the most ancient woodcut with a date known. Ever since its discovery in 1769, however, there have been persons conversant with art who have questioned its date and disputed its origin, and doubts have been raised whether the paper on which it is printed can be of so early a period. Mr. Holt confined his remarks solely to the consideration of the date, and advanced some ingenious arguments to prove his theory that the true date is not 1423, but 1493, believing that, on the first communication of the cut to Baron Heineken in 1769, a forger had transformed "*millesimo cccc xc tertio*" into "*xx tertio*." It is alleged

that Heineken, whose extensive knowledge of early engraving is well known, had noticed this remarkable woodcut pasted on the binding of a MS. in a convent near Augsburg. A facsimile of the St. Christopher has been given by Ottley, and also in other works on mediæval art and xylography. In the discussion which followed the reading of the memoir, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Chairman, and Canon Rock took part.

The Rev. George Cardew, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, gave a detailed narrative of his recent explorations at that place, and of numerous interments with broken pottery in profusion, and other remains, indicating apparently the existence of a very extensive cemetery and vestiges of a large population in that part of East Anglia. These relics appear to belong to the later times of Roman occupation. Mr. Cardew laid before the Institute a series of specimens of ancient fictile wares there brought to light, and he exhibited numerous admirable photographs taken by Mr. Piper, a skilful artist at Ipswich, and illustrating the position of the skeletons and general features of the cemetery.

The Hon. Robert Curzon exhibited two helmets of rare description, one of them of the time of Cœur de Lion, the other, of that of the Black Prince. Mr. Curzon brought also a block book, with woodcut figures of saints, partly coloured. On one of these cuts the date 1414 occurs. The book was lately obtained at Paris.

Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., brought a fine enamelled jewel of the Danish order of the White Elephant, founded in 1462 by Christian I., King of Denmark; also an ancient Arabian quadrant with a Cufic inscription, an instrument attributed to the thirteenth century; and a curious dial in form of a Corinthian column supporting a globe, which opens and discloses a sundial and compass. Upon the base, of gilt metal, there is a singular inscription recording the presentation of this beautiful object, apparently to some distinguished *alumnus* of a continental University by his admiring friends and fellow-students.

Several portraits of Queen Elizabeth, very curious in costume, were exhibited; they were contributed by Col. Tempest, Mr. J. Gough Nichols, Mr. J. H. Anderdon, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. Blanchett. It was suggested that an extensive series of portraiture of good Queen Bess would form a very appropriate feature in the museum during the approaching meeting of the Institute at Warwick.

Mr. Burges exhibited two examples of Oriental plate, one of them being a nut mounted on a silver tripod; also a silver patera, and a drinking-cup set with coins.

The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., brought an oval cameo in tortoise-shell, representing the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Paul, a work of *seicento* character, in a material rarely used, and doubtless Italian; a clasp for a girdle, enriched with rows of small turquoises, from Western Thibet; and a beautiful specimen of Italian metal-work, a steel vice supposed to be for a lady's work-table.

The Rev. Frederick Darling contributed a curious iron weapon of very complicated fashion, with numerous sharply pointed projections and hooks; it was obtained from a trader in ivory and gum arabic in Upper Egypt, and stated to have been brought from Nubia. It probably was used as a missile. Mr. Darling had failed in finding any similar weapon, with the exception of one in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, where it was regarded as of Polynesian origin. He

sent also a beautiful silver-gilt cup from Tiflis, embossed with foliage and figures of musicians; and an iron smoking-pipe of singular fashion, bought in the Spiti Valley on the borders of Thibet.

Mr. Soden Smith exhibited a collection of gold posy rings, from the Kensington Museum, illustrating the variety of mottos and appropriate inscriptions which occur on these *gages d'amour* at various periods. A singular bunch of keys, probably of the fifteenth century, and supposed to have belonged to the cellarer or some other official, was sent by the President of the College at Old Hall Green, Herts.

This being the closing meeting of the session, the Society adjourned, and Lord Talbot congratulated the members on the welcome which awaited them in so rich a field of interest as Warwickshire presented for their approaching annual gathering under the auspices of the Lord Leigh.

### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*June 16.* At the annual meeting of the Society the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—

*President.*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.; John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

*Treasurer.*—G. H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

*Secretaries.*—John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Fred. W. Madden, Esq., M.R.S.L.

*Foreign Secretary.*—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

*Librarian.*—John Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

*Members of the Council.*—Thomas James Arnold, Esq.; Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D.; J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.; S. Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.; W. Boyne, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Freudenthal, Esq.; J. Granville Grenfell, Esq., B.A.; Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, M.A.; Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A.; H. W. Rolfe, Esq.

### KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 6.* The Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY, President, in the chair.

Eight new members were elected, and many objects of archæological interest were presented to the museum.

The Rev. James Graves brought under notice the recent wanton injuries inflicted on the sculptures of the crosses and arches at Clonmacnoise, to which we have elsewhere alluded; and a discussion took place, which ended in a resolution instructing the Society's Treasurer to disburse all necessary funds for the prosecution of the case against the person alleged to be the perpetrator of the outrage.

The consideration of Capt. Hoare's proposition with regard to the getting up of a photographic album of the members of the Society, which had been before the January meeting<sup>a</sup>, was now resumed; and, after some discussion, it was resolved that the *cartes* of all members, forwarded to the Secretaries accompanied by one shilling in postage

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., 1864, vol. i. p. 491.

stamps, should be fixed in an album, the necessary expense of providing which this contribution would serve to defray, the members present considering that the outlay ought not to come from the general funds of the Society.

An estimate of the probable cost of the necessary repairs at the old Castle of Kells was sent in by Mr. George M'Mullen, who had been requested to do so by the Secretaries. Until, however, it could be ascertained what might be the necessary additional expenditure, for works of reparations at Kells Priory as well, it was determined to defer the consideration of the subject till the September meeting of the Society.

A report, by Robert Malcomson, Esq., on a Kitchen Midden recently discovered near Carlow, was then read, of which the following are the chief points :—

“On the part of John Cooper Shaw, Esq., of Ardnehue Lodge, in the county of Carlow, I send for exhibition a number of antiquities recently discovered, under the following circumstances :—

“Ardnehue is situate in the parish of Killerrig, in the barony and county of Carlow, and is distant about three miles from the county town, on the road leading from it to Hacketstown, and is on the estate of the representatives of the late Lord Downes. Early in the spring of the present year, Mr. Shaw, whilst searching for limestone gravel on a field upon his farm next adjoining his residence at Ardnehue, observed, at a particular spot where the surface had been removed, that the subsoil was of a ‘darker, richer, and softer’ description than the surrounding earth, and occasional fragments of bones presenting themselves. Mr. Shaw was induced to undertake the excavation of the loamy soil there discovered, and in the prosecution of that work it was found that this stratum filled what had evidently been a trench or series of trenches of angular curved shape, with occasional offshoots of minor extent. The soil or earth which has been removed from this deposit is calculated by Mr. Shaw to have amounted to six or seven hundred cart loads, the whole having been found interspersed with animal bones to a considerable extent. These were carefully picked and laid aside; and a number of them having been submitted to the anatomical observation of Mr. William Pallin, V.S., of Carlow, the following report was obtained from that gentleman :—

“‘The bones, which consisted of the remains of oxen, sheep, pigs, and goats, were principally composed of broken fragments of the articular ends of the bones of the extremities, with the remains of several heads, all more or less injured, and in most cases having only one horn, the other having been broken off close to the root. A fractured depression in the centre of the forehead denoted that death was produced by a blow from some heavy instrument. From the size of the head the breed to which they belonged must have been very large, more particularly that of the oxen, with a strong, wide, frontal bone, and straight projecting horns, and in some instances, where the teeth remained perfect, which was well seen in the sheep and pig, proved that the animal was, in each case, fully grown.

“‘The bones belonging to the oxen were principally the ends of femurs, fore and hind cannon bones, and a few vertebræ; those of the sheep were principally ribs and bones of the extremities; and those of the pig upper and lower jaw-bones. There were also two coffin or foot bones belonging to a small horse, but from their difference in size must have been from different animals. Although the bones must have been under ground for centuries they were in perfect preservation, which probably depended on the antiseptic properties of the earth around them.’

“The earth or soil excavated has been used by Mr. Shaw as a manure, with the best results.

“Beside the bones of the quadrupeds indicated by Mr. Pallin, the skull of a dog and the remains of fowls were discovered. No human remains, however, were met with, save the under jaw and teeth of a skeleton, but this was not found in such proximity with the other bones, or in such a position as to lead Mr. Shaw to think that it was in any way connected with the ‘kitchen midden’ in question, but is rather supposed to have been accidentally brought there in the process of tillage or manuring the farm, as an adjoining field is reported to have been, in very dis-

tant times, the site of a burial-ground. In addition to these bones, of which an average specimen of the different sorts is sent for exhibition, in the removal of the soil from the trenches or cavities, which at some points descended to a depth of eight or ten feet below the surface of the field, and measured in breadth from one or two to five or six feet, four out of the seven stone celts forwarded by Mr. Shaw were discovered. These I have ticketed and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4. Two of them, I fancy, will be pronounced by the Society to be unique in shape and appearance—the large flat stone implement with the circular extremity, rough sides, and polished edges<sup>b</sup>, measuring  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 3, and one inch thick (No. 1), and the perfectly lozenge-shaped celt or hammer, measuring  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, by 3 inches across the lozenge, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness<sup>c</sup> (No. 2); and all of them are evidently of the rudest and most primitive age, and each of a different description of stone, though I am not mineralogist enough to determine their precise composition or lithological characters. At the bottom of the trench, in two or three distinct places, stones were found in such a position, and such unmistakeable traces of charcoal, or wood ashes, were discerned, with here and there a ‘clinker,’ as to leave no doubt they had formed fireplaces. The disjointed remains of a quern, or hand-mill, were discovered, consisting of the upper stone or convex muller of a grain rubber, exactly such as is figured in Wilde’s ‘Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy,’ (stone, earthen, and vegetable materials), p. 104, fig. 82, No. 2. Two or three bone pins, or bodkins, also turned up in the excavation; and the fragment of a two-sided hand-comb (No. 5) found about two feet from the surface, is sent by Mr. Shaw, with one of the bone pins. This bodkin (No. 6) measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, is sharp-pointed, and polished, with a flat head pierced, having a hole for the evident purpose of its employment as a packing needle. Some rusted iron remains were found. One of these—probably a meat-hook—is included in the articles sent (No. 7), but it has been renewed in the forge since its discovery. A small curiously-shaped iron knife-blade (No. 8) is also forwarded. It is two inches long in the blade, and two-eighths in the tang<sup>d</sup>.

“Such are, I believe, the only remnants of the rude arts of past ages which have as yet been discovered in the ‘diggings.’ Much more of the soil remains for future removal, and Mr. Shaw, who purposes continuing his explorations after harvest, will husband any further discoveries as carefully and thoughtfully as he has already done.

“There was nothing in the surface or appearance of the field to indicate the existence of this ‘kitchen midden.’ No mound, rath, or embankment can be traced, from observation or tradition, as having ever existed on the spot, which is situated on the gentle and natural slope of a hill, in a field which has been in cultivation apparently for ages.

“The stone celts marked respectively A, B, and C, and the portion of a sword-scabbard with gold casing (D), were found in different parts of the adjoining land by Mr. Shaw.”

Mr. Prim gave some information concerning Ardnehue from a recent visit. Mr. Shaw was from home on the occasion, but full information had been supplied on the spot by a very intelligent man, who had been engaged as a labourer in the operations. He described seven or eight hearths as having been found, each formed by a ring of large stones, the centre being filled with charcoal; and some clinkers were found in the charcoal. At that time he (Mr. Prim) had heard nothing of the discovery of any iron implements; but the presence of the clinkers, which he saw among the *débris*, suggested an enquiry on this subject, and

<sup>b</sup> “This celt-shaped stone has all the appearance of having been grasped in the hand for use, hence the polished edges from constant practice. It may have served for crushing corn, as its flat end is blunt, and shews marks of wear and tear when used as a pounding instrument.

<sup>c</sup> “This stone hammer would have served most admirably to fell the oxen, the perforations in the heads of which must have been made by it, or a similar weapon.

<sup>d</sup> “This seems to have been a penknife, as the point is so formed as to be admirably adapted for scraping or erasing on parchment.

also as to whether no articles of bronze had been found. The man referred to assured him that neither one nor the other had turned up; but, as it was now seen iron things had been obtained, there was very little doubt that Mr. Shaw would, in continuing the excavations hereafter, if he would have the matter carefully looked to, find bronze implements also. The few bits of coarse clay pottery which he (Mr. Prim) now laid before the meeting, he found among the heaps of clay which had been thrown up from the trenches; and one of them evidently belonged to a globular vessel, of somewhat classical shape, giving across the rim, when perfect, a diameter of eleven inches. In reply to his enquiries on the spot, he was told that no fictile vessel in an unbroken state had been lighted on. The fragments seemed to be of native manufacture, as the clay of which they were formed was thickly interspersed with particles of mica, the result of the disintegration of the granite rocks of the county of Carlow. The ‘corn-rubber’ found seemed to be the top stone of a very early quern, as it had an orifice in its lower surface, for the insertion of the mill rind on which it turned; but there certainly was no hole on the upper surface for the insertion of a handle whereby a rotatory motion might be given. It was exactly a foot in diameter, and broken into two pieces across the centre. It was worthy of remark that among the bones found at Ardnehue those which usually contain marrow were several of them broken, evidently for the purpose of its extraction. He had found in the *débris* fragments of a rounded flag, about eighteen inches in diameter, with marks of fire upon it, indicating all the appearances of having been used as a griddle.

The Rev. James Graves said that the importance of Mr. Malcomson’s communication was undeniable. Mr. Malcomson has used with propriety the term of “kitchen midden,” or refuse heap, recently introduced by the Danish antiquaries. He (Mr. Graves) was at first of opinion that this deposit at Ardnahue might be referred to the extreme antiquity attributed to those Northern “refuse-heaps,” but the occurrence of iron implements, the comb, and the prevalence of clinkers, or the slag of iron smelting, shewed that the deposit belonged to a more recent period—it was probably the site of some great Gadaelic encampment of ancient times. The absence of entrenchments forbade its being the refuse of a stated dwelling-place like that found in the county of Kilkenny, at Dunbel, the results of the exploration of which formed the most interesting feature of the Society’s museum. He had no doubt that an equally important collection would result from the preservation of all objects found at Ardnehue. On consulting the records of the Ordnance Survey, in the Phoenix Park, he found that the late Dr. O’Donovan had interpreted the name of Ardnehue as meaning ‘The Height of the Cave.’ It remained to be seen whether any cave might yet be discovered there; at all events it was worth searching for.

Mr. Graves added that, as that subject was attracting considerable attention at present, he might mention that he had received a communication relative to a similar, but perhaps older, and still unexplored refuse heap at Bannow, in the county of Wexford. The following was a letter received by him from a member of the Society, the Rev. John Lymbery, of Fethard Castle:—

“Are you aware of the large deposit of bones, &c., on Clare Island, near Bannow? As far as I can judge it is one of those ‘kitchen middens,’ as they call them. I think it would be well worth investigating. There is a growth of

about a foot of vegetable mould over it, which may afford some clue as to the period at which this deposit was made. You can see 'Clare Island' on one of the Ordnance maps, between Bannow Island and the old church; it lay in the former channel by which the tide passed, and is now no longer an 'island.' It is about thirty yards long, and is nearly covered, as far as I can see, by this kitchen refuse, which is about a foot deep. I never heard of it until a few weeks ago, as I was walking there with a friend, when he mentioned its existence, thinking it a proof of the vigilance of the sanitary commissioners of those days, who had the relics of the food conveyed to such a distance from the now extinct town. On going there, I was really surprised to see such an accumulation of bones and skulls. The island having been washed away by the action of the sea, is much smaller than it had been, as the very centre of the kitchen midden is exposed to view at the top of the little cliff, which is six or seven feet high; so that it might be easily, at least partially, investigated without removing the soil on the surface of the island. Should it be, as you conjecture, of such remote antiquity, few things of the kind would be more interesting. I doubt, however, that the bones are sufficiently decayed to warrant this conclusion. Another circumstance should be mentioned—that there is a large quantity of oyster shells, and our idea here is that there were no oysters in Bannow Bay until a cargo was conveyed there by one of the Colcloughs, as you may see that Mr. Leigh, of Rosegarland, mentions, in his account of the county of Wexford, in the *Society's Journal*. The bones are mostly those of cows, and are all broken to remove apparently the marrow, and some smaller, of deer, I believe."

Mr. Graves observed that it seemed probable the formation of this refuse heap, so well described by Mr. Lymbery, was anterior to the foundation of the now extinct town of Bannow. The channel in which it stood, and which formed the chief entrance to Bannow Bay, in times far remote, had been silted up from time immemorial; hence the washing away of the island, which must have taken a long time to accomplish, must have occurred long before the foundation of the town of Bannow by the Anglo-Normans. This refuse heap must therefore have probably belonged to a very early period, and would be well worthy of examination.

Mr. Graves also called attention to the discovery of an inscription on one of the piers of the belfry-tower of the Black Abbey, Kilkenny, which was of particular interest, as shewing the date of the structure and the name of its builder. The abbey was founded in 1225, by William Earl Marshal, jun., but seems not to have originally had a tower, at all events the style of the architecture clearly proves that the present belfry tower, standing between the choir and the nave, as also the western tower, were both erected at a comparatively recent date. A portion of an inscription, in raised character, has been always visible, carved at a few feet from the ground, on the north-eastern pier of the great arch of the belfry-tower, but as the rest was concealed by a modern wall raised against it at the time when the present abbey-house was built as a residence for the friars of the Order towards the end of the last century, it was impossible to ascertain its nature or effect. Recently, however, the Rev. Dr. Russell, Provincial of the Dominican Order, has caused the wall to be removed, when the whole inscription was brought to light, as follows:—

*Ora pro animabus Jacobi Shorthals domini de Ballylarcane  
et de Ballykypse, et Katherine Whyte ejus uxoris qui dederant fa-  
bricatoribus istius campanilis quorum Stipem diurnuam a principio  
usque ad finem.*

'Pray for the souls of James Shortal, Lord of Ballylarcane and of Ballykeeffe, and Catherine Whyte, his wife, who gave to the men employed in the building of

this belfry, the daily wages of whom (they defrayed) from the beginning to the end.'

The Shortal family, of which this liberal benefactor of the Black Abbey was a member, were very ancient, and once of high respectability in the county of Kilkenny, spelling the name, which seems of Flemish origin, in the olden time Scorthals or Shortals; and the property of Ballylarcán belonged to them so early as the reign of King John, when Robert Shortal received a grant of three and a half carucates of land there, in fee, from Theobald de Troga, paying sixteen marks of silver yearly, as a chiefry. James, the builder of the belfry, has a tomb in St. Canice's Cathedral, with an inscription stating that it was erected for him and his wife Katherine Whyte, in the year 1507, but this must not be taken as the time of his death; in fact, he lived for thirty years at least after the period at which his tomb bears date; for in 1534 he made an affidavit touching the right of succession to the Earldom of Ormonde. The document is extant in the Evidence Chamber of Kilkenny Castle, and in it he describes himself as "James Shortall of Ballylorcan, gentleman, about the age of lxx years." It would thus seem that he was born about the year 1464, and this is of interest, as enabling us to ascertain the time at which the belfry-tower of the Black Abbey was erected. In the year 1500 he was about thirty-five years of age, and his benefaction to the abbey cannot have long preceded that period. Judged by a comparison with the architecture of English churches of that date, the Black Abbey belfry would appear to be more than a century older; but we have here another proof of a fact which has been much discussed and dwelt upon by archæological enquirers of late—the great distance at which Ireland followed England, in the middle ages, in the progress of architectural styles and monumental sculpture. The armour in which Shortal's effigy is depicted on his tomb in the cathedral, bearing date in the reign of King Henry VII., is just what would in England be found on monumental effigies of the reign of Richard II.

Mr. Lenehan read a paper on the Old Thomond Bridge at Limerick, and the following papers were also laid before the Meeting:—

On the Materials to Illustrate the Topography of Tipperary and Waterford, collected by the Officers of the Ordnance Survey, in continuation of his former Papers on the same subject. By the Rev. John O'Hanlon, R.C.C.

On Fanaux de Cimitière, in reply to observations by Hodder Westropp, Esq. By George V. Du Noyer, Esq.

On the Runic Casket from the Museum at Brunswick; in reply to some observations of Mr. Alexander Nesbitt. By Professor G. Stephens, Copenhagen.

On the Discovery of Sepulchral Remains at Bellsallagh, co. Antrim. By Edward Benn, Esq.

On an Ancient Sword discovered on the banks of the river Glyde, co. Down; accompanied by a drawing. By George Morant, Esq.

Account of some Subterranean Passages and Chambers discovered on his property, (with plans). By Edward Tipping, Esq., Bellurgan Park, Dundalk.

Original Letter from the Archbishops of Tuam and Dublin, to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, requiring him to restore the pos-

sessions of the bishopric of Ferns; from the muniments of the Abbey of Reading; with a translation. By Albert Way, Esq.

Memorials of the Family of Langton, of Kilkenny. By Mr. Prim.

Beside the usual acknowledgment to donors and exhibitors, an especial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Shaw, Mr. Malcomson, and Mr. Spong, for the part they had taken in making known to the Society the discoveries at Ardnehue.

#### SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 7.* The annual meeting was held under the presidency of G. CUBITT, Esq., M.P.

The company, which was the most numerous that has ever assembled in connection with the Society, met at the Guildford Station, and thence proceeded to Sutton Place, which was thrown open on the occasion. The meeting was held in the hall, when, after the transaction of routine business and the election of ten new members, Mr. Charles Bailey read an able paper, describing the architectural peculiarities of Sutton Manor-house, and the fortunes of the Manor.

Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., apologised for not being prepared with a regular paper, having been precluded from drawing one up by want of time, and said he felt justified in calling attention to the remarkable collection of stained glass in the windows, an examination of which would afford enjoyment and information, and excite curiosity as to its history. The devices required an amount of study which he had not had time to give to them. The hall had eight windows on one side and six on the other; in each window there were six pieces of stained glass, and in the bay windows there were eight. They consisted of medallions and scenes, to the number of some four or five hundred items. Some portions of the glass had evidently been made purposely for the building, but others had been brought from different places. The arms of the Conleys and Westons were very frequent, and as to the device of the tun, alluded to by Mr. Bailey, which was also prevalent, he thought it a very lame rebus, if any. The fifth window contained a likeness of Stanley, Earl of Derby, but he could not state the date. In the fourth window were the arms of Mary and Philip; and another window contained the portrait of Charles the First, placed there probably immediately after the Restoration. The arms of Wyke, Bishop of Winchester, and two other Bishops of Winchester, were also on the windows; and the arms of the Rector of Guildford in 1584. Another rebus was noticeable on the glass—a leaf and a tun, representing Lifton. Among the badges the most beautiful was that of Lady Jane Seymour in the large window, with the crown in a hawthorn bush, and on each side daisies.

A Member called Mr. Nichols's attention to the fact that the Weston rebus to which he alluded was complete, if he would read it in French, as represented. The French *ouest* was west, and that, with the tun, gave it exactly—Weston.

Mr. Nichols said he was obliged for the explanation. He explained that in the badge of Jane Seymour the daisies alluded to the name of Margaret of France—*Marguerite* meaning in French the daisy. The crown in the hawthorn bush referred to the fact of its being found placed in a hawthorn bush at the battle of Bosworth Field. The falcon,

soaring above, was one of the Royal birds. Mr. Nichols also called attention to some smaller devices in the windows.

Mr. William H. Hart, F.S.A., read a highly interesting paper on the history of Sutton, tracing the family of the Suttons down to the present time.

At the conclusion of the reading, and the passing of the customary votes of thanks, the company then dispersed themselves through the apartments of the house, those who were fortunate enough having the guidance of Mr. Bailey. In the large hall various curious articles were exhibited for inspection; among them, a "moon," or lantern, formerly carried before carriages on approaching Sutton Place; old needlework; an old cross, and a curiously-wrought little bell; an antique casket, and a rich-looking priest's vestment. There were photographs of Sutton, with proposed alteration; old terra-cotta and bricks; a mysterious-looking iron chest, crests, &c. The paintings were family portraits, of very ancient date. The most interesting part of the Place is the old chapel, alluded to in the papers read. It is situate upstairs; the staircase of oak, and on each side very old paintings, and is of a very unpretending appearance. The paintings are a Madonna, attributed to Sangunichio; the Adoration of the Magi, by Dyke; the Crucifixion, and over the altar-piece a Dead Christ. The pulpit is elaborately carved and very old. In various portions of the building the initials "R. W." are worked into the bricks, and give a peculiar sort of ornamental facing to them.

The company next repaired to Ripley, and took refreshments, after which they walked through Ockham Park to Ockham Church, where the monuments were examined, and where Mr. Hart acted as guide. The substance of his description was as follows. The east window contains seven lancets, and there was a similar one at Blakeney, Norfolk. The date of the chancel is uncertain, but perhaps earlier than the window, the latter being substituted for a Norman window. The windows on either side are Perpendicular, and contain stained glass remains. There was a brass in the floor of the chancel for "John Weston, son and heir of Wm. Weston; died June 1st, 1483; also Margaret, his wife, who died January, 1475." The figure was that of an armed man, and the lady wore a butterfly head-dress peculiar to the period. On the north side of the chancel was a mural monument to Nicholas Bradshaw, rector of the parish, who died 1648. He had eighteen children, and lived to see fifteen of them grown up, and the others well disposed of. The date of the nave is uncertain; perhaps Early English, but with Decorated windows. In the easternmost window of the nave on the south side is some glass brought from Holland by Lord Lovelace, but not ecclesiastical. The middle piece represented a merchant standing by the sea-shore, with a pair of compasses extended over a globe, and a ship in full sail leaving for some distant country. Another appeared to be a lawyer in his office, with the clerks preparing deeds. The third represented Susannah and the elders. This glass was comparatively modern. The roodloft staircase still remained, and some of the wood-work now used as the seats appeared, from the holes, to have been used as a confessional. The west end window has painted glass in four compartments; one is the Baptism of our Lord, the other the Last Supper, the next Moses at the bush, and then Rahab and the two spies. But the most remarkable feature in the church is the superb monument

to the memory of Peter, first Lord King, and Lord Chancellor in the time of George I. It is by Rysbrach, and is a masterpiece of the sculptor's skill. It consists of full-sized statues in white marble of Lord King and his wife, the former being in his official robes and full-bottom wig (with his mace and seals at his feet), and his lady in the dress of the early part of last century. They are both represented sitting in thoughtful positions, the lady reposing her left arm upon an urn which stands between them; and the Chancellor reclining his head on his right hand, the elbow resting on the urn; in his left hand is a vellum roll. These figures are placed on an advanced pedestal, the back-ground of the monument being a kind of truncated pyramid, with palm branches surmounted by a cornice and flaming urn. There are also flaming urns at the sides. The Chancellor's purse is nailed up in front of the gallery. There was also another memorial for Lord King, who died in 1833, by Westmacott, a bust and pedestal. At the east end of the aisle is a chapel of which he was enabled to give the date approximately, for on the floor was a brass to the rector of the church, Walter Frilend, who was described as *factor hujus capellæ*. He was rector between 1326 and 1370, so that the date of erection could be arrived at within forty years, and even they might be reduced. There was a canopied niche here, and also one in the chancel pier. The tower was the latest part of the church. There was a doorway on the south side of the nave near the tower, which was blocked up. In the parish register there were some curious entries—one as to a fall of snow on the 3rd of May, 1698, which remained on the ground until the next afternoon, before the sun could melt it; and another dated September, 1768, as to a storm of wind which blew down a number of trees, and did serious damage by sea and land. On a slab in the churchyard there was a curious epitaph, almost obliterated, and which has been frequently quoted, but so incorrectly that we feel justified in placing the true reading on record. It is near the porch, and is erected to the memory of a carpenter of the name of Spong, who died Nov. 17, 1736, aged 60. The inscription is by Daniel Wray, F.R.S. :—

“ Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,  
Felled by Death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong.  
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,  
And lived by railing though he was no wit.  
Old saws he had, although no antiquarian;  
And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.  
Long lived he Ockham's premier architect;  
And, lasting as his fame, a tomb t' erect  
In vain we seek an artist such as he,  
Whose pales and gates were for eternity.  
So here he rests from all life's toils and follies,  
Oh spare awhile, kind Heaven, his fellow-labourer Hollis<sup>e</sup>. ”

Mr. Hart, in alluding to a restoration of this church which is about to be made, took occasion to protest against the so-called restorations which so often took place, and were in reality a complete re-building, and wiping away that which was old and interesting.

On the return towards Guildford, a slight divergence was made to visit the remains of Newark Abbey, which stand in a field near Ripley. Here, instead of reading a paper, Mr. Godwin-Austen made some *viva*

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<sup>e</sup> Hollis was bricklayer to the King family.

*voce* observations. He said that Newark was an Augustinian establishment, and it was certainly the third founded in this country. The other two were the ones at Tunbridge, and the great abbey of St. Mary, just over London Bridge, in the Borough. When this establishment was endowed was uncertain. It was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1171; and there were documents to prove it was an established house about the year 1200, which left an interval of thirty years unaccounted for. The land for the building was given by a person named Maybank, of Alderbury, a name not unfamiliar in the county at the present time. But little was known of this house, and the list of priors was so imperfect that there was a space of seventy or eighty years vacant, but the earliest seemed to be in 1189. It seemed to have been a very healthy place, for some of the monks lived to an almost incredible old age, and many of them seemed to have resigned their office on account of infirmity, arising from extreme age. Where they were now standing was the chancel aisle, which was almost ninety feet long. From an examination of the walls and certain peculiarities, which Mr. Austen pointed out, it seemed that the building was one of two stories, of which the upper one was the church. The inside elevation of the building was about forty feet. The windows were nothing more than single lancets, and were not very large. The extent of ground covered by the house was not ascertained, but he had learnt from Mr. Whitbourne, who farmed the land, that there would be no difficulty in tracing the foundation when the land was not in crops, and could be turned up. He gave the descent of the property until it was appropriated by Henry VIII. The surrender was not given in the recognised work on the subject, but by the kindness of Earl Lovelace he (Mr. Austen) was enabled to shew them the original grant of East Clandon, which belonged to the abbey of Chertsey, and together with Newark was made over to Sir Anthony Browne, Lord Montagu. The deed was witnessed by William Cavendish, and it bears date 1544, in the thirty-sixth year of Henry's reign. It might serve to correct an impression prevailing that grants made by kings to favourites and nobles were perfectly free gifts. That was not so; in this case there was a payment of the somewhat singular sum of £1,992 8s. for the land. No doubt the grants were generally on advantageous terms, but in nearly all cases it appeared that something was paid. He had said that the house was dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, and it had just been suggested that there might have been an earlier foundation, for it was also dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and this dedication might have been added on. A seal of the abbey in his possession represented the death of Becket. One seal had the representation of Sagittarius; and another was that of "Richard Trumpington." He had also a collection of coins which had been found from time to time in the fields around the abbey; six Roman coins; and one of the Empress Faustina, one of the Emperor Vespasian, and two of the Lower Empire. These coins were brought here by the Romans, to whom it was known at an early period. Then came some coins of France and Germany, evidently, from their devices, from seaport towns. These might have been brought there by the soldiers, returning from abroad, and whom it was customary to quarter on the monks in these conventual establishments, a strong feeling of friendship springing up between the two bodies. The German coins could only be accounted for from the fact that one of the abbots was

named Rudolf. This was a German name, and the probability was that he brought them here. The mottoes on some of them translated were, "God's blessing makes rich," "God's gift man should prize," and one in French, "The poor man always loses, whatever he goes into."

After an examination of the ruins under the guidance of Mr. Austen, the party returned to Guildford, thus bringing the meeting to a close.

### YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

*June 7.* The concluding monthly meeting of the session of 1863-64 was held; the Rev. JOHN KENRICK in the chair.

Among other presents to the Museum was a skeleton of the moa (*Dinornis*) from New Zealand, which was found last autumn in a sand-drift, in the settlement of Otago, in the middle island of New Zealand: it was discovered sitting on its nest, which contained broken egg-shells, and has been forwarded to England, along with bones which indicate that there were in the nest with the parent four or five young birds at the time of its death, and which must have suffered by the same natural calamity that led to the sanding up of the parent bird. The skeleton, wanting only a few bones in order to be a perfect one, possesses many points of great interest hitherto unknown to science; those principally indicated by Dr. Gibson (the donor, who read a paper on the subject) are the last joint in the tail, the remains of the skin and the feathers on the back, and the hard sole of the foot.

The Rev. J. Kenrick next read a paper, by Henry Denny, Esq., A.L.S., of Leeds, entitled "Observations on the Distribution of the Extinct Bears of Britain, with especial reference to a supposed new species of Fossil Bear from Ireland." This paper will shortly be published *in extenso* by the author. After referring briefly to the peculiarities in the distribution of the great extinct carnivora of post-pliocene times, particularly bears and hyenas, in Britain and on the continent of Europe, the author mentioned the various instances of the discovery of remains of bears in Ireland. The remains hitherto found in that country are regarded as belonging to three species, namely a bear (*Ursus priscus*) nearly allied to the common European species, the great cave-bear (*U. spelæus*), and the white bear of arctic latitudes (*U. maritimus*). The occurrence of the last-mentioned species appears to be rather doubtful, the evidence in its favour depending solely upon a few ribs and bones of the limbs, which are not capable of being identified with so much certainty as the skull. Mr. Denny having procured two skulls of bears found in 1846 and 1847, at a depth of seven feet from the surface, in a deposit of marl beneath peat, on the borders of Westmeath, between Moyvore and Ballymahon, came to the conclusion that they represented two species, one the *Ursus priscus* already mentioned, the other a form still undescribed. In his paper he described the characters by which he considered this species to be distinguished, among which the most striking is the flatness of the forehead, whence he proposes to name it *Ursus planifrons*. In this respect the skull much resembles those of the white bear and the grizzly bear (*U. ferox*) of the Rocky Mountains, but it nearly equals that of the great cave-bear in size. Mr. Denny's paper was illustrated by diagrams and photographs of the skulls.

## YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

*June 22.* The annual excursion took place for the purpose of visiting the ruins of Byland and Rievaulx Abbeys, and Helmsley Castle. A special train having been provided by the North-Eastern Railway Company, the party, including several ladies, set out from York, and arrived at Coxwold Station a little after nine o'clock A.M., where carriages were in waiting.

On reaching Byland, an elaborate paper on the "History and Architecture of the Abbey" was read by J. R. Walbran, Esq., F.S.A., of Ripon. In the former part he treated chiefly on the circumstances which caused the foundation of the abbey by Roger de Mowbray, at Hood, near Thirsk; the removal of the monks into Ryedale, near the present village of Old Byland; then to a place called Stocking, near Low Kilburn; and their final translation, in the year 1177, to the present site. The battle fought at Byland in the year 1322 was also noticed; and a very remarkable effigy in Ampleforth Church, which may be supposed to commemorate a warrior who fell in that unfortunate fight. Its head rests on the breast of a lady of life-size.

After alluding to the possessions of the house, the destruction of its charters, and its dissolution on the 30th of November, 1538, Mr. Walbran proceeded to speak of the building. This was an extremely interesting portion of his paper, for the ruins are so fragmentary, and the accumulation of rubbish so great, that they generally present a complete puzzle to visitors, and there has been, hitherto, no detailed description of them. It appears, from what he said, that the Abbey Church presented three peculiarities:—first, in the extreme length of its nave, 200 ft.; secondly, in having a western as well as an eastern aisle in its transept, as occurs also at York, Ely, Winchester, Wells, and Beverley, and in the Cistercian churches of Clairvaux and Pontigny, in France; and thirdly, in having a transverse aisle at the east end of the choir, like Archbishop Roger's church at Ripon. Beginning his observations at the west end of the nave, Mr. Walbran expressed an opinion, backed by appearances, that the design of that façade had been changed when the builders came to that part of their work; but his argument cannot be sufficiently reported without diagrams. The probable design of the nave, transept, and choir, and that of their constituent parts, were then severally described by the aid of the fragments that remain. Contrary to the usual Cistercian arrangement, each of these parts has had a triforium, or arcade, in the wall over the pier arches which separate the body from the aisles. There is none at Fountains, nor at Kirkstall, nor in the abbey of Buildwas, in Shropshire. The greater part of the south end of the south transept fell in the night, about forty years ago, but a drawing was exhibited which shewed its former appearance.

On proceeding to the site of the chapter-house, Mr. Walbran stated that, in a plan of the ruins made upwards of a hundred years ago, a recess is shewn in each of the eastern extremities of its north and south walls, as if intended to cover tombs. That on the south side, he thought, probably marked the burial-place of the illustrious Roger de Mowbray, the founder of Byland and Newburgh, and a princely benefactor to many other religious houses. Before the dissolution of the

abbeys, chroniclers did not agree as to the place of his burial. One account, written in the time of Henry VIII., and recorded in the register of Newburgh Priory, gives a very romantic account of his latter days. It tells us that this Roger de Mowbray went into the Holy Land as a Crusader, and was captured there in a great battle by the Saracens. He was redeemed by the Templars; and, worn out with military services, returned into England. In his journey, he found a dragon fighting with a lion, in a valley called Saranell, when he slew the dragon, and the lion followed him into England, and to his castle at Hood. He lived fifteen years after, died at a good old age, and was buried at Byland, within a certain arch in the south wall of the chapter-house, near his mother Gundreda, and upon his tomb was depicted a sword, graven in stone. Another chronicle, apparently of earlier date, tells us that, after his redemption from the Saracens by the Templars, he died in the Holy Land, and was buried "apud Sures"—meaning, perhaps, thereby, in Syria. Which of these accounts is correct has not been ascertained; but in the year 1818, some labourers employed by the late Martin Stapylton, Esq., of Myton, after several fruitless trials here, uncovered a skeleton on the north side of the chapter-house, which was supposed to have been that of the great Baron, and which was removed to Myton, and buried there in the churchyard. It was found under a slab, placed in the floor, bearing the representation of a sword—a usual monumental emblem—and in a coffin partly formed of wood and partly of stone. Its position was immediately to the east of a large stone, where visitors often sit to muse on the solemn and beautiful scene around. The remains, therefore, as Mr. Walbran remarked, could not have been those of a person who, according to the only ancient chronicle that fixes his sepulchre at Byland, was buried under "an arch in the south wall of the chapter-house;" and he pointed to a spot, decked with wild flowers, and canopied by a graceful ash-tree, as the more probable resting-place of one of the greatest of the ancient worthies of Yorkshire.

After a vote of thanks, proposed by the Rev. Canon Trevor, the company proceeded to Rievaulx, where a paper "On the Foundation and Early Abbots of Rievaulx," by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., was read, in the absence of that gentlemen, by the Rev. Thos. Bayly, M.A., sub-chantor of York Minster. The ruins of the abbey were then examined in detail, and the excursion was continued to Helmsley, where a paper on "Helmsley Castle" was read by J. Ness, Esq., in one of its now desolate apartments.

After luncheon at the Feversham Arms Inn, the party returned to Gilling Station, where the members took the train for their respective homes.

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## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE PROVOSTSHIP OF WELLS.

SIR,—I am very glad that Mr. Green has taken up the subject of the Provostship of Wells. Mr. Walcott, in his letter in your February Number (p. 236), shewed clearly that he did not understand what the question was, though he brought forward some facts which, in Mr. Green's hands, have turned to good account. Mr. Green, like Mr. Stubbs, is one of those men who not only read, but who can understand and apply what they read, so that whatever he writes is worth weighing. His explanation is, to say the least, very plausible; but I must make one or two remarks before I profess myself absolutely convinced.

My difficulty (which Mr. Walcott thought unaccountable) was this. Bishop Giso appointed a Provost, and I thought that his Provost was to be the head of the Chapter. Bishop Robert afterwards appointed a Dean and Sub-Dean, the Dean of course being the head and the Sub-Dean his deputy. Alongside of these new dignitaries, the Provost still existed, and I could not understand what his duties could be after the foundation of the Deanery. Mr. Walcott answers that the word Provost had two meanings, that some Provosts were heads of Chapters, while others were merely financial officers. For this latter fact I am obliged to him, for I had quite forgotten it. I say forgotten, for, though the details which Mr. Walcott gives of the duties of the Provost of Wells were quite new to me, I had read, and ought to have remembered, what Dr. Jebb says about the Irish Provosts. My only excuse

must be that my later reading and later travelling has been mainly in countries where the title of Provost answers to our Dean, so that the word Provost suggested to me the higher sense only. Mr. Walcott takes Bishop Giso's Provost to have been Provost in the German sense, while the Provost of later times was a mere financial officer. This was no answer to my difficulty, and was in fact little more than stating it again. He indeed told me what the duties of the later Provostship were, but, as Mr. Green says, he in no way explained the relation between the early and the later Provostship, how the officer who had once been head of the Chapter sank into little more than a steward. Mr. Green, on the other hand, sees the difficulty and gives an answer to it. According to him the Provost of Wells never was the real head of the Chapter at all; he was little more than a financial officer from the beginning. The Canons, in his view, were without any officer really to be called a head down to the foundation of the Deanery. The Provost continued after the establishment of a Dean and Sub-Dean to discharge the same duties as he had discharged before. Of course, if this explanation will hold good, my difficulty vanishes altogether. But, before I definitely accept or reject it, there are one or two points which I should like to bring before Mr. Green's notice.

Mr. Green, after quoting Giso's account of his own foundation, including the words which describe the duties of the elder Provost, adds that those words

“might have saved Mr. Waleott and Mr. Freeman from the error into which the Canon of Wells led Bishop Godwin.” This “error” is the belief that the elder Provost was the head of the Chapter, the “Governor” as Bishop Godwin calls him. Now I beg to put in a word or two on behalf of all of us. First, Mr. Green is a little hard on the Canon of Wells, who says nothing distinctly about a Governor. His words are “Unum de eis nomine Isaac fecit eis Præpositum.” This Godwin renders, “He appointed one Isaac by the name of a Provost to be their Governor.” His Latin is less strong; “Constituit denique qui præesset illis Isaacum nomine, et hunc Præpositum voluit appellari.” The Canon of Wells then mentions the appointment of a Provost, but he does not distinctly say that he was head of the Chapter. Bishop Godwin however so interpreted his words, and I think not unnaturally. Of course we need not dispute about the mere word “Governor;” I do not know what Godwin meant by it; I meant no more than one “qui præest,” a head or President of any kind. Nor do I see very much in the words of Mr. Green which follow; “The Provost was not appointed by the Bishop, but elected by the Canons.” These words I understand as an objection to the language of the Canon and of Godwin, “fecit,” “constituit.” It is indeed clear from Giso’s own account that Isaac was elected by the Canons; but such an election must have taken place with Giso’s sanction and direction; the Provostship was equally instituted by the Bishop, whether the Bishop kept the appointment in his own hands or allowed the Canons to elect. I therefore see no objection to the words “fecit” and “constituit;” Godwin may have been in error, but I do not see that the Canon of Wells was, even on Mr. Green’s own shewing.

Mr. Green goes on to say that the Provost “did not occupy the position of the later Dean.” This is the very point at issue. Mr. Green thinks that Bishop Giso’s words ought to have prevented

either Mr. Waleott or myself from thinking so. Now of course I did not commit myself to the position of the powers of the early Provost being exactly the same as those of the later Dean; the Provost’s powers might, as far as I am concerned, have been either greater or less than those of the Dean; I only thought that the Provost then was, as the Dean now is, the President of the Chapter. I am not fully convinced that I was wrong in so thinking; still less do I feel sure that Bishop Giso’s words, *taken alone*, ought to have taught me better. I grant that, taken in connection with the details produced by Mr. Waleott, they are quite capable of Mr. Green’s interpretation, but I doubt whether they would necessarily convey that meaning to one ignorant (as I then was) of Mr. Waleott’s facts. Nor am I at all sure that my interpretation of them is at all inconsistent with those facts.

The Provost, by Bishop Giso’s own account, had to look after the capitular estate and also to look after the Canons themselves—“qui bonis eorum exterioribus curam impenderet et interioribus fratribus.” Surely Mr. Green does not make quite enough of these last words. Surely the sentence in itself does not imply that the care of the estate was his chief duty, and the care of the Canons something subordinate. I think Mr. Green has, in interpreting these words, been too much influenced by Mr. Waleott’s description of the later Provostship. Surely, a Canon chosen, for his conspicuous age and wisdom, to take care of the other Canons, as well as of the estate, comes very near to a head or even a “Governor” of the Chapter. Whether his powers were exactly the same as those of the modern Dean is not the point. No doubt, as Mr. Green says, he was much more dependent on the Bishop than a modern Dean is. I only say that Giso’s own words, taken by themselves, seem to me to describe a Provost who was more than a mere financial officer, but who, whatever was his relation to the Bishop and the Archdeacon without, was

strictly the President of the Chapter among themselves.

Now, how is this view of the elder Provostship to be made to agree with the position of the later Provost as a mere Bursar? Is it not possible that the original Provost, the only officer mentioned on Giso's foundation, discharged the duties of all the officers on Robert's later foundation? Let us suppose that he was at once Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and Provost in the later sense. An active man would hardly sink under their united burthens. When Robert recovered the capitular estate which had so oddly become hereditary, he may very possibly have divided the duties of the old Provost among these various dignitaries, and have allowed the mere title of Provost to be retained by that one who undertook the bursarial duties of the old Provost. It may be asked why the new President of the Chapter was not called Provost, and why some other name was not found for the Bursar. The President was doubtless called Dean in conformity with common English usage, while mere conservatism would account for keeping the title of Provost and applying it to somebody. So at Rome the old Prætors were for a while the sole magistrates; the Consulship and the other offices of the later commonwealth were formed by gradually dividing the powers of the old Prætorship; in this division the name Prætor was retained, but it was no longer the title of the chief magistrate. Or, let us suppose an academical College where the President or Provost is also Bursar, an arrangement which, I believe, is found in some of the smaller Colleges at Cambridge. Let the two duties be divided; let the bursarial duties be given to a distinct officer retaining the name of Provost, while the presidential duties are given to a distinct head, called Dean, Master, Warden, or anything else. This is much what I suppose may have taken place at Wells. I do not put forth this theory at all dogmatically, but I throw it out for the consideration of yourself and of Mr. Green.

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Perhaps you have some legal correspondent who can tell us something about the Treasurers of the Inns of Court. Here are officers whose title is purely bursarial, but who are, I believe, the chief officers of their several societies.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

*Somerleaze, Wells, July 20, 1864.*

P.S. As we are talking about Wells matters, let me mention three things which have lately taken place in that city. The first two seem to me (and to many other people) to be the height of barbarous folly; the third I do not class with the first two, but it seems to me to be a grave error in judgment.

1st. Some foolish person or other has disfigured several of the ancient buildings of the city by street-names of the meanest and most vulgar look. When a plate of this sort is stuck up on a modern house one does not particularly care, though it is rather too bad, as I doubt not Mr. Serel will bear witness, to change old and traditional names into others which are thought to be grander. But it is intolerable to stick up these paltry things on the gateways and other venerable buildings. The beautiful house just restored by Mr. Parker comes in for two of these disfigurements, one announcing to the admirer of the north transept that he is in the "Cathedral Green," the other explaining that the Chapter House is in "St. Andrew's Street." All rational people in the city and neighbourhood are disgusted; but the ugly things stay there all the same.

2nd. Some other foolish person has gone and pulled down a house in the street which runs nearly parallel to the west front of the Cathedral, in order apparently to get a view of the Cathedral for the inhabitants of the Swan Inn. Now a close is a close, and a street is a street, but a street with a hole cut through it to see into the close is neither one thing nor another. The effect is inconceivably ridiculous, and it is heightened by carrying up

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a wall of the most hideous kind on each side of the void space. Witty people liken it to a man with one of his front teeth drawn. The perpetrators of this piece of folly do not seem to have remembered that if it gives the Swan Inn a view of the close, it also treats those who live in or walk across the close the high privilege of a view of the Swan Inn. And why confine the privilege to the inhabitants of the Swan? Why not pull down the whole row for the benefit of the opposite row? Why not pull down that row for the benefit of the streets behind it? Why not pull down the whole city for us rustics to see better? If this mania for pulling things down to open views goes on, one half of our buildings will be destroyed and the other half lose their effect. I trust that the Chapter will, in self-defence, build something on their own ground, to preserve the effect of a close and to block out the Swan Inn.

3rd. You doubtless know something of the havoc done in our Cathedral by the late Dean Jenkyns. This dignitary seems either not to have known that the church had a nave or else to have thought that a nave was built to rub shoes in. He therefore, in rearranging the church, crammed his whole congregation into the choir, in the way that sensible Deans, as at Ely, Lichfield, and Llandaff, have contrived to get rid of. Of course he could not find room enough for the purpose. The presbytery was therefore crammed with seats, an absurd pulpit stuck up—the use of the real pulpit in the nave being apparently unknown—and to get a little more room, the stalls were moved from their natural place in a continuous row in front of the pillars, and stuck up by detachments between the pillars. Besides all this, the most frightful destruction was wrought throughout the church; “bishops he hurled,” if not, like William the Conqueror, “from their bishopricks,” at least from their tombs; even the canopy of our great Beekington was not spared,

but was carried away to suit some silly fancy or other. Lastly, but since Dean Jenkyns’ time, the thing has been made perfect by stieking a great organ across the choir-arch. But to return to the stalls. In defiance of many remonstrances from wiser people, Dean Jenkyns insisted on giving his stalls stone backs and canopies—he seemingly did not know that a stall is a mere article of furniture and should therefore be made of wood. Also he forgot to write up the names of the Prebends, perhaps lest those Canons who are not members of the Elizabethan oligarchy might be led to think too much of themselves. The backs therefore have a cold look, and the effect of the whole thing is absurd. Of course the right course would be to get rid of everything that Dean Jenkyns introduced, or, if this cannot be done, to wait in faith till another generation can get rid of it. Unluckily however, in order to get rid of the cold effect of the white backs, it has been determined to cover the backs with diaper-work. This of course, by making the nuisanees more ornamental, is recognizing them as permanent and making their removal less likely. I therefore deeply regret that any such step has been taken, though I do not deny that the thing in itself is an improvement to the eye. I say to the eye, because it is anything but an improvement to the head, which leans back against what feels very much like the spikes of a hedgehog. Also the names of the Prebends have been carved, but in such a way as to be utterly illegible. The names alone, if done in colours across the back, would have done much to relieve the coldness complained of. Only a few stalls have yet been done, and I trust that the work may stop there. Any enrichment bestowed on Dean Jenkyns’ work (beyond the names of the Prebends, which are necessary) is putting off for so much longer the much to be wished for day of its destruction.

E. A. F.

## PROVOSTRY OF WELLS.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Green's letter, I need only remark that no additional information appears to be deducible from the fact that John the Archdeacon usurped the provostry, which should influence the belief that the Provost was the early superior of the cathedral, previous to the foundation of the deanery at Wells. The results of a long research into the nature of the two offices both in England and on the Continent I am publishing as a part of a con-

tinuous series of papers entitled *Cathedralia*, in the "Ecclesiastic." It would be superfluous, therefore, to cumber your pages with a summary, and I can only add a hope that this mention of what I am doing elsewhere may plead my apology with Mr. Green for the absence of any extended answer in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to his interesting observations.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

## DEANS OF PECULIARS.

-SIR,—In Mr. Walcott's letter respecting "Deans of Peculiars," in the last Number of your Magazine, he appears to be in error as regards "the Deanery of Stamford." So far from the title being "novel," ample proof exists of the great antiquity as well as the nature of the Deanery. Mention of it is found in the ancient records of the Abbots of Peterborough, in Prynne's "White Tower Records," and in other old documents, all tending to shew the correctness of the remark contained in the letter of the late Rev. Wm. Foster to Dr. Tanner, author of the *Notitiæ Monasticæ*, 1702, that "the Dean of Stamford was formerly a person of great power, and the clergy of Stamford, religious and secular, were his Chapter, which makes him more than a mere Rural Dean."

In Peck's History of Stamford also, the names of the Deans of Stamford can be almost consecutively traced from 1170 to 1360; and in the Bishop's Registry at Lincoln there is also a list of them for the last two hundred years.

I find, too, that in 1189 certain tithes at Barnack were granted by the Abbot and Convent of Burg (Peterborough) to one Sir Reiner, Dean of Stamford; that in 1222 the Pope issued his mandate to the Dean of Stamford to make inquisition respecting Church lands at Burg;

and that in 1281 the Dean of Stamford, presiding in his own Peculiar Spiritual Court, pronounces sentence of excommunication—a power not vested in Rural Deans. In the time of Richard III., on the foundation of William Browne's Hospital the Dean of Stamford was appointed one of the trustees—an appointment confirmed by Henry VII., and subsequently by royal charter of James; thus shewing, that although the Dean's ordinary jurisdiction had ceased at the Reformation, the office was retained, chiefly, it is supposed, on account of the responsible trust of this important charity; the landed estates of which at this time are, it appears, of great value. This trust could not be held by the Dean unless his office was, as it is, *for life*, his admission to it being by deed of institution, as to any other ecclesiastical benefice; the appointment to a rural deanery being, as you are doubtless aware, by letters missive from the Bishop, and held only *during pleasure*.

These few notices, Sir, may assist in correcting the impression which your late correspondent's letter may have conveyed respecting the office in question. I am enabled also to add, that the Bishop of Lincoln deems the nature of the Deanery to be such as to entitle the Dean to the style at present in use.

I am, &c. CLERICUS LINC.

## CHANTRIES IN ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

SIR,—I have copied the following list of Chantries from the returns in the Public Record Office made in the time of Edward VI. The names of the founders and altars, the site of one in the little roodloft, of another below the choir, &c., and the purposes of certain endowments incidentally mentioned, will be found of value to the local historian, for in many instances such notices are wholly omitted, or occur in a more concise form in the printed histories. In several instances I have condensed the contents of several rolls. I have added in the case of Lincoln some further particulars from the Cotton MS. Tiberius E.; the principal feature of interest is the provision for the education of poor boys made by the founders.

## HEREFORD.

The Chantry of Our Lady within our Lady-chapel called Bishop Audley's Chapel.

The Chantry of Kentysburcote, founder unknown.

The Chantry of two Chaplains in the Chapel of St. Katherine<sup>a</sup>.

The Chantry of St. George, founder unknown.

The Chantry in the Chapel over the north door of Our Lady.

The Chantry in the Chapel of St. Katherine, next the palace of the bishop, called Burcott's Chantry.

The Chantry in the Chapel of St. George, called Lochard's Chapel, in the body of the said church.

William Lochard, Præcentor, and Prebendary of Bullinghope, Dean of St. Burian's, died 1438.

## SALISBURY.

Cantaria ex fundatione Henrici Blondon, Blonsdon, or Blounceden [Archd. of Dorset 1297], ij. capellani.

<sup>a</sup> By the *Laudabiles Consuetudines* the treasurer is required to find lights in the line of procession, whenever the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene or St. Catharine was visited at night.

Cantaria ex fundatione Andreæ Holse [Chanc. of Salisb. 1438], j. cap<sup>s</sup>.

Cantaria ex fundatione Rogeri Clowne [? Reginald, Arch. of Salisbury 1361], j. cap<sup>s</sup>.

Cantaria ex fundatione Rob. Beauchamp [Bp., died 1481], j. cap<sup>s</sup>.

Cantaria ex fundatione Rob. Hungerford [Lord Hungerford, died 1459], Joh. Cheney [Sir John Cheney, died 1509], et Jo. Martin, ij. cap.

Cantaria ex fundatione Walter Hungerford [Lord Hungerford, died 1449], ij. cap.

Cantaria ex fundatione Edm. Audley, Episcopi [died 1524], j. cap.

Cantaria ex fundatione Egidii quondam Episcopi [died 1262], j. cap.

Cantaria ex fundatione Jo. Waltham quondam episcopi [died 1395], j. cap.

## LINCOLN.

*Cantaria voc' Burghersshe*.—Fundata fuit per Bartholomæum, Henricum, et Robertum Burghersshe ea intentione ut v. capellani perpetuo celebrarent divina officia ad altare S. Katarine pro animabus dictorum fundatorum et aliorum, et ut sex pueri pauperes artem grammaticalem profitentes continue sustentarentur ad scholam vii. annos usque ad completos annos xvj. annorum, necnon ut iiij. solennes obitus s. anniversarii annuatim observarentur.—Clar. val. xlix<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Robert de Burghersh, Baron Burghersh, died 1306; Henry his grandson, Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Chancellor, died 1343; Bartholomew his great-grandson, third baron, died 1355.

For a description of the tombs of these benefactors see B. Willis' *Cathedrals*, p. 6, Nos. 12, 13, 14.

Out of the foundation, amounting to £57 a-year, certain sums were paid on the obits of the founders and of Edward III.; e.g. to the residentiaries and keeper of St. Peter's altar, 20s.; to Vicars Choral Cantaristæ et Presbyteri, 4s. 6d.; to twelve poor scholars, . . .; twelve choristers, 18d.; to the receiver of the rents of Dean and Chapter, 6d.; chapter clerk, 6d.; bell ringers, 12d.;

and to fifty poor folk, 41s. 8d.; and to the almoner, 12d.

*Cantaria voc' Buckingham.*—Fundata fuit per Johannem Buckingham quondam Linc. Episcopum ea intentione ut ij. Capellani perpetuo celebrarent divina officia ad altare S. Hugonis et S. Katerinæ pro anima dicte episcopi . . . et ut ij. pueri pauperes custodirentur ad scholam grammaticalem ab ætate vij. annorum usque ad completos annos xvj. annorum.—Clar. val. vj<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup>.

The distribution of Bp. Buckingham includes 6d. to the sacristan. One of his poor scholars received for commons and living 33s. 4d., paid half yearly.

*Thomas Fitzwilliam pro observatione obitus sui.* The brasses of Thos. Fitzwilliams, Esq., and his wife, are mentioned by B. Willis (u. s. p. 7, No. 24.)

*Cantaria voc' Cantelupe's.*—Fundata fuit per Nicholaum Cantelupe ea intentione ut ij. capellani perpetuo celebrarent divina officia ad altare S. Nicholai pro animabus fundatoris, &c.

For a notice of Lord Cantelupe's tomb and the brass of Lady Cantelupe see B. Willis (u. s. p. 7, Nos. 17, 18). Sir Nicholas, third Baron Cantelupe, who held lands in Bucks., Notts., and Lincolnshire, died 1355.—(*Burke's Ext. Peer.*, 108.)

*Cantaria voc' Stretton et Wolfe.*—Fundata fuit per Ricardum Stretton et Willelmum Wolfe ea intentione ut j. capellanus celebraret, &c.—Clar. val. iiij<sup>li</sup>.

Reprise or deduction to augment Dean and Chapter's commune, 20s.

Richard de Stretton Prebendary of Thorngate 1312, and lx. solidorum.

*Cantaria voc' Edenstow.*—Fundata fuit per Henricum Edenstow ea intentione ut j. capellanus perpetuo celebraret divina officia in Capella B. Mariæ.—Clar. val. Cxiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Deduction to augment Dean and Chapter's commune, 20s.

Henry de Edenstow Preb. of Southwell (1327) and Llandaff; Preb. of Carlton Kyme 1327.

*Cantaria voc' Flemmyng's.*—Fundata fuit per Robertum Flemmyng ea intentione ut ij. capellani perpetuo divina

celebrarent in Capella S. et Ind. Trinitatis.

Robert Flemmyng Dean of Lincoln Jan. 21, 1451; died Aug. 12, 1483; Preb. of the Golden Prebend, or Leighton Bozard, 1478; Leighton Manor 1467.

*Cantaria voc' Russell's.*—Fundata fuit per John Russell quondam Lincoln. Episcopi ea intentione ut j. capellanus perpetuo divina celebraret in Capella S. Blasii.—Clar. val. x<sup>li</sup>.

There was a keeper of this chapel and its ornaments, including seven bells, pax, chalice, basons, &c., of silver, at a charge of £3 6s. 8d.

The chalice with paten was given by John Pryn, Subdean, to Bp. Russell's, otherwise called St. Blaise's, Chapel.—(*Dugdale, ibid.*, vi. 1,290.)

*Cantaria voc' Barton, Gaire, et Thornton.*—Fundata fuit per Simonem Barton, Will. Gare, et aliorum ea int. ut j. capellanus perpetuo divina celebraret ad altare S. Johannis Baptiste.

Simon de Barton, Archdeacon of Stow 1260, died 1280.

William de Gare, Archdeacon of Lincoln 1280, Preb. of Coringham 1276, died 1290.

William de Thornton, Preb. of Stow Longa, died 1312. He occurs as the donor of a cope.—(*Dugdale, Monast.*, vi. 1282.)

*Cant. voc' Thornaco.*—Fundata fuit per Will. de Thornaco ea intentione ut j. Capellanus perpetuo divina celebraret ad altare B. Mariæ.

William de Thornaco is mentioned as the donor of a cope.—(*Dugdale*, vi. 1285.) He was Archdeacon of Stow 1213, and Lincoln 1218.

*Cant. voc' Humfrayville.*—Fundata fuit per Gilbertum Humfrayville ea intentione ut j. capellanus perpetuo divina celebraret, &c.

A Gilbert Umfraville was great-grandson of Robert, Earl of Angus.—(*Burke's L. G.*, ii. 1372.) Gilbert, Earl of Angus, who died 1308, founded a chantry at Prudhoe; and Gilbert, third Earl, died 1381.—(*Ext. Peer.*, 528.)

*Cantaria voc' K. Edward.*—Fundata fuit per Edwardum Regem Angliæ II. ea intentione ut j. Capellanus perpetuo Divina celebraret ad altare B. Marie.

This was instituted in memory of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. A view of the tomb may be seen in Sandford.

“ True and perfect inventories of all chalices, jewelless, playtes, and belles within every church and chapel in the county of Lincoln (except the wapentake of Kirkton in Holland), delivered to the several Custos rotulorum, 1549:—

chalices, <sup>c</sup>vj lxxxvij.  
 Crosses, viij.  
 Pyxes, xxvj.  
 Paxes, v.  
 Crewettes, ij.  
 Crysmatores, viij.  
 Censers, vj.  
 Kandylystys, ij.  
 baysens, j.  
 one bolle and a dyshe of sylver.  
 greate bells, <sup>1</sup>M <sup>c</sup>vij liij.  
 Sanctus belles, <sup>c</sup>iiij lxxv.

After the computation of <sup>xx</sup>v to the hundred.”

#### CARLISLE.

Chantry of our Lady; pension of the incumbent £5 10s. 6d., with his living 40s.

Rood Chantry; pension of the incumbent £4 13s. 7d., with his living 2s.

St. Roche's Chantry; pension of the incumbent £2 17s. 10d.; with his living 2s.

St. Katharine's Chantry; pension of the incumbent £4, with his living 4s.

#### CHICHESTER.

Mortimer's two Chantries.

Ralfe Randall's Chantry.

Two Chantries of Thomas, dean [1232—1250].

The Chantry of Walter, dean [1262—1296].

The Chantry of Wm. Close, dean [John 1481—1500].

The Earl of Arundel's two Chantries.

Bp. Arundel's Chantry.

Langton's Chantry.

Garland's Sallary for two priests.

Nevell's Chantry.

Okehurst Chantry.

Three Conducts, each at 13s. 4d.; they sang the Lady Mass.

From the muniments I collect a more complete list of chantries as follows:—

The Chancel.

Nicholas Mortimer's, two, in the Lady-chapel founded by Edward IV., served by the king's chaplains.

Dean Thomas, at St. Thomas' and Edmund's altar.

Dean Thomas of Lichfield, daily at St. Mary's altar.

John Langton, bishop, in south wing of transept.

John and W. Okeherst, obits in the nave.

Bishop Ralph Neville, died 1244, at St. Pantaleon's altar twice a week.

W. Earl of Arundel, at St. John Baptist's altar (north nave chapel).

W. Nevill, treasurer, at St. Thomas' and Edmund's altar.

Dean Close, at St. Clement's altar.

Bishop Gilbert, two, at St. Mary's altar.

Dean William, at St. Thomas' altar.

Dean Thomas, at St. Cross and St. Augustine's altar, subter crucem in majori ecclesiâ.

William Neville and Dean Thomas of Lichfield, at St. Mary Magdalene's altar.

John Clyppyng, at the Fair Virgins' altar, in parte Boreali, St. Catharine, Agatha, Margaret, and Winifred.

Dean Walter of Gloucester, at St. Anne's altar.

Bishop Arundel, at St. Mary's altar at the choir door: the anthem of the Virgin was sung nightly here. (*Sto- rey's Stat.* 1438, st. ix.)

#### LICHFIELD.

The amount of plate robbed by the Commissioners in Salop was CC<sup>xx</sup>iiii xiiij oz., and in Staffordshire <sup>xx</sup>iiij xvij oz.

Dean Thomas Heywood's Chantry for one priest, at St. Katharine's altar.

Dean Ralph Sempringham's [dean 1254—1280] Chantry for one priest, at 15s. 7d., at St. Andrew's altar.

John Kynardsley's [Preb. of Flixton 1422] Chantry for one priest, at

£4 19s. 7d., at All Hallows' altar [St. Thomas à Becket's altar].

Thomas [John] Hardwick's (clerk) [Preb. of Bubenhall 1394, died 1411] Chantry, founded by licence of Henry IV., for one priest, at £7 14s. 8d., at St. Catherine's [St. Andrew's] altar.

The Chantry of Our Lady.

Thomas Heywood's [dean 1457—1492] Chantry for one priest, at St. Blaise's altar; incumbent's portion only 21d.; the annuity out of Hales Owen Monastery of £6 13s. 4d. being lost.

Bp. Langton's, otherwise the King's [Edw. III.] Chantry in the Lady-chapel; incumbent's portion £4 6s. 8d.

Bp. Langton's [1296—1321] Chantry at St. Nicholas' altar for one priest.

Bp. Alexander's [1224—1238] Chantry for one priest, to sing a daily Mass at 5 A.M. at St. Chad's altar; incumbent's portion £6 17d.

George Ratcliff's (canon) [Treasurer 1436, Archd. of Chester 1449] Chantry for one priest, at £4 8s. 4d., at St. George's altar.

Dean Mancetter's [dean 1222—1253] Chantry for one priest, at £4 14s. 7d., at St. Peter's altar.

Hugh Stottysby's (canon) Chantry for one priest, at £7 7s. 7d., at St. Rhadegund's altar.

Peter Radnoll's, or Radnor's [Chancellor 1270—1276, Archd. of Salop 1246] Chantry for one priest, at £4 2s. 5d., at St. Mary's altar.

Chantry of the Name of Jesus, or St. Saviour, founded by Thomas Heywood [dean] for one priest, at £4 9s. 3d., at Jesus altar.

John Byrmyingham's [Chancellor of the diocese 1349, Preb. of Gaia Minor, Archd. of Coventry 1361] Chantry, founded by the dean and chapter [Thomas Stretton dean 1390—1426] for one priest, at 10s. 4d., by licence of Rich. II., in St. Andrew's Chapel.

Bp. Scrope's [1386—1398] Chantry of the Name of Jesus, founded for one priest, at Holy Cross [or Jesus] altar.

The Common House of the chantry priests was founded by Bp. Catterick,

as they were destitute of mansions, and was called the Chantry House.

The salary of sixteen chantry priests, according to their several rates, £10 1s. 8d.

For the board and wages of two cooks and the wages of the "Laundrefe," £6 3s. 4d.

Dean Yotton's [dean 1492—1512] Chantry. The incumbent ought to be a graduate in Divinity or else in the Civil Law, and being a divine is bound by the foundation to preach four times in the year at the least, and being a civilian to help poor men solely with their causes in the Consistory there.

There were sixty-seven obits sung by the vicars, at sums varying from 6s. 8d., 7s., and 7s. 6d.

The Convent of Leicester gave a pension of £6 13s. 4d. to maintain lights.

#### EXETER.

The College of Vicars of the Choir founded to find twenty vicars to celebrate divine service.

Two Chuntries founded by Thos. Brantingham, sometime Bp. of Exeter [died 1394], for two priests to pray for the souls of Edw. III. and Queen Philippa, to have pension of £10 yearly out of the parsonage of Morthe.

One Chantry founded by executors of Andrew Kawenny [Kilkenny, dean 1284—1302], sometime dean, to find a priest to pray for his soul, at a yearly pension of £4, out of parsonage of Westancy and the Exchequer.

Torryge Chantry, founded by Peter, sometime Bp. of Exeter [Quivil, died 1292], to find a priest at a pension of £4, out of Wydcombe parsonage.

Bratton's Chantry, founded by John Wygar, Knt., to find two priests at £10 yearly out of Thornton Manor.

Bruere's Chantry, founded by Thomas of Hertford [Archd. of Barnstaple (1271) and Totness], to find two priests at £10 yearly out of Up Ottery.

Chantry founded by Walter Penbroke [Archd. of Barnstaple 1243, and Tot-

ness 1263], for one priest at £4, out of Plympton Monastery.

Two Chantries founded by Thomas Bytton [Bp. of Exeter 1292—1308] and Thomas Bodham [? William, Archd. of Totness and Cornwall 1296], for two priests at £8 yearly, out of Unele parsonage.

Two Crossawter Chantries, founded by John Marten, for two priests at £8, out of Clarkys parsonage.

Stafford's Chantry, founded by Edmund Stafford, sometime Bp. of Exeter [died 1419], for two priests at £10, out of the manors of Wyntebornewaste, Bokehampton, and Swanwyge, to pray for his soul and the souls of Henry IV., his queen, and his benefactors.

Courtenay's Chantry, founded by Sir Philip Courtenay, Knt., for a priest at £6, out of parsonage of Estcaker.

Speke's Chantry, founded by Sir John Speke, for a priest at £7, out of lands in Somerset called Langford Fitzhide and Aishill.

Horsey's Chantries, founded by Will. Horsey, Doctor, late Canon, for two priests to pray for the souls of himself, Rich. Gilbert, and John Moryge, at £12, out of manors of Shillingham, Saltash, and Treham.

#### WELLS.

Two Chantries founded by Rob. Burnell [1275—1292] and Walter Hasilshewe 1302—1308], sometime bps.

Two Chantries founded by Henry Husey, sometime dean [1302—1305].

Two Chantries founded by Will. Wellington.

Two Chantries founded by Rob. Corymayles and Jo. Drokensford [bp. 1309—1329].

Chantry founded by John Godley [dean 1305—1332.]

Chantry founded by Walter Hull [sub-dean 1335, Archd. of Bath 1342—1353].

Chantry founded by Ralfe Ergham [præcentor 1402—1410, or bp. 1388—1400].

Chantry founded by Nicholas Bubwith [bp. 1408—1424].

Chantry, founder unknown.

Chantry belonging to the collation of the Chanter.

Martyn's Chantry.

Chantry founded by John Stortewaite [Præcentor 1426—1440, and Chancellor 1439].

The Dean and Chapter to distribute yearly out of their rents and revenues to the poor £21 16s. 6d.

#### YORK.

Chapel of Our Lady and Holy Angels, called Sepulchre Chapel.

Chantry at the altar of SS. Agatha, Lucy, and Scholastica.

Chantry at the altar of SS. Saviour and Anne.

Two Chantries at the altar of St. Saviour in the little roodloft.

Chantry of St. Wilfred.

Two Chantries at the altar of the Innocents.

Chantry of St. Thomas.

Chantry at the altar of the Cross, St. Anne, and St. Anthony.

Chantry at the altar of St. Michael.

Chantry at the altar of St. Nicholas.

Chantry at the altar of All Saints.

Chantry at the altar of St. Mary Magd.

Chantry at the altar of St. John Evangelist.

Chantry of St. William.

Chantry of St. Cuthbert.

Chantry at the altar of St. Lawrence.

Chantry at the altar of St. Andrew.

Chantry of Our Lady, behind the high altar.

Chantry at the altar of Holy Cross.

Chantry of St. Stephen.

Chantry of Jesus and Our Lady.

Chantry of Our Lady.

Chantry of St. Fryswyth.

Chantry of St. Blaise.

Chantry of St. John Beverley.

Chantry of St. John Evangelist.

Chantry of St. James.

Chantry of St. Paulinus.

Chantry of St. George.

Chantry of Holy Trinity.

Chantry of St. Thomas, Ap.

Chantry of the Innocents.  
 Chantry of St. Edmund, K.  
 Chantry of St. Christopher.  
 Chantry of St. Nicholas.

## RIPON.

Chantry of Our Lady [the Assumption, founded by Wm. Fulfort and Robert Kendall.—*Hist. of Ripon*, 83].  
 Chantry of the Holy Trinity beneath the Choir, founded by John Sendall, canon [Canon of York 1461].  
 Chantry of St. James, founded by Wm. Cawood [Canon Resid. of York 1414] and John Deane [Preb. of Stanwick], canons.  
 Chantry of St. Andrew, founded by

Jeffrey Hyde [Larder, *Hist. of Ripon*, p. 83] and David Waller, canons.  
 Chantry of St. Wilfrid, Sir Wm. Mallory nominated the chaplain, founded by the same.  
 Chantry of St. John Evangelist and St. John Baptist, founded by John Sherwood.  
 Chantry of St. James, founded by Wm. Clinte [Canon of York 1394] and Wm. Ledes.  
 Chantry of the Holy Trinity above the Choir, founded by Sir Jo. Plompton, Knt.  
 Chantry of [St. Thomas the Martyr.—*Hist. of Ripon*, p. 83].

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

## THE SAXON CHURCH OF KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY.

SIR,—It may interest the readers of Dr. Dodds' paper in the present Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to know, that during the disgraceful alterations that were made, under pretence of restoration, in the fine old church of Kirton-in-Lindsey, in the year 1860, the foundation wall of an older church was discovered. These remains extended the whole length of the nave, and had been used as a foundation on which to build the Early English columns which separate the nave from the south aisle. This old wall was about five feet thick, built of the stone of the neighbourhood (oolite), and roughly faced on each side.

There can be little doubt that the remains thus brought to light had formed a portion of the southern wall of the Saxon church at *Chirchetone*.

It may also be well to record the fact that in pulling down the south porch a curious fragment of stone was discovered, ornamented with interlaced work, somewhat similar to that which may now be seen over the priest's door. I believe that it had originally formed part of a Saxon tomb-stone. This interesting relic has, I understand, been destroyed.—I am, &c.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Bottesford Manor, near Brigg,*

*June 5, 1864.*

## GRANT OF ARMS TO JOHN HYDE.

SIR,—The following licence from Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, to one of the Hyde family, may be interesting in these days of laxity in matters heraldic:—

"To all and singuler as well nobles and gentilmen as others to whome these presents shall come, Robert Cooke, Esquier, alias Clarencieux principall herehault and Kinge of armes of the Sowth est and west partes of this realme of England, from the river of Trente Sowthwards, sendith greetinge. Whereas

aunciently from the beginning, the valiaunt and vertuous actes of worthie persons have ben commended to the worlde with sondry monuments and remembrances of their good deserte, emongst the whiche the chefest and most usuall hathe ben the bearing of signes in shildes caled armes, w<sup>h</sup> are evident demonstracions of prowes and valoir diversly distributed according to the qualities and deserts of the persons, w<sup>h</sup> order, as y<sup>t</sup> was prudently devised in the beginning to stirr and kindell the harts of men to the imitation of

vertue and noblesse, even so hath the same ben and yet is continually observed, to the end that such as have donne comendable service to their prince or contry either in warre or peace maye both receave deue honor in their lyves, and also derive the same successively to their posteritie after them. And being required of John Hide, of London, gentilman, to make serche in the regesters and records of my office for the auncient armes and creast belonging to that name and familie whereof he is desended, wheruppon I have at his request made serche in the same, so that finding the saide John Hide to be sonne of Edward Hide son of Edward Hide, the sonne of Jenkin Hide, second sonne to Robert Hide of Norbery, in the county of Chester, Esquier, and thus finding the true and perfect desent, I could not without his greate prejudice assigne unto him any other than those which were to him desendid from his auncesters, that is to say — Asur a cheveron between three losenges golde, and to his creaste upon his heaulme on a wreath golde and asur a raven volant, sables mantled, gules dowbled argent, as more playnly apperith depicted in this margent. The which armes and creste and every part and percell thereof I, the said Clarencieux kinge of arms, (by power and auctoritie of my office annexed by lettres patent under the great seale of Englande,) do ratifie, confirme, and allowe unto the saide John Hide

and Edwarde his brother, and to the posteritie of eyther of them, and they y<sup>t</sup> to use and enjoy for ever without impediment, let, or any interruption of any person or persons. In witnes whereof I have set hereunto my hand and seale of office the 2nd of Aprill, in A<sup>o</sup> Dni' 1571, and in the thirteenth yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Quene of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

Signed “ROB. COOKE, alias Clarencieux Roy Darnes.”

There are several points noticeable in this document. Was it usual at this date to say “gold” instead of “or”? The Earl of Clarendon was descended from the same Norbury family:—

Robert Hyde of Norbury.

|  
Laurence, youngest son.

|  
Henry.

|  
Edward, 1st Lord Clarendon.

He, however, instead of a raven for crest took an eagle. Was this done purposely or by mistake? I should be glad to hear whether anything is known of the John and Edward mentioned in the deed.—I am, &c.

*Hackney.*

J. C. J.

#### A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE GEORGE HOTEL AT WINCHESTER.

[ON account of its more than merely local interest, we depart from our usual practice, and comply with the request of an esteemed Correspondent, by reprinting the following letter which was originally addressed to the editor of the “Hampshire Chronicle.”]

SIR,—The recent “smartening up” of the front of the George Hotel has attracted some attention, insomuch that I have been asked as to the accuracy of the statement made by Dr. Milner, our well-known historian, as to its “having existed on the same spot as early, at least, as the reign of Edward IV.,” whilst a more recent writer has stated that “this Inn is mentioned in the Manuscript Tarrages, but not before Elizabeth’s reign.” (Woodward’s

“General History of Hampshire.”) These, I believe, are the only statements which have appeared in print touching the antiquity of this Inn, though this word itself disappeared from its sign in 1840, for the more fashionable phrase “Hotel.” The ground upon which it stands formerly formed the south-west corner of the parish of St. Peter’s in Macellis, otherwise called the parish of St. Peter’s in Fleshmonger-street. In the reign of Richard II. its site was occupied by an hostelry, or inn, called “The Moon,” which had probably long existed as such, and becoming decayed by age, it was replaced by a new building about the year 1416.

At this period St. George stood high in popular estimation—the celebrated

battle of Agincourt having been fought with the war-cry of "St. George for ever," and it was considered not only to have been won under his tutelage, but "there were some," says the chronicler, "who asserted that they saw St. George fighting for the king." The new building was graced with his sign, and it was henceforth called "The George Inn." In 1417 it is mentioned as "the hospice called the George's Inn, otherwise the New Inn." William Benham was "mine host" by the annual rent of £6 13s. 4d. The property was then owned by Henry Somer and Katherine his wife, who was the daughter of John Devenisshe, and upon their deaths it devolved upon St. John's Hospital. In addition to the above rent, the tenant had to pay annually ten shillings to the Abbot of Hyde, three shillings and fourpence to the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun, and a similar sum to the Brothers of the Friary and Kalendar (charged upon this property for the celebration of certain religious services), and a quit-rent of sixteen pence to the bailiffs of the city, making a total of £7 10s. 4d. In 1431 the same William Benham is recorded as holding a lease of it for eight years, at the same rental. The inn having thus obtained its name in the beginning of the fifteenth century, the

same has been retained, notwithstanding several rebuildings, the last about a century since.

It may be of interest if I note that the George Inn at Alresford received its name about the same time. Its predecessor is mentioned as "the hospice where the Angel is the sign," but was more popularly known as the "Broadgate Inn." In the year 1418 a new building was erected upon its site, at the cost of £50 (equal to £750 of present money), the contract for its erection being still extant. To this new edifice was given the name of the George Inn, and I have seen an account of the expenses of the erection of its sign in 1423. The figure of St. George standing upon a post, with a tablet hanging below, bearing shields of arms and writing, cost £3 13s. 4d. The posts cost 2s. 4d., and a plank bought for joining the posts for the platform of the statue, 1s.; besides 4d. given for raising the aforesaid posts and tablet. To the plumber for two days' work, leadening the plank on which the figure stood, together with 16d. for four pounds of solder bought of him, two shillings; and lastly, paid to the man digging the hole for the said sign, 4d.

I am, &c.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

*Winchester, July 7, 1864.*

### THE HIGHLAND DRESS.

SIR,—The subject of the antiquity of the kilt in the Highland dress seems to be a subject worthy of elucidation in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and I therefore send you a few observations, in the hope that they may lead some of your Scotch correspondents to give us further light upon the matter.

It appears to me that the kilt, as a part of the Highland dress, has been adopted from the Romans. There is a very curious bas-relief described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 455, of the Emperor Severus and his two sons Caracalla and Geta; the Emperor Severus

and his son Geta being evidently dressed in what would now be called a kilt, with the lines of the tartan shewn on it. The second instance are the figures depicted on the famous Forres stone, near the town of Forres, Scotland; on this are several representations of warriors, evidently in kilts. Antiquaries are not agreed regarding the period and the occasion of the erection of this monument; the general opinion is that it was erected in the reign of Malcolm II., to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes.

The next example that may be cited is the figure dressed in the belted plaid,

from the St. Andrew's sarcophagus; it was found in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and is described in Wilson's "*Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*."

In the "*Art Journal*" for 1851, p. 231, fig. 2, in "*Costumes of Various Epochs*," is given "*A Scottish Costume of the Eighth or Ninth Century*," after a drawing on parchment extracted from an old book, which, according to the characters on the back, appears to have been written in Gaelic or Erse. According to the assertion of the possessor, this Caledonian document was brought to Germany in the year 1596, during the devastating Reformation in Scotland, when all cloisters and religious endowments were destroyed, so that many persons took refuge with their treasures on the Continent, where the Scottish monks possessed many religious houses, some being in Nuremburg. The figure represents a Highland chief, whose dress is picturesque and extremely beautiful. The Scottish tunic, or blouse, checkered or striped in light and dark green, with violet intermixed, and bordered with violet stripes, is covered with a steel breast-plate, accompanied by a back-piece, judging from the iron brassarts, positively a bequest

of the Romans; this, indeed, is also attested by the offensive weapon the javelin; the sword, however, must be excepted, for it is basket-hilted. The strong shield may have descended from the Romans as well as the helmet, which is decorated with the eagle's wing; these, together with the hunting-horn, give the figure a very imposing appearance. We are involuntarily reminded of the heroes Fingal and Ossian, and we might almost think that the figure belonged to the time of the Scottish King Kenneth II., grandson of King Achaius.

Many good examples of Highland weapons and equipments have come down to our time. Thus, a Highland target studded with silver nails was in the Manchester Exhibition of 1859, and in the Armoury of the Castle of Edinburgh are various weapons brought from the field of Culloden, particularly steel pistols of beautiful workmanship, which had been worn by Highland gentlemen. It may also be remarked that the Highlanders sometimes wear the vest of the father's tartan and the kilt of the mother's, thus forming a sort of heraldry.

I am, &c. W. H. CLARKE.

*York.*

#### LONDON PAINTED STREET SIGNPOSTS.

CAN any of your correspondents say when the last of such existed, that is, in any prominent instance or locality? I well remember such a one standing at the kerb-stone in front of that respectable old hostelry the "*George and Blue Boar*," Holborn; to the best of my

belief in 1807, else 1808, I being then only as old as the century, but acquainted with London by early visits; also that it had been removed in 1812—precisely—and I never saw a similar instance.

P.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*The Church and Fortress of Dover Castle.* By the Rev. JOHN PUCKLE, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Dover, Rural Dean. With Illustrations from the Author's Drawings. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker. 8vo., 132 pp., and 11 Lithographic Plates.)—This work is highly creditable to Mr. Puckle, who combines rare merit as an artist with the zeal and research of the antiquary. His drawings shew a degree of minute accuracy seldom met with, and his letterpress shews the same fidelity and anxious endeavour to exhibit only the exact truth. Even if we sometimes differ from his conclusions and consider him a little fanciful in attaching rather too much importance to minute pieces of evidence, we must always acknowledge his evident endeavour to elicit the true history. The plates which illustrate his work are merely lithographic facsimiles of his own drawings; the greater part of them indeed are drawn by his own hand, and merely transferred to the stone by what is called the anastatic process. We wish that all who make use of that convenient and economical process would take the same pains with their drawings that Mr. Puckle does, we should not then have to complain of the wretched attempts which are now often perpetuated, and which are no more worthy of publication than the first efforts of a child who has not been taught to draw. Such misrepresentations of objects of interest are merely provoking, and those who produce them should be sent to school again under such a master as Mr. Puckle.

The constant care and assiduity with which he has watched an object of so much historical interest as the old church in Dover Castle is also highly creditable

to Mr. Puckle, and we earnestly wish that other clergymen or laymen similarly placed in the immediate neighbourhood of some historical monument of general interest, would employ themselves in the same manner in learning and recording every particular respecting it. Mr. G. G. Scott has recently published a description of the same church in the Proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and his accurate survey and account of the progress of the restoration made under his directions may well be taken as further illustrating the history given us by Mr. Puckle. The indefatigable clerk of the works employed by Mr. Scott has been of almost equal service to Mr. Puckle, who, however, had the precedence, having been authorized by the late Lord Herbert to make excavations and carefully examine the ruins before the restoration was begun. The points on which Mr. Scott and Mr. Puckle differ from each other are not very numerous nor very important, and notwithstanding the deservedly high reputation of Mr. Scott, we are rather disposed to give the preference to Mr. Puckle's longer experience and more earnest devotion to this particular work.

Mr. Scott is disposed to assign the original church here to the somewhat vague era called the Anglo-Saxon period, and rather the later than the earlier portion of that era. Mr. Puckle endeavours to prove that the original church, of which we have still the main walls and arches remaining, was built by the Romanized Britons at the end of the fourth century; that this church was partially rebuilt in the eleventh, and again much altered in the thirteenth. We are inclined to think that the evidence he has brought forward

goes far to prove his point, especially the building materials employed at those respective epochs. He has shewn that the construction of the original walls is an evident imitation of that of the Roman Pharos adjoining, which serves as a tower to the church, and that the stone employed at that time, brought from some unknown quarry, is the same as that of the Roman columns from Reculver lately taken to Canterbury, and other Roman work, but is not found in any of the medieval buildings of the neighbourhood. There are evident alterations and insertions of the Anglo-Saxon era; the balusters, of which he gives careful drawings, are alone sufficient evidence of this; and the one which has been used as old material, and the back of it worked into an Early English rib-moulding, is extremely curious and interesting.

We cannot, however, agree with the notion that these balusters belonged to a stone screen across the east end of the nave, of which the foundation was found; they are far more likely to have belonged to the windows of the central tower, the large size of which in their present state is not consistent with the practice of the period when they were built, and this anomaly is probably caused by the sub-arches, with the balusters to support them, having been destroyed. As these balusters were all found buried within the central tower, they are as likely to have belonged to the one situation as the other, and there was no necessity to invent the improbable screen theory in order to account for them. We could have wished that in this and in the other anastatic plates Mr. Puckle had got some friend to print the lettering for him with the pen, (in the same manner as Mr. Jobbins has done for the plates he has executed,) instead of reproducing for publication his own hand-writing, which is not exactly suited for that purpose.

Mr. Puckle's work is not confined to the old church; it contains also some valuable matter respecting the Castle, some of which is new, and some we are

disposed to think questionable, but Mr. Puckle is hardly responsible for them, and to discuss them here would be entering on too wide a field.

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*Diaries of a Lady of Quality from 1797 to 1844.* Edited, with Notes, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C. (Longmans).—Miss Frances Williams Wynn, the lady whose loose papers have furnished the material for this very discursive volume, was the daughter of the fourth Baronet of Wynnstay, by Charlotte, daughter of the Rt. Hon. George Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury in the early part of the reign of George III. She thus had for uncles the first Marquis of Buckingham and the other Grenvilles, and for brothers the Rt. Hon. Charles Williams Wynn, and Sir Henry Williams Wynn, long English Minister at Copenhagen. She lived until the year 1857, and her papers coming into the hands of her niece, were some time after handed to Mr. Hayward that he might make a selection for publication. He has, no doubt, done his best with his material, but the result is not very satisfactory. Miss Wynn kept good company, and heard various curious matters in her day, but somehow her recollections do not rise above mere chit-chat. Most of the stories we have seen before, though often with the names of other actors, and the following is a fair specimen of the staple of the volume:—

“A fashionable physician enjoys peculiar advantages in the collection of curious facts. He is behind the scenes at critical moments; he is slipping in and out of great houses, when stormy scenes are passing, or startling changes are in the wind; he is close at hand when the prince, statesman, or favourite, reduced by illness, is irresistibly impelled to seek relief in semi-confidence or self-laudation, ending in self-betrayal. Sir Henry Halford was the beau-ideal of the character; and no man was more disposed to profit by his opportunities. His over-eagerness to stand well at the same time with two great party leaders once led him into a ludicrous scrape. In the brief ministerial crisis brought about by the resignation of the Reform

Ministers in May, 1832, he wrote on the same day to the Duke of Wellington to congratulate him on the salvation of the Constitution from the Whigs, and to Lord Grey to condole with him on its pending destruction by the Tories, and enclosed the letters in the wrong envelopes; so that the Duke received the condolence, and Lord Grey the congratulation."

We need hardly say that a story of this kind was in print before Sir Henry Hallford was born.

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*Lessons in Elementary Botany.* By DANIEL OLIVER, F.R.S., &c. (Macmillan.)—In a memoir of the Rev. Professor Henslow which appeared in our pages some three years ago<sup>a</sup>, we made mention of his success in introducing the study of botany into his parish school, and it appears that it was his intention to publish a small volume of *Lessons on Botany*, in illustration of the methods of teaching which he employed, alike in his classes at Cambridge and with his school children at Hitcham. At his death, however, his MS. was not in a fit state for publication, but, in order that the labours of the venerated author might not fall to the ground, his papers were placed in the hands of Professor Oliver, the Keeper of the Herbarium and Library of the Royal Gardens at Kew, who has made them the ground-work of the present little treatise, which appears to us to be exceedingly well done, and likely to be very serviceable to both teachers and learners.

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*A Practical Manual of Heraldry and of Heraldic Illumination.* By F. J.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 91.

BAIGENT and C. J. RUSSELL. (Rowney and Co.)—This is a sound and sensible work, which we feel it a duty to commend. The beautiful art of heraldic illumination is now largely practised by ladies, and as anything that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, we would strongly advise them to consult this little *Manual*, which glows with all the colours known to heraldry, and will be an ornament on the drawing-room table even after it has fulfilled its purpose of teaching.

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*Lyra Eucharistica.* Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. Second edition, enlarged. (Longmans.)—That this work has so soon reached a second edition is no mean proof of its excellence, and the need that there was for its compilation. Mr. Shipley has considerably enlarged it, taking especial care that the additions harmonize with the rest, and thus justifying us in again saying that for reverence of tone and beauty of expression, the volume is indeed worthy of the great mystery that forms its theme.

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Our valued contributor, Mr. Caulfield, has lately rendered a service to Irish hagiology by printing *The Life of St. Fin Barre, First Bishop and Founder of the See of Cork*, from MSS. in the Bodleian Library and in Archbishop Marsh's Library, adding in the margin the various readings of a third MS. in Trinity College, Dublin. Though several other Lives of the Saint exist, these will probably suffice for the English or Irish reader, particularly as they are judiciously annotated.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

THE resumption of hostilities between the German Powers and Denmark having been speedily followed by the capture of Alsen, the Danish King became convinced that further resistance was hopeless, and having effected a change of his Ministers, they at once proposed a suspension of arms, which has been followed by conferences at Vienna, having for their object the re-establishment of peace. But a fresh quarrel seems not unlikely to spring up among the Germans themselves, as the troops of the Confederation have been obliged to withdraw from Rendsburg by a Prussian force; the Wurtemberg Chambers have formally protested, and requested the other small States to "oppose this violence;" and the Prussian reply has been doubling the garrison of Kiel, that of Rendsburg being already as large as need be.

At home no other public event than the Wimbledon Rifle Contest, and gunnery experiments at Shoeburyness, have occurred; but an accidental fire has destroyed a building of much interest to the antiquary, and of which we therefore give some account.

The news from America all through the past month, though not decisive, is manifestly unfavourable to the Federals. General Grant has not succeeded in taking either Richmond or Petersburg; and so little, apparently, is his success apprehended by the Confederates, that early in July they ventured to draw off a large portion of the force opposed to him, and with it made a formidable "raid" into Maryland, threatening both Baltimore and Washington, and at last retiring unmolested with enormous spoils.

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#### JULY 7.

*Destruction of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.*—About 2 p.m. this day, the Savoy Chapel was discovered to be on fire inside, the flames brilliantly illuminating, first of all, the windows by the extreme south end. There had been an escape of gas near the organ, and the gas-men were engaged at about one o'clock trying to find out the precise spot. They left for their dinner without turning off the gas at the meter, and in a short time afterwards the organ, which was a very fine one, only recently erected, caught fire. The whole interior appeared filled with flames, and the carved roof, the woodwork, open

seats, pulpit, &c., were utterly destroyed. The fire, which raged with astonishing fury considering the stillness of the air, burst out of the stained-glass window at the north end and caught two houses in front of it in the Strand, but the flames were got under by the timely arrival of the steam fire-engine. The fire in the church, however, was not subdued till the roof had fallen in, but the chapel registers were saved, and also the communion plate.

As the last remnant of a famous historic edifice, the Savoy Chapel was a place of much interest. The founder of the Savoy Palace—"a long antique edifice," which is to be seen in pictures of

old London—was Peter of Savoy, brother of Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, and uncle of Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. This Peter was knighted in Westminster Abbey (1245), and was created Earl of Savoy and Richmond. The building next became the property of the friars of Mountjoy, and then Eleanor purchased it again for her son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, father of the Earl who was beheaded for treason in the reign of Edward II. John of Gaunt married the daughter and heiress of the first Duke of Lancaster, and thus became tenant of the Savoy Palace, which was burnt by the Wat Tyler rioters, when his son and heir (afterwards Henry IV.) narrowly escaped with his life. Previous to this, King John of France had died within its walls, and it continued an occasional royal residence until the time of Henry VII., when it was converted into an hospital, with a master and four chaplains, and it seems probable that the chapel which has just been destroyed was then built, its altar-piece being ascribed to Sir Reginald Bray. The hospital was suppressed by Henry VIII. but restored by Mary. As a royal palace, the Savoy was long a sanctuary for debtors, and its buildings were put to a variety of uses, being sometimes the residence of nobles (the Earl of Cumberland died there in 1605), next the scene of the Conference of 1661, then government storehouses, and eventually a military prison, when they were removed nearly half-a-century ago for the formation of Waterloo Bridge. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, though repaired by George I. in 1721, was found in a decaying state in 1773, but it has since been properly cared for by successive monarchs, especially by her Majesty the Queen, who, as Duchess of Lancaster, decorated the interior in 1843, and the congregation shewed their gratitude on that occasion by filling the large window over the altar with stained glass. On its completion, the work of restoration was inspected and approved by the Prince

Consort on a visit his Royal Highness paid to the chapel in the following year.

On the day succeeding the fire, Mr. Sidney Smirke, the architect, made a careful inspection of the ruins, with a view to estimate the cost of rebuilding the chapel. He is understood to have expressed an opinion that the four walls which remain are not seriously injured, and may therefore be made available in the work of restoration; these walls, which are built of squared stone and boulder, are upon an average four feet thick, and must be at least 350 years old. On the following day it was officially intimated that her Majesty would restore the edifice at her own cost.

A close inspection of the ruins since the fire shews that of the mural monuments of notable persons, while some have been entirely destroyed without a trace of them being left, most of those that remain have been so mutilated and defaced by the action of the fire as to render restoration impossible. This is especially the case with the monuments of Sir Robert and Lady Douglas, and of a member of the Pembroke family, which, among others, adorned the chancel. The latter of these had been already partly defaced by the effects of time, and Lady Herbert of Lea had recently intimated her intention to have it restored. It had been a large and magnificent structure of the Elizabethan era, enriched with pillars, and with the effigy of the lady it commemorated extended within a niche. The Douglas monument exhibited the armed figure of a knight reclining on the right arm, and the effigy of a lady kneeling behind him. It was about 250 years old, and much admired as a work of art. The head of the knight has been broken off by the effects of the fire, as has also the sword hand, and the rest of the monument is so calcined as to crumble to the touch. The fine Gothic screen over the altar has been almost completely destroyed. Tablets in marble to the memory of the enterprising but unfortunate traveller Richard Lander;

of a gallant young officer, a member of the Danvers family, who was killed in India; and of Dr. Archibald Cameron, who was executed in 1753, on a bill of attainder, for being implicated in the rebellion of 1745, have been totally destroyed, with many others. The remains of Dr. Cameron, after his execution, were deposited in a vault in the Chapel of the Savoy, and the monument recorded the fact that it had been erected, with the gracious permission of her Majesty, in 1846, by his great-grandson, a hundred years after the battle of Culloden. It was an elegant work of art, and the design for it was exhibited at the Royal Academy. A

mural monument of the late William Hilton, R.A., keeper of the Royal Academy, whose remains are interred in the adjacent cemetery, has escaped with comparatively little injury. Among other eminent persons buried in the Savoy Chapel were George Wither, the poet; Mrs. Killegrew, celebrated by Dryden; and Louis de Duras, Earl of Faversham, the general of James II. Fuller, the Church historian, was lecturer at the Savoy; and Cowley, being disappointed in his expectation of obtaining the mastership, has made the fact the theme of his poem, "The Complaint."

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## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

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### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*June 21.* The Rev. William Emery, B.D., appointed to the Archdeaconry of Ely, void by the death of Francis France, B.D., late Archdeacon thereof.

*June 28.* The Rev. Charles Henry Bromby, M.A., appointed to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the colony of Tasmania, in the room of the Right Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, D.D., recently resigned.

The Rev. John Edward Kempe, M.A., Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rector of St. James's, Westminster, to be an Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

*July 5.* The Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., appointed to the deanery of H.M.'s Cathedral Church of Lincoln, void by the promotion of Dr. Francis Jeune, late Dean thereof, to the Bishopric of Peterborough.

*July 8.* The Rev. Charles Yonge Crawley, M.A., presented to the rectory of Taynton, in the county of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, void by the promotion of Dr. Francis Jeune to the Bishopric of Peterborough.

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*June 24.* The Right Hon. Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., to be H.M.'s Lieutenant of the county of Somerset.

David Cowie, John D'Oyley, and Allan Lewis, esqrs., to be members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

The Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Trinidad and its dependencies.

Archibald Patterson, Samuel Chipman, and John W. Ritchie, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

*June 28.* George Glynn Petre, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Hanover, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Copenhagen.

William Doria, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Buenos Ayres, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Hanover.

The Hon. Francis John Pakenham, now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, employed in H.M.'s Embassy at Vienna, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Buenos Ayres.

*July 1.* Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, K.C.B., and G.C.M.G., late H.M.'s Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

*July 8.* John Lee, LL.D., and John Bridge Aspinall, esq., of the Middle Temple, London, to be of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the law.

Frederick Antrobus, esq., now a third secretary, to be a second secretary in H.M.'s diplomatic service.

*July 12.* Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Percy Douglas, bart., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Henry Evelyn Oakley, esq., M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

*July 15.* Edward John Eyre, esq. (now Lieutenant-Governor), to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon.

*July 22.* The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Sir Charles Lyell, of Kinnordy, in the county of Forfar, Knight, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

James Crosby, esq., to be Immigration Agent General for the colony of British Guiana.

#### MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*July 1.* *County of Durham, Northern Division.*—Sir Hedworth Williamson, in the room of Frederick Adolphus Charles William Vane Tempest, commonly called Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, deceased.

*July 15.* *County of Gloucester, Eastern Division.*—Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beach, bart., in the room of Sir Christopher William Codrington, bart., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

*April 18.* At New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand, the wife of Capt. W. G. Martin, R.A., a dau.

*April 27.* At Keiskama Hoek, British Kaffraria, the wife of Major George Bray, 96th Regt., a son.

*May 5.* At Chinsurah, Calcutta, the wife of Capt. H. J. Lawrell, commanding Depot, a dau.

*May 7.* At Allahabad, the wife of William Chichele Plowden, esq., H.M. B.C.S., a dau.

*May 8.* At Cannanore, the wife of Lieut. John Duncan, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, a dau.

*May 14.* At Mangalore, the wife of Lieut. W. Hopkins Cockell, 8th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

*May 16.* At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Capt. B. L. Gordon, R.A., a dau.

*May 20.* At Simla, the wife of Col. H. M. Durand, C.B., a dau.

*May 21.* At Trincomalee, the wife of M. J. Tighe, esq., Ceylon Rifle Regt., a son.

*May 23.* At Dugshai, the wife of Dr. Furlong, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a dau.

*May 24.* At Poona, the wife of Capt. Forster, the King's Own Regt., a son.

*May 27.* At Sukkur, Seinde, the wife of Capt. Rowland R. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

*May 28.* At Futteghur, the wife of Renouard H. James, esq., 1st Battn. 20th Regt., a dau.

*May 30.* At Lucknow, the wife of Capt. E. W. Philips, 36th Regt., a son.

*May 31.* At Newcastle, Jamaica, the wife of G. E. Gains, Surgeon 6th Royals, a dau.

*June 5.* At Saugor, Central India, the wife of David J. Welsh, Capt. Royal Bengal Artillery, a son.

*June 6.* At Kingstown, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Carter, a son.

*June 7.* At Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of William Beale Wallis, esq., Staff-Surgeon, a son.

At Mangalore, the wife of Capt. Arthur Child, H.M.'s 8th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

*June 9.* At Dera Ismael Khan, the wife of Col. G. W. G. Green, C.B., a dau.

*June 10.* At Bush-hill, Barbadoes, West

Indies, the wife of Col. J. Ramsay Stuart, C.B., 21st Fusiliers, a son.

*June 14.* At St. George's Rectory, Georgetown, Demerara, the wife of the Ven. Hugh Hyndman Jones, Archdeacon of Demerara, a son.

*June 18.* In Harley-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. G. Bulwer, C.B., 23rd Fusiliers, a son.

In Hereford-terr., Leinster-sq., the wife of Capt. M. W. Willoughby, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

*June 19.* At Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, the wife of the Rev. John B. Shattoek, a dau.

At Maida-hill, the wife of Lieut. Roberts, H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

*June 20.* At Kingswood Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. S. Barnard Taylor, a dau.

At Leicesters, the wife of the Rev. Robert J. Allen, a son.

At Brussels, the wife of R. Perez Ffrench, esq., of Monivea, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, a dau.

*June 21.* At Belmore, near Bishop's Waltham, the Hon. Mrs. O'Brien, a son and heir.

At Lamplugh Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Walter Brooksbank, a son.

*June 22.* At the Rectory, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.

In Devonport-st., Hyde-park, the wife of Philip O. Papillon, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

At Deal, the wife of Alexander Montgomery, esq., Royal Fusiliers, a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. Walter Merry, a dau.

At Streatham, the wife of Capt. Wm. Squirrel, 91st Highlanders, a son.

At Buxhall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hill, a dau.

*June 23.* At Milford Haven, the wife of Capt. Stradling, H.M.S., late I.N., a son.

At Largo, Fifeshire, the wife of the Rev. R. F. Colvin, Senior Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, Bombay, a son.

At Kingsgate, Kent, the wife of Lieut. E. F. Clarke, R.N., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Richard J. Newby,

Vicar of Enderby-cum-Whetstone, Leicestershire, a son.

At Toddington Rectory, Beds., the wife of the Rev. John Clegg, a son.

*June 24.* At the Heath House, near Cheadle, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Philips, a dau.

At the Cloisters, Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ponsonby, a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Col. F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., a son.

At Hallow Vicarage, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Herbert G. Pepys, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of A. L. Playfair, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, and Adjutant 5th Hyderabad Cavalry, a son.

At St. Mary Church, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. J. Mason Cox, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Upper Norwood, the wife of George B. Crawley, esq., a son.

*June 25.* At Helmingham-hall, Mrs. Tolle-mache, a son.

At Ampney Vicarage, near Cirencester, the wife of the Rev. T. Daubeny, a dau.

The wife of Hen. Montague Doughty, esq., of Theberton-hall, Suffolk, a dau.

At Dawlish, Devon, the wife of G. Olliver, esq., 5th (the Royal Irish) Lancers, a dau.

*June 26.* At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Usher W. Evans, esq., M.D., Surgeon 61st Regt., a son.

At Tring, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Henry G. Watson, a son.

In Camden-sq., the wife of the Rev. John Christian Hose, a dau.

At Upton-house, Kington, the wife of Purefoy Fitz Gerald, esq., a dau.

At East Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. G. H. D. Mathias, a son.

In Great Western-terr., Westbourne-pk. W., the wife of Dr. Breakey, R.N., H.M.S. "Bulldog," a dau.

At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. Hen. Francis Limpus, a dau.

*June 27.* At Ernespie, the wife of James Mackie, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Nursling, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. Geo. Fiott Day, V.C., R.N., a dau.

At St. George's Parsonage, Battersea-pk., the wife of the Rev. Burman Cassin, a dau.

In Camden-sq., the wife of the Rev. Chas. Lee, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, a son.

At Penge, the wife of W. Cornell, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

At Heckfield, Hants., the wife of the Rev. John Wm. Blackwell, a dau.

In Laura-pl., Bath, the wife of the Rev. Horatio L. Nicholson, a dau.

At Dunstall Priory, Bowdon, the wife of J. B. C. Alexander, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Hen. Beattie, M.A., Chaplain and Head Master of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, a son.

At Denchworth Vicarage, Berks., the wife of the Rev. T. S. Fraser Rawlins, a dau.

*June 28.* At Hallow, Worcester, the wife of Capt. Wmington Ingram, R.N., a dau.

At Brooklands, Uppingham, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Earle, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Richard Chambers, esq., 8th K.R.I. Hussars, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. F. Crocker, All Saints' Parsonage, Axminster, a dau.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of R. J. Loughnan, esq., retired Bengal C.S., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Painswick, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Biddell, a son.

*June 29.* At Edinburgh, the Countess of Southesk, a dau.

In Chester-sq., the Hon. Lady Biddulph, a dau.

At Nunney, near Frome, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Peters, B.A., a son.

On board the s.s. "Syria," on her passage from Malta to Southampton, the wife of Capt. T. E. Tennant, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Jas. Cardwell Gardner, M.A., of Bunbury, Cheshire, a son.

At Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of Wm. D'Oyly, esq., Bombay C.S., a son.

In Curzon-st., the wife of the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, a dau.

*June 30.* At Saffron Walden, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Beasley, a dau.

At Chigwell, Essex, the wife of the Rev. R. Laurence, Incumbent of Chigwell Row, a son.

At Bickerstaffe Parsonage, near Ormskirk, the wife of the Rev. Oswald Penrhyn, a dau.

At Gravesend, the wife of the Rev. C. E. R. Robinson, M.A., a son.

At Toronto, Canada, the wife of Capt. Bingham Turner, 4th Brigade R.A., a dau.

*July 1.* In Eaton-sq., the Countess of Macclesfield, a son.

In Montagu-st., Portman-sq., Lady Mary Powys, a dau.

At Walmer, the wife of William Hillman, esq., 6th Depot Battalion, a dau.

At the Rectory, Sutton Brailes, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Bradley, a son.

*July 2.* In Grosvenor-st., the Countess of Carnarvon, a dau.

At the Manor-house, Greatham, Hants., the wife of Capt. Edward Henry Chawner, a dau.

At Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts., the wife of Walter Need, esq., R.N., a son.

*July 3.* In Eaton-place, the Viscountess Castlerosse, a son.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. Davies, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Frankley Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. E. Anderson, a dau.

At Ormiston-lodge, Ormiston, N.B., the wife of Capt. Carleton, R.A., a dau.

At Star-hill, Rochester, the wife of G. Brindley Aeworth, esq., a son.

At Aldershott, the wife of Capt. Browning, H.M.'s 87th Regt., a son.

At Crofton-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. William Edward Newall, a dau.

At Banstead, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. E. Buckle, a son.

*July 4.* The Lady Georgiana Field, a son.

At Beaufort, Killarney, the wife of the Rev.

C. Hope Robertson, Vicar of St. Margaret's-at-Cliff, Dover, a son.

At Overton-house, Wakefield, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stuart Wortley, a son.

In Westbourne-sq., Hyde-pk., the wife of J. Parkinson, esq., 57th Regt., a son.

At the Vicarage, Tenbury, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. Ayseough Smith, a son.

*July 5.* In Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a son.

At Colechester, the wife of Major G. Digby Barker, 64th Regt., a dau.

At Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, the wife of R. B. Æ. Macleod, esq., of Cadboll, a son.

At Fledborough Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Neville, a son.

*July 6.* At Hurstbourne-pk., Hants., the Countess of Portsmouth, a son.

At Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. H. L. Todd, a son.

At the Rectory, Sutton, S., the wife of the Rev. Henry Carmichael Grant, M.A., a dau.

At Milton-house, near Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. J. Low, 74th Highlanders, a son.

At the Parsonage, Casterton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Carr, a son.

At the Rectory, Rugby, the wife of the Rev. O. H. Cary, Head Master of the Botler Grammar-school, Warrington, a dau.

At Egginton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Mosley, a dau.

*July 7.* At the residence of her mother, Oxford-sq., Hyde-pk., the wife of Sir A. C. Weldon, bart., a son.

At St. Erth Vicarage, Hayle, Mrs. Alfred Mills, a dau.

At Yalding, Kent, the wife of Augustus Pout, esq., M.B., a son.

In Albert-road, Regent's-pk., the wife of John Alers Hankey, jun., esq., a dau.

*July 8.* At Chevet-pk., Lady Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, a dau.

At Bincham, the wife of J. G. Blencowe, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Ousden Rectory, Newmarket, the wife of the Rev. W. S. McDouall, a son.

At Enfield Highway, Middlesex, the wife of Major Henry Arbuthnot, R.A., a son.

At the Curragh Camp, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, a dau.

At Kildare, the wife of Capt. W. Charles Driberg, 84th Regt., a dau.

At Reading, the wife of the Rev. Robert Wood, a dau.

In Queen's-parade, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. G. A. Graham, a dau.

*July 9.* At Kensington, the wife of Major Mowbray Thomson, a dau.

At Berry Pomeroy Vicarage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Everett, a son.

*July 10.* In Warwick-sq., Lady Katharine Coke, a son.

At the Baths of Lucca, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a dau.

At Heath, Wakefield, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. A. Cobbe, a dau.

At Ottery St. Mary, the wife of Maj. Charles Clapecott, a dau.

At Paignton, South Devon, the wife of J. Fras. Tottenham, esq., Comm. R.N., a dau.

*July 11.* In Kildare-terr., Westbourne-pk., the wife of Major Marquis, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Cobb, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a dau.

In London, the wife of Major R. Benson, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. J. Mounteney Jephson, of Huskards, Ingatestone, Essex, a dau.

*July 12.* At Ryde, the Hon. Mrs. Wyndham Quin, a son.

At the Firs, St. Lawrence, Jersey, the wife of Capt. Thomas Saumarez, R.N., a son.

At Bareheston Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. P. Henry Boissier, a son.

At Thorpe Morieux, near Bildeston, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Geo. P. De Hochepeid Larpent, a son.

At Chavenage, the wife of the Hon. John Yarde Buller, a son.

At Weybourne-house, near Farnham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Richard Luard, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a son.

*July 13.* At Cherington Rectory, Stroud, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Wood, a dau.

At Milcombe Parsonage, near Banbury, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Blagden, a son.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Weldon, a son.

At Chilton Cantelo, Ilchester, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. A. Stewart, a son.

At Leek, Staffordshire, the wife of Comm. W. H. Jones Byrom, R.N., a son and heir.

At Park-house, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. T. Aikin Sneath, M.A., a dau.

At Shelton Rectory, Notts., the wife of the Rev. John Cartwright Jones, a dau.

At Rewe Rectory, near Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Philip Williams, a son.

*July 14.* In Queensborough-terr., the wife of Henry Goodenough Hayter, esq., a dau.

At Osmondthorpe-hall, Leeds, the wife of Major Robinson, a son.

At Road-hill Parsonage, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Edward Peacock, a dau.

*July 15.* At Bridgewater-house, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Egerton, a dau.

In Queen's-terrace, Woolwich, the wife of Major Stuart, R.E., a dau.

*July 16.* In Cleveland-row, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Byng, a dau.

At Upham, Bishop's Waltham, the wife of the Hon. W. L. Holmes a'Court, a dau.

In Prince's-terr., Prince's-gate, the wife of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, esq., a dau.

At Averham Rectory, Notts., the wife of the Rev. Joseph Walker, a dau.

*July 17.* In Clifton-place, Lady Elizabeth Leslie Melville Cartwright, a dau.

In Eccleston-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hamilton, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Keastwiek, Kirkby Lonsdale, the wife of the Rev. Frank Taylor, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Commander Frederic P. Warren, a dau.

*July 18.* In Beauchamp-sq., Leamington, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Wingfield Fiennes, a son.

At the Reetory, Temple Combe, the wife of the Rev. T. Fox, a son.

At the Reetory, Walton-on-Trent, the wife of the Rev. F. Colborne Fisher, a son.

*July 19.* At the Parsonage, Grange-in-Cartmel, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Smith, a son.

At Torquay, the wife of Capt. H. O. Hitehins, R.A. (Bengal), a dau.

At Loddington, Northamptonshire, the wife of Capt. T. Wetherall, late 6th Dragoons, a dau.

In Hillingdon-pl., the wife of J. F. W. de Salis, esq., a son.

At Colechester, the wife of Mortimer Neville Woodard, esq., 88th Connaught Rangers, a dau.

At Sufton-court, Herefordshire, the wife of Thomas Evans, esq., a son.

*July 20.* In Wilton-ereesent, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, a son.

At Foulmire Reetory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of Lt.-Col. Versehoyle, Gren. Guards, a dau.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Harper, a son.

At Plymouth (at the house of her father, John Whipple, esq.), the wife of Henry Gordon Rogers, esq., 49th Regt., a son.

At Carlton Rookery, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Johnson, Rector of Stratford St. Andrew, a son.

*July 21.* At Sion College, the wife of the Rev. Henry I. Cummins, Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, a son.

In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Allen Bathurst, a son.

At St. Omer, France, the wife of Commander C. B. C. Dent, R.N., H.M.S. "Edgar," a son.

*July 22.* In South-street, Lady Colebrooke, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. C. S. Fagan, Madras Staff Corps, and Comm. 1st Regt. Infantry, H.C., a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*March 28.* At Brisbane, Queensland, Albert Victor, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Drury, M.A., Chaplain to H.M. the King of the Belgians, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Pring, esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Devon, and sister of the Hon. Ratcliffe Pring, Attorney-General of Queensland.

*May 28.* At St. John's, Secunderabad, Deccan, Phillip Durham Henderson, esq., Lieut. 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Henderson, C.B., Madras Engineers, and A.D.C. to the Queen, to Rosanna Augusta, second dau. of Col. Cherry, Commanding 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

*June 4.* At St. George's, Bermuda, Allan Elliott Lockhart, esq., Capt. R.E., to Georgiana, dau. of Major Benison, Paymaster 39th Regt.

*June 9.* At Lennoxville, Canada East, Capt. De Winton, R.A., A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, bart., of Kars, to Evelyn, second dau. of Christopher Rawson, esq., Lennoxville.

At St. Peter's, Carmarthen, W. L. Philipps, esq., of Clyngwynne, Carmarthenshire, to Maria Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Evans, B.C.L., Vicar of Rhayader and Camddauddur, Radnorshire.

At Great Yarmouth, William James Goddard, esq., of Weybrooke-house, Sherborne St. John's, Hants., eldest son of William Goddard, esq., J.P., formerly of Kingselere in the same county, to Maria, third dau. of the late John Harrison, esq., of Great Yarmouth, and grand-dau. of the late John Harrison, esq., formerly of Great Plumstead, Norfolk.

*June 11.* At St. Peter's, Dublin, Henry T. Read, esq., R.N., only son of the late Capt. Read, R.N., of Deal, Kent, to Clara Selina, youngest dau. of the late Henry Magill, esq., of Tullyearne, eo. Down.

*June 15.* At Dublin, Capt. W. P. Gaskell, to Ellen Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. J. L. McGhee, Chaplain to the Forces.

*June 16.* At St. Luke's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Commander William Jardine, R.N., second son of Sir William Jardine, bart., of Applegirth, Scotland, to Louisa Archer, second dau. of G. Coekburn Harvey, esq., of Halifax.

At Lillington, Warwickshire, H. Villiers Forbes, esq., H.M.'s Royal Marines, to Ethel Mary Jemima, second dau. of the late Russell Kendall, esq., of Walthamstow.

*June 21.* At Arbuthnott-house, Kineardineshire, N.B., Alexander Stuart, esq., of Inehbreek and Laithers, to the Hon. Clementina, elder dau. of the Right Hon. the Viscount Arbuthnott.

At Uffeulme, Devon, Charles Arthur Williams Troyte, esq., of Huntsham Court, Devon, eldest son of the late Arthur Henry Troyte, esq., second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart., to Katherine Mary, eldest dau. of J. W. and the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, of Bradfield.

At Middleton, Warwickshire, the Rev. Alfred Dewes, M.A., Incumbent of Pendlebury, Manchester, to Adelaide, fifth dau. of John Peel, esq., M.P., of Middleton-hall, Tamworth.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Saurloek Henning, esq., Major 26th Cameronians, eldest son of W. Lewis Henning, esq., of Frome Whitfield, Dor-

set, to Franées Amelia, elder dau. of the late Col. Philip Warren Pedler, of Brunswick-sq., Brighton.

At Sidmouth, Capt. Tyssen, R.N., of Clanville-lodge, Hants., to Mary Jane, second dau. of John B. Lousada, esq., Peak-house, Sidmouth, Devon.

At Halton, Lancashire, the Rev. J. A. Bennett, son of the Rev. H. Bennett, of Sparkford-hall, Somerset, to Margaret, third dau. of Capt. Benn, R.N., of Carus-lodge, Lancashire.

At Whitechurch, co. Dublin, Acheson Sydney, second son of Robt. Ffrench, esq., of Monivac Castle, co. Galway, to Anna Maria, fourth dau. of the late Henry Martin Blake, esq., of the Heath, co. Mayo.

At St. John's, Chatham, the Rev. Alexander Joseph, Incumbent of the parish, to Janet Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late George Acworth, esq., of Rochester.

At Great Ilford, the Rev. J. M. Procter, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Incumbent of Barkingside, Essex, to Marian Marden, only dau. of S. Mitchell, esq., of Newburys, Great Ilford.

At St. Bees, the Rev. James Hare Wake, Vicar of Sutton-on-the-Forest, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Major Spedding, of Summergrove, Cumberland.

At the Cathedral, Exeter, the Rev. Charles Stirling, B.A., of Reading, eldest son of Capt. Stirling, R.N., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Holden Turner, esq., of Montagne-place, Russell-square, London.

At Trinity Church, Bath, the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, B.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, younger son of Samuel Warren, esq., Q.C., D.C.L., to Agnes Sarah, only child of John Kennedy, esq., of Bath, late Administrator-General of Demerara and Essequibo, British Guiana.

At Backwell, Somerset, Seymour James Roger Bramble, esq., solicitor, of Bristol, and of Rhodyale-house, Congresbury, to Elizabeth Augusta, second dau. of the Rev. John Langworthy, M.A., Vicar of Backwell.

At Barnesley, near Cirencester, the Rev. Chas. Berners Penrice, Rector of Plumstead Parva, Norfolk, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Ernest Howman, Rector of Barnesley and Hon. Canon of Bristol.

At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, Wm. England, esq., M.D., of Ipswich, to Ann Martha, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Taylor, Rector of Clopton, Suffolk, and Marlingford, Norfolk.

At Belford, John Vansittart Danvers Butler, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Anne Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. J. Dixon Clark, of the Hall, Belford, Northumberland.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Peregrine T. Bingley, esq., to Alice, only dau. of John Wentworth Austen, esq., late 78th Highlanders.

At Aldburgh, the Rev. C. W. Foster, Incumbent of Dalton, to Isabella Mary, dau. of the late F. W. Watkins, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At Shelton, near Stoke-upon-Trent, the Rev.

F. Havard Jones, M.A., Second Master of the Grammar-school, Grantham, to Matilda Sophia, fourth dau. of James Forbes, esq., C.E., of Shelton.

At St. James's, Paddington, A. F. P. Harcourt, esq., Lieut. in the Bengal Army, and Assistant-Commissioner, Punjab, to Georgiana Laura, eldest dau. of Edw. Willis, esq., of Clewer-hill, Berkshire.

At Medbourne, Leicestershire, D. Chas. West Darnell, esq., B.A., of Downing College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the Rev. Geo. Fisher, F.R.S., of Ashley, Northamptonshire, late of Greenwich Hospital.

At the parish church, Clapham, the Rev. Francis John Clay Moran, to Emma Grace, youngest dau. of the late Wm. B. Chamberlain, esq., of Bourton, Somersetshire.

June 22. At Newport, Fifeshire, Col. Alaric Robertson, late of the Madras Staff Corps, to Mary, only dau. of the late David Nicoll, esq., Friarton, Fifeshire.

At Hamble Le Rice, Hants., the Rev. Augustus Frederick Bellman, Vicar of Moulton, Norfolk, to Lydia Mary, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Peter John Douglas.

At Cheriton Bishop, the Rev. F. M. D. Mertens, M.A., of New Shoreham, Sussex, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of R. N. Pennell, esq., M.D., of Venbridge, near Exeter.

At St. Werburgh's, Derby, Sydney Foye, second son of Offley Shore, esq., of Clifton-hall, Derbyshire, to Louisa Alice, youngest dau. of Dr. Heygate, F.R.S., of Derby.

At Nunney, Somerset, Patrick Warner, esq., of Ardeer, Ayrshire, to Matilda Louisa, dau. of the Rev. T. J. Theobald, M.A., Rector of Nunney, and Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Palmerston.

June 23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Edw. Southwell Sotheby, C.B., Naval A.D.C. to the Queen, second son of the late Adm. Thomas and Lady Mary Anne Sotheby, to Lucy Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of the late Hen. John Adeane, esq., of Babraham, Cambridgeshire.

At Thorncombe, Dorset, Major Warry, late of H.M.'s 34th Regt. and 10th Depot Battalion, eldest surviving son of Wm. Robert Warry, esq., of Martock, Somerset, to Emma Augusta, third dau. of the late Col. Bragge, of Sadborow, Dorset.

At Eltham, Chas. Hen. Wm. Gordon, esq., of Newtimber-pl., Sussex, to Lucy, only dau. of Col. E. F. Grant, R.A., of Southend, Eltham.

At Sibson, Leicestershire, the Rev. R. E. Warner, Rector of Snitterby, Lincolnshire, to Mary Jametta Hale, dau. of the late Major Constantine Yeoman, of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At St. Paul's, Werneth, the Rev. Kenrick Prescott, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Grace, eldest dau. of George Andrew, esq., Compstall, Derbyshire.

At Cavendish, Suffolk, S. A. Severne, esq., of Poslingford-house, to Sarah Boddicott, dau. of the late John Yelloy, esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Cavendish-hall, Suffolk.

At Platt, near Sevenoaks, Nicholas de Jersey Lovell, esq., late Capt. of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to Hester Garrett, fourth dau. of the Rev. Francis Thomas Gregory, Incumbent of Platt.

*June 25.* At St. George's, Tombland, Norwich, William, eldest son of Sir Wm. Foster, bart., to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Capt. T. G. Wills, R.N.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Waller Scott Mackenzie, esq., Lieut. 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, third son of his Excellency Capt. James George Mackenzie, R.N., Governor of the Falkland Islands, to Susanna, second surviving dau. of the late George Jefferys, esq., of Battle, Sussex.

At All Saints', Princes'-gate, Valentine Blake, esq., J.P., only son of Sir Thomas E. Blake, bart., of Menlough Castle, Galway, D.L. and J.P., to Camilla Eugenia, youngest dau. of Harvey Combe, esq., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and nephew of the late Harvey C. Combe, esq., for many years M.P. for the city of London.

*June 26.* At Little Munden, Herts., the Rev. Edwin Prodgers, Incumbent of Ayot St. Peter, Welwyn, to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest dau. of Henry E. Surtees, esq., M.P., of Dane-end, Herts., and Redworth-house, co. Durham.

*June 28.* At All Saints', Maidstone, the Rev. Howell Howell, son of the late David Howell, esq., of Crickhowell, Penrallt Vadog, Carmarthenshire, to Jennette Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Scott, of the Priory, and late M.P. for Maidstone.

At Gourrock-house, Renfrewshire, John Edw. Morgan, esq., M.B. and M.A. Oxon., son of the Rev. Morgan Morgan, M.A., Vicar of Conway, North Wales, to Susan Louisa, dau. of Duncan Darroch, esq., of Gourrock.

At the Priory Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. G. E. Cole, Rector of Quinton, to Annie Elisabeth, widow of the Rev. S. Howlett, and eldest dau. of the late R. F. Scriven, esq., of Castle Ashby.

*June 29.* By special licence, at Ballykilbeg-house, co. Down, Sir Arthur Graham Hay, bart., of Park, to Thomasina Isabella, youngest dau. of the late John Brett Johnston, esq., Ballykilbeg-house.

At St. Thomas's, Orchard-st., Capt. William de Wilton Roche Thackwell, 38th Regt., second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H., to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Tomkinson, of Peaseheath, Cheshire.

At Penrhyn-Dendraeth, Wm. Gilly Andrews, esq., Major R.A., to Elizabeth Jane, second dau. of William Fothergill Cooke, esq., of Aberia, Merionethshire, and Oaklands, Hants.

At St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-sq., Daniel Bell, esq., to Mary, eldest dau. of Major C. H. Cobbe, H.M.B.A.

At St. Stephen's, Westminster, the Rev. Maurice Meyrick, of Plaistow, to Eleanor Maude, youngest dau. of E. G. Randall, esq., of Welbeck-st., Cavendish-sq.

*June 30.* By special licence, at 42, Upper Grosvenor-st., Sir Coutts Lindsay, bart., to Caroline Blanche, only dau. of the late Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P.

At Hunt-ham, the Rev. Walter Hook, second son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, to Mary Dyke, fourth dau.; and, at the same time and place, Leonard Harper, esq., barrister-at-law, second son of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Christchurch, N.Z., to Joanna D. Dyke, youngest dau., of the late Arthur Troyte, esq., second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart.

At Westminster Abbey, Francis John, son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, to Edith Marcia Caroline, eldest dau. of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq., M.P.

At Manor Cuningham, co. Donegal, Brinsley de Courey, only son of the late Capt. Horatio Stopford Nixon, R.N., to Caroline Mary, second dau. of the Ven. Frederick Goold, Archdeacon of Raphoe.

At Rugby, Alfred Hyde Harrison, esq., B.A., New College, Oxford, to Sarah Emilié, eldest dau. of Col. George Fryer, late of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At St. Matthew's, Ipswich, John G. J. Hammer, esq., Lieut. R.N., son of the late Capt. Hammer, R.N., of Holbrook-hall, Suffolk, to Mary Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. John Cobbold Aldrich, Incumbent of St. Lawrence, Ipswich.

At Watford, Henry Francis, youngest son of the late John Shawe Manley, esq., of Manley-hall, Staffordshire, to Rose Ann, younger dau. of the late John Finch, esq., of Redheath, near Watford, Herts.

At St. Mary's, Southampton, Wm. Wheeler Aldridge, esq., of Sunny-hill, Parkstone, Dorset, eldest son of William Aldridge, esq., Pembroke-house, Southampton, to Susan Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Mark Cooper, Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton.

At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the Rev. James Heyworth, of Henbury-hill, Gloucestershire, to Frances Harriet, second dau. of the late Francis Savage, esq., of Springfield, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire.

*July 2.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederic John, third son of Bernard Granville, esq., of Wellesbourne-hall, co. Warwick, to Cecilia Anne, only child of Robert Hook, esq., and Lady Cooke, of Arlington-street.

At Lewisham, Major C. H. Cobbe, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Knox, esq., of Greenwich.

At Spratton, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Thos. Ward Goddard, to Ellen, dau. of the Rev. John Gibson, late Vicar of Brent-cum-Furneux Pelham, Herts.

At Clevedon, Somerset, Capt. E. N. Marsh, H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of Edward Marsh, esq., of Snave-manor, and Ivy Church, Kent, and Nethersole, Bath, to Louisa Sarah Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Major Caldecot, of Holton-hall, Lincolnshire, and Queen's Parade, Bath.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., William, only

son of Lieut.-Colonel Langford, late of the H.E.I.C.S., to Grace, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Mozley, of Finchampstead, Berks.

At Barnes, Frederic William Blunt, esq., of Ivy-house, Barnes, to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Graham, B.D., Vicar of Hinxton and Swavesey, Cambs.

*July 4.* At St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, Richard Hayes Hill, esq., of Lanhoose, Cornwall, to Louisa Ellen, younger dau. of the late William Mackay Heriot, esq., Brevet-Major Royal Marines Light Infantry.

*July 5.* At Christ's Church, Bray, co. Wicklow, the Lord Henry Loftus, brother to the late Marquis of Ely, to Louisa, Countess of Seafield.

At St. Paul's, Wilton-place, Comm. the Hon. George FitzClarence, R.N., to the Lady Maria Henrietta Scott, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Clonmell.

At Wollaton, Notts., Godfrey Wentworth Bosville, esq., of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Harriet Cassandra Willoughby, dau. of the late Henry Willoughby, esq., of Birdsall and Settrington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Thomas Jones, Rector of Llanbeder, Breconshire, to Charlotte Auriol Lewis, of Glynpedr, widow of the Rev. Edward Lewis, J.P., Rector of Llanbeder, the youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. E. A. Hay Drummond, D.D., Dean of Bocking, and niece of the late Earl of Kinross.

At Kirklington, Yorkshire, Henry Frederick Winchilsea, son of Thos. Ely, esq., of Elysium, co. Tipperary, Capt. in H.M.'s 99th Regt. of Foot, to Sophia Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the Rev. John Prior, Rector of Kirklington, and granddau. of the late Hon. C. H. B. C. S. and Lady Sarah Wandesford.

At Bray, Maidenhead, the Rev. Philip Swatman, M.A., Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Swatman, M.A., Rector of Little Fransham, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Harriet Joanna, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Sir John Phillimore, R.N., C.B.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Julian H. Hall, Coldstream Guards, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Fremantle, C.B.

At Holy Trinity, Marylebone, the Rev. J. Birchall, M.A., of Church Kirk-house, near Accrington, Lancashire, to Mary Eleanor, second dau. of the late Robert Parker, esq., of Haughton-le-Skerne, co. Durham.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, George Francis Farrar, esq., of Lee-pk., second son of Francis Farrar, esq., of Doctors'-commons, to Lila, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Chicheley Michell, of Lymington, Hants.

At Great Torrington, Devon, Arthur S. Macartney, esq., Lieut. R.A., only son of Major T. N. Macartney, late 7th Dragoon Guards, to Amelia Jane, youngest dau. of John Sloley, esq.

At Yarpole, Herefordshire, the Rev. James Peers Tweed, Rector of Little Waltham, Essex, late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Ox-

ford, eldest son of the Rev. James Tweed, of Stratton Audley, Oxon, late of Rayne, Essex, to Annie Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Edwards, Rector of Croft and Yarpole, and Rural Dean.

At Bruton, Somerset, Richard, third son of the late R. P. Brice, esq., of Gotherney, near Bridgwater, to Emily, fourth dau. of Thomas Stockwell, esq., of Bruton.

*July 6.* At St. Thomas's, Marylebone, Chas. Henry Congreve, esq., to Etheldred V. F. Cust, third dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

At Roystone, near Barnsley, the Rev. W. St. George P. Lowther, youngest son of the Rev. G. P. Lowther, Rector of Orcheston, Wilts., to Helen Wordsworth, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Spofforth, Vicar of Market Weighton, Yorkshire.

At the Holmwood Church, Dorking, the Rev. J. Franck Bright, of Marlborough, eldest surviving son of the late Richard Bright, esq., M.D., of Savile-row, to Emmeline Theresa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edmund D. Wickham, Incumbent of the Holmwood, near Dorking.

At St. Marylebone parish church, Edmund Salis, eldest son of the late Salis Schwabe, esq., of Rhodes-house and Glyn-y-Garth, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Henry Storie Jekyll, esq., and granddau. of the late Capt. Jekyll, R.N., of Round Hill, Somerset.

*July 7.* At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Campbell, of Blytheswood, to Augusta Clementina, dau. of Lord and Lady Carington.

At St. Gabriel's Pimlico, Stuart, youngest son of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, bart., to the Lady Emily Frances Richardson, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Mark R. Kerr, and Charlotte Countess of Antrim.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Robert Wentworth Cracroft, Rector of Harrington, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Elizabeth Catharine, second dau. of Sackville W. and the late Lady Charlotte Lane Fox.

At St. Asaph, Frederick Luxmoore, fifth son of the late John Heaton, esq., of Plâs Heaton, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph.

At All Saints', co. Donegal, Thomas, eldest son of Isaac Colquhoun, esq., to Margaret Gray, fourth dau. of the Ven. J. M. Trew, D.D., Vicar of Lisle, diocese of Ross.

At St. Nicholas', Abingdon, the Rev. John Taylor, Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. A. Strange, D.D., Head Master of the Grammar-school, Abingdon.

At Preston, Lancashire, Capt. Geo. Lamont Hobbs, H.M.'s 45th Regt., second son of the late Capt. Hobbs, 92nd Highlanders, to Frances Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Robert Brown, esq., of Preston.

At St. Saviour's, Maida-hill, Robert Edward Roe, esq., Capt. 86th Royal Regt., younger son of the late Robert Roe, esq., of Sans Souci, co.

Dublin, to Mary Frederica, eldest dau. of Wm. George Anderson, esq., of Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood.

At the parish church, Islington, the Rev. John Twentyman, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Mary Ann, younger dau. of the late J. E. Price, esq., of Morton-rd.

At Swanage, Dorset, the Rev. James Penny, Rector of Stepleton Iwerne, Dorset, and Head Master of Milton Abbas School, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of J. Banister Roe, esq., of Blandford.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Charles Baring Coney, to Harriet, dau. of the late Col. Campbell, of Possil, and widow of Archibald James Lamont, esq., of Lamont.

*July 12.* At Wootton, Adm. George Dobson, to Frances Eliza, fourth dau. of the Rev. Wm. Francis Burrows, Vicar of Christchurch, Hants.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, John Richardson, esq., Capt. R.E., son of the late Rev. D. H. Maunsell, Rector of Balbriggan, to Augusta Savelline Walmer, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Sandwith, H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Maj. R. Freer, 27th Inniskillings, to Mary Elma, elder dau. of the late Rev. St. George Kirke, Rector of Martin, Lincolnshire.

At Finchley, Justus Henry Thompson, esq., Assist.-Comm.-Gen., to Ellen Margaret, second dau. of the late Col. Hugh Mitchell, R.M.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, the Rev. John Spittal, M.A., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Leicester, to Mary Bentley, second dau. of the Rev. Prebendary Jackson, M.A., Rector of Stoke Newington.

At St. Margaret's, Lee, Kent, Edward Egan, esq., R.A., to Eliza, third dau. of John G. Prior, esq., of Sunderland, and widow of Lieut. Edward P. Lewin, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, George, Marquis of Westmeath, to Elizabeth Charlotte, second dau. of the late David Verner, esq., and niece of Col. Sir W. Verner, bart., M.P., K.C.H.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Bonar Millett Deane, esq., Major 18th Royal Irish, to the Hon. Lucy Boscawen.

*July 13.* At Bispham, the Rev. E. Boughton Leigh, M.A., of Harborough Rectory, Rugby, youngest son of J. W. Boughton Leigh, esq., of Brownover-hall, Warwickshire, and Guidsborough-park, Northamptonshire, grandson of Sir Egerton Leigh, bart., to Alice, only child of the late Thomas Andrew, esq., of Compstall, Cheshire.

At Morton, Bingley, Yorkshire, Robt. Townley Woodman, esq., late 14th Light Dragoons, to Mary Skelton, eldest dau. of Johnson Atkinson Busfield, esq., of Upwood, Bingley.

At Northenden, George William Mould, esq., of Cheadle, to Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Edward Woolnough, M.A., Rector of Northenden, and Hon. Canon of Chester.

*July 14.* At Charles' Church, Plymouth, Maj. Charles Duperier, Adjutant of 2nd Batt.

Devon Rifle Volunteers, to Ann, eldest dau. of Richard Hill, esq., of Plymouth.

At Whitechurch, Dublin, the Rev. Jonathan C. Head, A.B., Incumbent of Terryglass, Tipperary, youngest son of the Very Rev. John Head, D.D., Dean of Killaloe, to Annie, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hen. John Childe Shakespeare, late Commandant of the Nagpore Irregular Force, Central India.

At Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts., the Rev. Charles C. Wood, M.A., youngest son of the Rev. R. Wood, M.A., Incumbent of Askrigg, Yorkshire, and Vicar of Wollaston with Irchester, Northants., to Ellen Mary, youngest dau. of Capt. Robinson, R.N., of the Priory, Mansfield Woodhouse.

At Otterden, Arthur T. Schreiber, esq., of Bushy Ruff, Alkham, second son of the Rev. T. Schreiber, M.A., to Elizabeth H., second dau. of the Rev. Chas. Wheler, M.A., of Otterden-pl., Kent, and Ledstone-hall, Yorkshire.

At Claverton, William Jerdone Braikenridge, esq., of Clevedon, Somerset, to Sarah Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Hale, Rector of Claverton.

At St. John's, Paddington, Major Hugh S. Burney, 6th Depot Battalion, only son of Col. W. Burney, K.H., to Emily, elder dau.; and, at the same time and place, Edmund Lionel, youngest and only surviving son of the late Dymoke Welles, esq., of Grebby-hall, Lincolnshire, to Laura de Blair, younger dau., of Thomas Robert Jefferson, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

At Taplow, Bucks., Earle Tudor, son of the late Capt. Johnson, of Brunton-house, Collingbourne, Wilts., and formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Robert Matthews, esq., of the Elms, Taplow.

*July 15.* At Terling, Essex, the Rev. F. T. Tayler, fourth son of the late Rev. C. Tayler, to Georgiana S., youngest child of the late Capt. Vicars, R.E.

*July 16.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Hastings, to Lady Florence Cecilia Paget, youngest dau. of the Marquis of Anglesea.

At Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Greenlaw, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of the late S. Boycott, esq., of Wellington, Salop, and niece of J. Martin, esq., of Keydell, Hants.

*July 19.* At Northaw, Herts., the Rev. A. H. Faber, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, eldest son of Major-Gen. Faber, R.E., to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Charles Wilson Faber, esq., of Northaw-house, Herts.

At St. Paul's, Clifton, Thos. R. Parr, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, to Mary Bridget, dau. of the late Sir Alexander M. Downie.

*July 20.* At Ham, Surrey, Henry E. Kensit, esq., of H.M.'s 20th Hussars, to Alexandrina Eleanor, youngest dau. of Harry Borrodaile, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Earl's Croome, Worcestershire, Charles Innes, esq., of Whitehall, to Adelaide Jane, eldest dau. of Col. T. J. Deverell, 77th Regt.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

June 25. At the Castle of Rosenstein, aged 82, William Frederick Charles, King of Wurtemberg, the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe.

The deceased monarch, who was the son of Frederick, Duke of Wurtemberg (afterwards the first King), was born at Luben, in Silesia, Sept. 27, 1781. He was educated principally at St. Petersburg and Geneva, and having a harsh father, he in early life travelled over most parts of the Continent. Disliking his father's subserviency to France, the young Prince entered the Austrian service at the age of sixteen, and remained in it until the year 1806, when a positive command compelled him to leave it, and to marry the Princess Caroline Augusta of Bavaria. The union, however, was merely nominal, having been forcibly imposed upon both parties, and some years later, when the turn of political affairs induced the King to seek a reconciliation with his son, it was dissolved by mutual consent. The Prince commanded the Wurtemberg contingent in the latter years of the war against Napoleon, and he greatly distinguished himself by his vigour and success. On Jan. 4, 1816, he married the Princess Catherine Paulowna, the daughter of the Emperor Paul, and widow of Peter, Prince of Holstein Oldenburg. By this lady he had two daughters, Mary, Countess of Neipperg, and Sophia, Queen of Holland; she died only six months after the birth of her second child, and her husband seems ever to have retained a tender affection for her memory. He, however, speedily married again, choosing his cousin, the Princess Pauline,

daughter of Duke Louis of Wurtemberg, who survives him, and by whom he leaves Catherine, married to Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg, and Charles, who has succeeded him on the throne. The new king was born March 6, 1823, and is a lieutenant-general in the army and colonel of the Nijni-Novgorod regiment of Russian Dragoons. His Majesty married, July 13 (1st), 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaewna, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

The reign of the late monarch, though a long, was not a very eventful one. On his accession to the throne he at once granted a constitution to his people, which is still in force, having survived the reactionary policy of the Holy Alliance and the revolutionary turmoils of 1848. Personally, King William was very popular, and under his rule his state made great advances in peaceful progress. A favourable idea of his character is given by his will, the provisions of which have been made public. It appears that in 1844 he handed a sealed packet to the then President of the Privy Council, with instructions that it should be opened at his death. The packet was accordingly opened on the day after his decease, and was found to contain a document worded as follows:—

“Written on April 20, 1844.

“1. When my soul has quitted my body I wish only to be seen by my family, if they should desire it, and by the surgeons and the persons whose attendance will be necessary.

“2. If the surgeons deem it advisable, a *post-mortem* examination of my body may be made.

“3. As during my life nothing was

farther from my wish than ceremonial and etiquette, I wish neither to be laid in state nor that any kind of parade should be made at my funeral. Those who knew me will find this natural; the curious will, however, pardon me for having deprived them of the opportunity of gaping at an idle ceremony.

"4. My body shall be conveyed from the palace in the solemn stillness of the night, accompanied only by the Court Chaplain, the Court Marshal, and some adjutants on service; beside these, my guard will perform the last service to me by accompanying my body to its last resting-place.

"5. I wish that this journey may be so arranged that I shall arrive on the Rothenberg with the first rays of sunrise. A single gun-shot shall announce the end of the ceremony; only one short prayer shall be said during the lowering of the coffin. I wish to rest in the vault built some years since, near my late consort Catherine, as I promised her.

"6. The national mourning I wish to be limited to three months, and the bells shall only toll for ten days after my decease. My personal character shall also be set forth in the churches in the most simple manner.

"7. I die a true Christian, pardon all my enemies, thank my family for their sincere love, my servants, civil and military, for their faithful attachment and zeal in the fulfilment of their duties, all my subjects for their devotion and obedience to the laws. I have lived for the unity, independence, and peace of Germany, loved my Wurtemberg above all, and I wish prosperity to my country for the future."

The directions contained in the will have been punctually carried out.

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MAJOR-GEN. SIR A.M. TULLOCH, K.C.B.

*May 16.* At Winchester, aged 60, Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, K.C.B.

The Tullochs are an old Scottish family, and are distinguished in the history of their country from an early date, being mentioned as knights so far back as the thirteenth century. They have since been much scattered, scarcely leaving a trace of their name. The historian of Moray, writing in the time of Charles I., calls them an ancient

family of that province; and the Tannachie branch, settled in Moray (of which see Thomas Tulloch was bishop in 1474), retained a portion of their estate until a few years ago, when it was bought by the present Colonel Grant Peterkin. The ancestors of Sir Alexander Tulloch were implicated in the risings of 1715 and 1745, and lost in consequence almost everything they had till then possessed; but like other old Scottish families similarly circumstanced, the next generation entered the army, and did good service for the House of Hanover, against which their fathers had fought. John Tulloch (the father of Sir Alexander) did so, as did his brother, who raised a company and served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt. John attained the rank of captain, married the daughter of Mr. Thos. Gregorie, of Perth, and was by her the father of four children, of whom Alexander, the eldest, was born at Newry in 1803. Captain Tulloch gave his son an excellent education, designing him for the law, but this proving distasteful to the young man, after a brief experience in the office of a legal firm at Edinburgh, the father applied to the Duke of York, and at last succeeded in obtaining an ensign's commission for him in the 45th Regiment, then serving in Burmah; this bore date April 9, 1826. He very soon after sailed for India, and joined his corps, in which he became lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1827. His subsequent commissions were as follows:—captain, March 12, 1838; major, March 29, 1839; lieutenant-colonel, May 31, 1844; colonel, June 20, 1854; and major-general, Sept. 9, 1859.

With a spirit and energy not often found in so young a man, Mr. Tulloch commenced his career as an army reformer almost as soon as he set foot in India. He spoke his mind plainly on the subject of the "fast living" that was then too prevalent among the officers, and he set an example of steady conduct himself. He turned his talents to good account in endeavouring to amend the unsuitable food to which he found

the rank and file reduced, and he was the means of introducing fresh meat, and soft bread, and vegetables in his corps, then stationed in Burmah; and many amusing tales are told of the expedients to which he resorted to carry out his projects. He was also equally anxious to protect the soldier from a most scandalous fraud, which the Indian officials had been long in the habit of perpetrating, by paying him in coin of such depreciated value, that each rupee, though reckoned at two shillings and sixpence, was worth little more than two shillings. The loss to the troops and the gain to their spoilers amounted in round numbers to £70,000 per annum. The canteen arrangements of the Honourable Company also made the soldier pay five times the value of his liquor, and the quarter-masters and their sergeants were, of course, not slow in turning such a state of things to their own advantage. It was a bold undertaking for an unknown subaltern to grapple with such abuses as these, but Mr. Tulloch did so, and under the signature of "Dugald Dalgetty" he wrote in the Indian journals, and called so much attention to the matter, that it must have been with a sense of relief that the Company's servants saw him sail for Europe on sick leave in 1831. They had, however, greatly mistaken their man, if they imagined that the currency question was to be dropped by him. He took with him specimens of the depreciated coins with which the soldier was paid in the Madras Presidency, had them assayed at the Royal Mint, obtained a formal certificate of their real value, and then laid the matter in due form before the Secretary at War, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who called on the East India Company for an explanation. In the meantime, Lieutenant Tulloch went to the Senior Department of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. There, by his talents and assiduity, he obtained a first-class certificate, and gained what he valued as fully, the commendations and friendship of Professor Narrien.

During his residence in India, Lieutenant Tulloch had been greatly impressed by the enormous amount of sickness and invaliding among the troops, and he diligently set about investigating the cause. Before his time, no one seems to have given a thought to the subject with any idea of discovering the cause or suggesting a remedy; but his was an eminently practical mind, and, though he had no better guide than the Obituary at the end of the "Monthly Army List," and some casualty returns which he obtained from regiments in which he had acquaintances, he drew up a series of tables, shewing the approximate loss at various stations for a period of twenty years, which he published in the "United Service Journal" in the year 1835. These tables attracted the attention of Earl Grey, then Secretary at War, and he forthwith offered Lieutenant Tulloch an appointment for the purpose of fully investigating the subject, and reporting thereon to Parliament. Four volumes of Statistical Reports were the fruit of his labours, in which the late Dr. Marshall and Dr. Balfour, F.R.S., were associated, and from that investigation, as affording sound data to proceed on, may truly be dated all the ameliorations of the condition of the soldier that have since been effected. The deep interest which Earl Grey exhibited in Lieutenant Tulloch's investigations induced the latter to revive the subject of the currency abuse, which, after a shameless denial by the Company, had been allowed to rest; Earl Grey, however, took energetic measures on the subject — the abuse was at last confessed, and it was allowed that the army had been defrauded of more than one million pounds sterling; to return this sum to the proper parties was probably impracticable, and at last the matter was compromised by the Company providing coffee, tea, sugar, and rice, to the amount of seventy thousand pounds per annum, for the troops, the good effect of which was speedily seen in their improved health.

Cheered by the success of this attempt to obtain justice for the soldier, Lieutenant Tulloch laboured on steadily, and, as the result of his investigations, devised the system of relief which now prevails in the army, and gives its fair share of colonial duty to each corps. He also carefully investigated the sanitary state of the colonial barracks (particularly in the West Indies), and, in consequence, many great improvements have been made, which have saved numberless lives, and, if he had never accomplished anything else, would entitle their deviser to national gratitude.

But these investigations were not the sum and substance of Sir Alexander's labours. The subject of pensioners is closely connected with that of sickness and invaliding, and a mind so acute as his could not fail to be struck with the marvellous longevity of men who had passed many years in the most unhealthy climes.

“ 'Tis said that people living on annuities  
Are longer lived than others — Heaven  
knows why,  
Except to plague the donors.”

He determined to find out the reason why — and he did find it. He found that in numerous instances pensions were drawn many years after the death of the men to whom they were granted, and he conceived that such abuses would continue to flourish until the payments were made through the hands of really responsible parties. Accordingly, staff officers of pensioners were appointed, who not only save far more than their cost, by rendering the old frauds impossible, but give beside a veteran army of some 20,000 enrolled pensioners, who have “done the State some service” already, and, if occasion arises, will cheerfully do more. The great importance of the army of reserve so cheaply created has been universally acknowledged, but the credit of devising it has been given to a late nobleman, then high in office, whose chief merit was, that he readily adopted the well-considered plans of his subordinate.

We now approach the most memorable period of Sir Alexander Tulloch's

life—we mean his commissionership to the Crimea, in company with Sir John McNeill. The painful story of the administrative short-comings of the Crimean war we need not enter on. It is sufficient to say that, instead of Mr. Roebuck's Parliamentary Committee, the Ministry obtained leave to send a Commission of Inquiry to the Crimea, and the commissioners seem to have been expected, by some parties, to “make things pleasant,” or, at all events, to find that nobody was to blame. Honourable men, with eyes in their heads, could not answer this expectation, and a damaging Report was the result of the Commissioners' visit. How this was resented, and how a Board of Inquiry at Chelsea criticised the Commissioners in their turn, is but too well known. Colonel Tulloch's health broke down under the pressure of this most unexpected attack, but he was afterwards able to put his case so clearly before the public, that the Ministry were in a manner compelled to do him justice, and, after declining a money grant, he received the honour of Knighthood, as some acknowledgment of his great public services. From this time forward, until about two years ago, when his failing health compelled him to resign his post at the War Office, he was unceasingly employed in either devising or carrying out numerous schemes for the benefit of the soldier, the success of which is his best memorial. He was an invaluable public servant, who did diligently all that he had to do, and so ruined his health by a long course of office work; but the results of that work are to be seen in almost every amelioration of the condition of the soldier that has been effected during the last five-and-twenty years,—and though he well knew the price to be paid, he never held back, never spared himself. Even to the last, when he had retired from the service, he was constantly consulted by the authorities, and any needful amount of labour was voluntarily incurred to enable him to give the requisite information or counsel.

In 1814 Sir Alexander married the youngest daughter of Sir William Hyde Pearson, M.D., but leaves no issue. His remains were interred at Welton, near Daventry, on the 20th of May, in the most private manner, as best suited his wishes and the unostentatious character of his life. So devoted to the public interests was he, that his time and toil were always at the disposal of Government, and so absorbed was he in the pursuits of public life, that he was less known in his private capacity than most men of his genial character. Few knew him well, but those few were deeply attached to him; one of the number, whose friendship dates from his earliest career, and who had continued in habits of intimacy with him ever since, justly says of him, "He was plain and unassuming in appearance, but was possessed of extraordinary talents; and he had a fund of dry humour which would have been caustic, had it not been tempered by his natural kindness of heart and never-tiring benevolence."—*United Service Magazine.*

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#### SIR JOHN WATSON GORDON.

*June 1.* At Catherine-bank House, Edinburgh, aged 73, Sir John Watson Gordon, President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Capt. James Watson, R.N., was born in Edinburgh in 1790. He was descended from the Watsons of Overmains, a respectable Berwickshire family, and through his father could claim kindred with Sir Walter Scott, and through his mother with Robertson the historian, and Falconer the author of the "Shipwreck." His father rose to the rank of post-captain in the navy, and was present at the siege of Gibraltar, and at Admiral Keppel's famous action. Young Watson studied for four years under John Graham in the Trustees' Academy, where Wilkie and Allan were also students, and dallied for a time with historical and fancy painting, before he discovered that the true bent of his

genius lay in another direction. He early devoted himself, however, to portrait painting, and pursued it with the unwearied diligence and persevering industry which marked his character. During his long career he has painted many of the most eminent citizens of Edinburgh, as well as many of the most distinguished Scotchmen resident elsewhere. Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, Dr. Chalmers, Principal Lee, Dr. Brunton, Lord President Boyle, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Provost of Peterhead, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Dunfermline, are but a few among the vast gallery of distinguished Scotchmen who still live on his canvas, and serve to prove his excellence in that delightful branch of art which "diffuses friendship and vivifies tenderness, animates the affections of the present, and preserves the presence of the dead." Yet, though the acknowledged successor of Raeburn, Sir John Watson Gordon was no copyist or imitator of that great artist. No two styles can be more dissimilar. Raeburn took the poetical side of the Scotch character; Sir John the prosaic. The former idealized his portraits; the latter was strictly realistic.

Sir John Watson Gordon was one of the earliest, most strenuous, and most consistent supporters of the Royal Scottish Academy, and to him it owes much of its prosperity; and especially the formation of a good gallery of pictures at a very moderate cost—a result which was in a great measure owing to his correct and discriminating judgment. Nor was the Academy ungrateful for this assistance, nor unmindful of Sir John's great professional merits; for, on the death of Sir William Allan in 1850, he was elected President of the Academy in his place, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood, and the appointment of Limner to her Majesty for Scotland. At the close of that year, the *élite* of the northern metropolis in art, science, and literature, entertained Sir John in the Waterloo Rooms, in order to celebrate his

election as President, and to mark their appreciation of his amiable and delightful personal character.

In 1851 Sir John was elected Academician by the Royal Academy of London; and in 1855 he sent to the Universal Exposition of Paris two portraits, for which the jury awarded him a first-class medal, and which are highly praised by that accomplished critic Theophile Gautier, in his brilliant volumes on that splendid Exhibition.

Until the sudden attack which carried him off, Sir John preserved his firmness of hand and correctness of eye unimpaired, and his pictures in the Edinburgh Exhibition of the present year shewed no traces of failing vigour—indeed, the portrait of Archibald Bennet, Esq., which was one of them, may justly be ranked among his most successful efforts.

The professional character of the deceased is thus estimated by the "*Athenæum*:"—

"Apparently almost heedless of colour, this artist seized with extraordinary vigour the salient points of a sitter's countenance, and gave them with the force of life. It would seem that not even Reynolds surpassed his brother knight in the swift and certain manner of his practice. Very often his pictures were little else than sketches on a large scale. This has been especially the case of late years, and is remarkably so in the portraits now in the Royal Academy; but even these display such admirable mastery of form and knowledge of personal character, that they are more precious than most men's completed likenesses. Gordon's feeling for tone exhibited itself in every work he produced, and really did, in some degree, compensate, by the richness of its manifestations, for the effect of what was with him something approaching colour-blindness. The last-named shortcoming was less perceived in Edinburgh than in the metropolis—an effect to be expected. It should be said in his honour that he always painted in a manly way; never exaggerating or aiming at sentiment, he never fell into sentimentality. He could put a figure on the canvas better than any of his contemporaries who were portrait painters. The characteristic love of the mass of his sitters for

black garments found no corrective in Gordon's mind or taste; he not unfrequently sacrificed too much of the general brilliancy of his pictures to the effectiveness of the head; but that head was always worth looking at when you got to it."

#### GENERAL DEMBINSKI.

*June 13.* At Paris, aged 80, General Dembinski, a celebrated leader in the Polish Revolution of 1831.

The deceased, Henry Dembinski, was born in 1784, in the palatinate of Cracow. His father was Deputy to the Diet of Poland, and was one of the most ardent supporters of the independence of his country. Dembinski received his military education in the Military Schools of Vienna, and on completing his studies was offered a commission in the Austrian service. He declined it, and joined as a private volunteer the ranks of the national army of the grand duchy of Warsaw, and subsequently entered the Polish Legion in the service of France. He went through the campaign of 1812, and received his captain's commission and the Cross of the Legion of Honour after the battle of Smolensko. On the fall of the Empire he returned to Poland, and he was elected member of the Diet in 1825. When the Revolution of 1830 broke out, Dembinski was named Colonel of the regiment which he had raised in the palatinate of Cracow, and on his arrival at Warsaw with his men was promoted by the General-in-Chief, Skrzynecki, whose aide-de-camp he had been when in the service of France, to the command of a brigade of Lancers. His conduct in the affair of Ostrolenska, the combat of Raygrod, and the successful retreat of Kursawy (July, 1831), procured for him the rank of General of Division. On his return to Warsaw, after twenty-six days' constant movement, during which he marched nearly 300 leagues, baffling when he did not beat his enemy, he was received by the population with the greatest enthusiasm, and he was soon after named to the command-in-chief of the national army.

With a view to put a stop to the dissensions which had broken out among the Poles, caused by their own rivalries, and fomented by Russian agency, he aimed at a military dictatorship; but his attempt failed; he lost his popularity, and fell from power.

When Warsaw surrendered, Dembinski took refuge in Prussia with the remnant of Rylinski's corps, but, in consequence of the remonstrances of Prince Paskiewitch, he was soon forced to quit the country. He retired to Dresden, and finally took up his abode in France, where he published an account of the campaign in Lithuania. In 1833 he set out for Egypt, and took service with Mehmet Ali. In 1835 he returned to Paris, and published a work in the Polish language on the state and prospects of his native country. The revolution of February, 1848, caused him once more to leave France; he went to Breslau and Prague, and was present at the Congress of the Slave patriots held in those cities. He proceeded to Hungary, and offered his services to the Magyar Government, then menaced by the army of Windischgratz. He was appointed by Kossuth to the command-in-chief of the Hungarian army, and drew up a plan of campaign, but did not succeed in obtaining the adhesion of Georgey, whose tardiness in joining him occasioned the loss of the battle of Kapolna on the 28th of February, 1849. Forced to retreat behind the Theiss, he resigned his powers, which were transferred to Georgey. He stayed two months at Debreczin, aiding by his counsels the insurrectionary Government, which had definitively broken with Austria. He earnestly advocated the necessity of uniting the cause of Hungary to that of Poland, and urged an expedition to Galicia. His plan being rejected, he refused to take the command of the army of the north, but at the approach of the Russians accepted the post of Quartermaster-General, under Messaros, who had succeeded Georgey in the command of the army in July, 1849. The army retreated on Szegedin, where the

Hungarian Government was then installed. An engagement took place at Szdreg on the 5th of August, in which he was defeated. He at once marched on Temesvar, and in front of that city fought his last and unsuccessful battle with the Austro-Russian army. The retirement of Kossuth from the Dictatorship, and the capitulations concluded by Georgey at Vilagos on the 13th of August, put an end to the struggle, which, indeed, had long become hopeless; on which Dembinski, with other insurgent chiefs, sought refuge on the Turkish territory; he reached Widdin, then Shumla, and finally was claimed by the French Embassy at Constantinople as a naturalized Frenchman. He returned to France, and in 1850 fixed his abode in Paris, where he remained till the day of his death. He is said to have occupied the last eight years of his life in writing a history of the war in Hungary. Dembinski was a sincere and disinterested patriot, and kept apart to the last from the democratic revolutionists, with whom he never had the slightest sympathy.

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#### NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

*May 19.* At Plymouth, New Hampshire, aged 59, Nathaniel Hawthorne, an eminent American novelist.

The deceased was born at Salem, Massachusetts, July 4, 1804. His family, which originally came from England, had been traditionally devoted to the sea, and one member of every generation since its arrival in America had sought his living upon that element. His father was himself a sea-captain, and died at Havannah, of yellow fever, when the son was but six years old; and at the age of 14, the latter was sent to a farm, on the borders of Lake Sebago, in Maine. He returned to Salem, to complete his studies, and then entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1825, in the same class with Longfellow, and where he was the intimate friend of Franklin Pierce (afterwards President). After leaving college,

young Hawthorne's manner of life was, for a year or two, in every way an eccentric one. During the day he lived a recluse even from his own family, and at night would wander abroad, dreaming of wild stories, and of goblins, and phantoms, and fairies. His first known productions were some stories contributed to "The Token," a magazine commenced by Griswold, about the year 1826, which were in 1837 collected and published in a separate form, under the apposite title of "Twice-told Tales;" but though much eulogized by his friend Longfellow at the time, they did little towards the achievement of that permanent popularity which their author has since obtained. In 1838, Mr. Bancroft, being then Collector of the Port of Boston, procured for him the appointment of weigher and gauger in the Custom-house of that city. In spite of his romantic and poetical tendencies, he proved, in this post, an excellent man of business, was highly esteemed, and a special favourite with sailors, until his removal by President Harrison in 1841.

Mr. Hawthorne now turned his attention to agriculture, and being one of the founders of "The Association for Agriculture and Education," joined the working members of that body at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Massachusetts. He did not, however, reside there many months, but having returned to Boston, married, and took up his abode at the old Rectory-house of Concord, the same that had once been inhabited by Emerson. It was here that he published, in 1846, "Mosses from an Old Manse," a work more highly appreciated in America than in Europe. The next year, President Polk being at the head of the Government, and his former patron, Mr. Bancroft, Surveyor of the Navy, Mr. Hawthorne received the appointment of Surveyor of the Port of Salem. It is probable that during his tenure of office he composed his well-known romance, "The Scarlet Letter," though it was not published until 1850, as there is a distinct description in it of

the Old Salem Custom-house. In 1849 he was superseded, and in 1851 he published his "House with Seven Gables," which was succeeded in the following year by "The Blithedale Romance," a story founded on reminiscences of his life at Brook Farm. His "Life of Franklin Pierce" was published during the canvass which preceded Mr. Pierce's election; and the new President signified his gratitude, and at the same time gratified friendly feelings long established, by giving Mr. Hawthorne the place of United States Consul at Liverpool, said to be the most lucrative at that time in the President's gift. This office he resigned in 1857, and, after a period of continental travel, returned to the United States, since which his "Marble Faun," "Transformation," and other works have appeared. His last production, entitled "Our Old Home," contains many charming descriptions of interesting spots in England, but is marred by many most offensive remarks on the English people, which took his admirers by surprise, from their contrast to the general tone of his other writings, and seem to have sprung from political causes.

Mr. Hawthorne had been in but feeble health for some time past, and had undertaken a journey in consequence. He retired as well as usual, and was found dead in his bed in the morning. His reputation as a remarkable writer of fiction, and an agreeable essayist, was by no means confined to the United States. His most important works have been republished and widely read in England, and some of them, in the form of translation, have been popular in Germany.

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MR. J. W. ARCHER.

May 25. At Kentish-town, aged 55, Mr. John Wykeham Archer, an able artist and industrious antiquary.

The deceased was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the year 1808, and was the eldest son of a respectable and prosperous tradesman of that town. His father

had considerable antiquarian and artistic taste, and delighted in the collection of prints, old china, rare violins, and other curiosities. At a very early age John shewed skill in drawing, and copied in a vigorous manner some of the designs of the Bewicks and other artists. Having received a very good general education, it was determined to apprentice him to John Scott, who was a fellow townsman, then practising in London, with repute, as an animal engraver. In many respects the studio of Mr. Scott proved a good school. Cousens, the engraver of some of the best plates after Turner and other well-known artists, was a fellow student with Mr. Archer, and the master encouraged the youths to practise drawing and sketching, not only from models but from nature; as then there were plenty of picturesque materials close by Coppice-row, where Scott resided.

The last part of the engagement of Mr. Archer with Mr. Scott was spent in little comfort, for the mind of the master gave way, and the days were passed in trouble and confusion. Mr. Archer then returned home, and he found that a small artistic community had sprung up in Newcastle, among the members of which may be mentioned the elder Richardson, his son George, and Thomas Myles, Carmichael, Balmer the marine painter, David Dunbar the sculptor, and a few others, who became closely associated together. There was also a literary circle who much assisted each other in mental improvement. In both these little societies Mr. Archer distinguished himself by the skilful use of both the pen and pencil. About this time Mr. Archer, in conjunction with Mr. William Collard, a local engraver, produced a series of large views of Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, from drawings by Mr. Carmichael. These etchings are remarkable for their bold artistic style, and for the original manner of their execution. During the visit to Yorkshire, Mr. Archer engraved several plates for Mackenzie's "*History of Durham*," and spent the time pleasantly

enough in sketching along the coast, and rambling to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

In the year 1830-31 Mr. Archer returned to London. At this time, Mr. Heath and the brothers William and Edward Finden had large engraving establishments, where artists of ability were engaged in manufacturing the plates for annuals and other elaborately illustrated books. In the Messrs. Finden's studio Mr. Archer readily obtained an engagement, but at a small salary; such, however, was the success of his first etching from a picture by Calcott, that the amount of income was at once doubled. The Findens were then engaged with the illustrations of the Bible, "*The Ports and Harbours of Great Britain*," and some other important works; but in 1836, 1837, 1838, a change took place in the system of book illustration, and eventually the once crowded studios of the Messrs. Finden and Heath became deserted, and many engravers were thrown out of employment, especially those who had only been accustomed to engrave parts of pictures. Those who had artistic ability and were able to begin and complete an engraving could, for some time after this period, find plenty of remunerative employment from various publishers, and in this way Mr. Archer continued to follow his professional pursuits.

During the next few years Mr. Archer engraved many plates for the "*New Sporting Magazine*," from pictures by A. Cooper, R. A. Lance, and others; but he afterwards turned his attention to painting in water-colours. While waiting for pictures to be engraved in the old way, Mr. Archer filled up his time by visits to historic sites within the bounds of the metropolis; and thus a series of sketches was made of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Lambeth Palace, and of many miscellaneous subjects. In time these illustrations numbered upwards of one hundred. These works were brought under the notice of Mr. W. Twopeny, of the Temple, who became a purchaser, and commissioned Mr. Archer to pro-

duce twenty drawings each year of similar character.

Among the other labours of Mr. Archer, we may mention a handsome folio volume of etchings (vestiges of old London) of subjects selected from the sketches in Mr. Twopeny's collection (this was published by the late Mr. Bogue); a series of very able and amusing illustrated papers, called "The Recreations of Mr. Zigzag the Elder," which might well be reproduced; and some pleasant articles and sketches, illustrating a ramble along the Roman Wall; he also contributed occasionally to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, to the "Illustrated London News," and many other periodicals. In consequence of an inspection of the drawings in Mr. Twopeny's possession, the Duke of Northumberland gave Mr. Archer a commission to make sketches in the course of each summer of the interesting antiquities which are so thickly scattered over his Grace's extensive estates. His Grace is in possession of a large number of these drawings, which are as remarkable for their artistic qualities as they are for being faithful transcripts of nature; and it is worthy of notice, that as the experience of this artist advanced, his attention to detail increased also; but this was managed without interfering with the breadth or boldness of his works.

Mr. Archer had been for long an associate of the new Society of Painters in Watercolours: but his varied occupations prevented him from being a very prominent exhibitor. During many years he had collected extensive and valuable materials, with a view towards corrected histories of London and Northumberland; and he spoke hopefully of making those matters the quiet labour of his age. Unfortunately this idea has not been realized. Early in the present year Mrs. Archer (a sister-in-law of Mr. Dance, the painter) died somewhat unexpectedly, although after a long illness, and this bereavement so entirely broke him down that his health declined at once, and he followed her to

the grave in the course of three months.  
—*From the Builder.*

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W. J. Fox, Esq.

June 3. At Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 78, William Johnson Fox, Esq., late M.P. for Oldham.

The deceased, who was the son of a small farmer, was born at Uggheshall Farm, near Wrentham, Suffolk, in 1786. His father becoming afterwards a weaver at Norwich, young Fox was removed thither, and, giving promise of talent, he was sent to Homerton College, then under the direction of Dr. Pye Smith, to qualify himself for the Nonconformist ministry; but afterwards he became a preacher of the Unitarian body, and eventually taking a position independent of all sectarian denominations, for many years preached at the South-street Chapel, Finsbury. A writer in the "Spectator" gives the following description of his "performances" in the character of "a deistical heresiarch, who preached more on politics than either on ethics or the religion called 'natural,'—who, in short, set up for himself." "At that time he sought in every way to appear unique. A shilling was charged for admission, the pulpit was a railed platform, on which a little library was established, and a large arm-chair placed for the speaker during the musical performances. We remember the astonishment with which we heard the service begun by Mr. Fox rising from his arm-chair, leaning over the platform and saying, with that reiterated ictus on every second word which always made his oratory sound as if he were scanning the metre of his own sentences, 'No. 55 when that greatest of poets, famous old Chaucer.' This was the substitute for a hymn, taken from a little collection of poems chiefly remarkable for *not* being hymns, and was chanted by the choir, Mr. Fox resuming his seat. Then there was an extract from the scrap-book, and the psalm read with a view to ignoring the division into verses, which cost him a great and almost overwhelming effort

of articulation at times. A rhapsody took the place of prayer, and then came the great event, the address, which began usually with some political point, and was frequently interrupted by excursions to the library, from which Mr. Fox took down books, or yesterday's 'Times,' or whatever he needed to illustrate his argument."

Mr. Fox took an active part in all political movements on the Liberal side; he was among the first of the Reform party to join the Anti-Corn-Law League, and his speeches, full of sarcasm and invective, and by no means destitute of profanity, were believed by his admirers to have had great weight in the settlement of the question. He did not enter Parliament till the year 1847, when, by a considerable majority, he was returned for Oldham—the only constituency he ever represented. His maiden speech in the House of Commons was delivered on the question of Parliamentary Reform, and was in favour of the widest extension of the suffrage to the working classes.

At the general election which took place in 1852, on the occasion of Lord Derby's accession to power, he was defeated by Mr. J. M. Cobbett, son of William Cobbett, who formerly sat for the same borough. This was in July, 1852, but in December of the same year, upon the death of Mr. Duncuft, Mr. Fox was re-elected. In 1857, the attempt to carry two Liberal candidates, together with Mr. Fox's vote on the Chinese question, which was given against Lord Palmerston, resulted in the defeat of the veteran reformer. But his exclusion from the House was not of long continuance; Mr. James Platt, a Liberal, who had been returned with Mr. Cobbett, was accidentally shot a few weeks after his election, and Mr. Fox was at once restored to his former position. In 1862 failing health compelled him to resign his seat, and to bid a last farewell to his constituents, who had always returned him free of expense.

Mr. Fox, beside his ministerial duties, was much occupied with the press.

He was at one time editor of "The True Sun," at another of the "Monthly Repository," and the "Westminster Review" numbered him as one of its earliest contributors. For a long time he was one of the writers on the "Weekly Dispatch," and he also produced a number of Sermons, Lectures, &c., of which the following is believed to be a tolerably complete list:—

"Letter to the Rev. J. P. Smith, D.D., on the Sacrifice of Christ; occasioned by his Sermon." (8vo., 1813.)

"Sermon on the Death of Thomas P. Powell, M.D." (London, 8vo., 1816.)

"Duties of Christians towards Deists: a Sermon on Luke vi. 31." (London, 8vo., 1819.)

"Funeral Sermon on Queen Caroline." (London, 8vo., 1821.)

"Sermon on 1 Tim. v. 8, at the Settlement of Edward Taggart as Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Norwich." (London, 8vo., 1825.)

"Christ and Christianity: Sermons on the Mission Character and Doctrine of Jesus of Nazareth." (London, 2 vols., 8vo., 1831.)

"Moral Cautions on the Approach of the Cholera; a Sermon." (London, 8vo., 1831.)

"A Discourse on Occasion of the Death of Rajah Rammohun Roy." (London, 8vo., 1833.)

"Christian Morality: Sermons on the Principles of Morality inculcated in the Holy Scriptures, and their application to the present Condition of Society." (London, 8vo., 1833.)

"Finsbury Lectures on Morality." (London, 8vo., 1835.)

"Reports of Lectures delivered at the Chapel in South-place, Finsbury." (London, 8vo., 1837-40.)

"On the Educational Clauses in the Factory Bill." (2nd edit., London, 8vo., 1843.)

"Lectures addressed chiefly to the Working Classes." (London, 8vo., 1845-6.)

"On Religious Ideas." (London, 8vo., 1849.)

Mr. Fox married in early life. His

daughter Eliza, now the wife of Mr. Bridell, the landscape painter, is well known as a portrait and figure painter of considerable powers.

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WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, ESQ.

*June 18.* At Bangor, aged 60, William Smith O'Brien, Esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Limerick.

The deceased, who was the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, fourth baronet of Drumoland, co. Clare, by the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Mr. William Smith, of Cahirmoyle, Limerick, was born Oct. 17, 1803. His eldest brother (better known as Sir Lucius O'Brien, long the Conservative M.P. for Clare) succeeded his father as fifth baronet in 1837, and became thirteenth Baron Inchiquin in 1855, on the death of his kinsman, the Marquis of Thomond.

Mr. O'Brien, after an education at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered Parliament in 1826 as the Tory M.P. for Ennis, and opposed Mr. O'Connell at the famous Clare election. He was member for the county of Limerick from 1835 to 1849, and during that period he completely changed his politics, becoming a warm friend of the National party, and professing such exclusive devotion to Irish interests as to involve him in quarrels with the House, which resulted on one occasion in his committal to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. He thus became exceedingly popular with Messrs. Meagher, Mitchel, and others of the "Young Ireland" party, who in 1846 set on foot the Irish Confederation, and meditated the establishment of a Republic, of which he was to be the President. In 1848 the Confederation sent a deputation to Paris to solicit the aid of the Republican Government recently established there. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and O'Gorman, who presented a congratulatory address to the President, Lamartine, but received a reply which, though couched in vague terms, shewed that their cause would not be espoused by

France. They still, however, continued their machinations, and when coercive measures were proposed in Parliament, Mr. Smith O'Brien rose in his place in the House of Commons, and spoke vehemently against the Crown and Government Securities' Bill, describing the military strength of the Republican party in Ireland, and calculating its chances of success. The bill, however, became law, and under its provisions, John Mitchel, one of the most prominent of the agitators, was tried, found guilty, and transported. Messrs. Smith O'Brien and Meagher were also tried, but, owing to a disagreement of the jury, they were acquitted. The plan of an insurrection was still persisted in, and in July, 1848, Lord Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant, attempted to arrest Mr. Smith O'Brien, but was foiled by his sudden departure from Dublin. Though warned by some of the Roman Catholic clergy that success was not to be expected, Mr. Smith O'Brien resolved at once to appeal to arms, and hastily departing to the south of Ireland, he harangued the people in various towns, as at Carlow and Kilkenny, and the insurrection actually commenced at a place called Mullinahone, where, at the ringing of the chapel bell, large numbers of the peasantry assembled in arms, and hailed him as their general. On the 26th of July he went to a police barrack containing six men, to whom he promised better pay and promotion if they would join his ranks, and bade them refuse at their peril. They peremptorily refused, but he marched off without attacking them. On the 29th he appeared on Boulagh Common, near Ballingarry, on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. There Sub-Inspector Trant, from Colan, with about fifty men, had fortified himself in the house of the widow Cormac. The rebel forces surrounded the house, their chief standing in the cabbage-garden and parleying with the constabulary through the window. He quickly retired, however, and mounted a horse which he had taken from a policeman; Trant, apprehending

an attack, ordered his men to fire, and a battle ensued. Two shots were aimed at Smith O'Brien, and a man that stood beside him was killed. Another party of police came up at the moment and fired on the rebels, who fled in the greatest confusion. Eighteen were killed, and a large number wounded, the constabulary suffering no damage whatever. The insurrection was at once crushed, and Mr. O'Brien concealed himself in the Silver-mine mountains, his haunt being known to many of the peasantry, but not one of them would earn the Government reward of £500 by betraying him. On the 5th of August he left his hiding-place, and went to the railway station at Thurles, where, whilst taking a ticket for Limerick, he was recognised and arrested by an English railway guard, named Hulme. A strong escort of police was immediately procured, and he was conveyed by special train to Dublin, where he was lodged in Kilmainham Gaol.

Mr. O'Brien was tried by special commission at Clonmel, which opened on the 21st of September. He was cheerful, and was cordially greeted by his friends, among whom were his two brothers, Sir Lucius, and the Rev. Mr. O'Brien. With him were tried Messrs. Meagher and MacManus. The trial lasted nine days. All three were found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, but the punishment was commuted to transportation for life. They were accordingly sent to Van Diemen's Land, where tickets of leave which would render their imprisonment almost nominal were offered to them. The others accepted the terms, but Mr. O'Brien refused the indulgence, and as he would not pledge his word not to attempt to escape, he was, after some delay, and the discovery of a plot for his liberation, sent to Norfolk Island. Here he remained for some time, steadily refusing every alleviation of his position that was offered to him, until at last his health gave way, and then he gave the required promise, and accepted the ticket. He was then

brought back to Hobart Town, and he resided in its neighbourhood for several years. In the meantime, the National party kept up a correspondence with the exiles, and eventually Mitchel, Meagher, and others made their escape, having first, with an excess of daring hardly credible, personally delivered up their tickets of leave to the police magistrates, though they thereby ran the risk of being shot down on the spot. From a high sense of honour, Mr. Smith O'Brien declined to imitate them. He said that the consideration with which the colonial authorities had treated him forbade him to embarrass them, and though everything was prepared for his escape, and a ship was waiting on the coast to convey him to America, he declined to avail himself of it. This circumstance becoming known in England, was brought forward in Parliament, and, in accordance with a declaration from Lord Palmerston, that "a man who kept his word ought not to be in a worse position than one who broke it," he received a free pardon in the year 1856.

Mr. O'Brien then travelled for some time on the Continent, and in America, and more recently returned to Ireland, where, as far as words went, he shewed that his opinions were in no manner changed by the sufferings that he had undergone. He delivered lectures on the condition of Ireland, in which he charged everything that was amiss in the country to English misgovernment; but with all his hatred of "Saxon domination," he did not hesitate to avail himself of the aid of the law courts on a question of property. In 1848, when about to commit himself to arms, he had conveyed his property to trustees for the benefit of his family, in order to avoid its forfeiture, and accordingly, on his return from exile, he found his eldest son (Edward William, now married to the granddaughter of Lord Monteagle) the head of the house. He chafed at this, and instituted a Chancery suit against the trustees, but this was eventually settled, and he formally resigned

his position as a landed proprietor for a life annuity of £1,000. Since that time he had generally resided out of Ireland.

In 1832 Mr. Smith O'Brien married Lucy Caroline, eldest daughter of Joseph Gabbett, Esq., by whom (who died in 1861) he has left a family of five sons and two daughters. His remains were conveyed to Ireland, and, contrary to the wishes of his family, his funeral was made the occasion of a tumultuous gathering of the National party.

The O'Brien family, which, unlike the majority of descendants from the ancient monarchs of Ireland, has long been Protestant, can shew an undoubted descent from the renowned Brian Boru, who commenced his reign in 1002, and closed it with his life at the battle of Clontarf in 1014. Murrough O'Brien surrendered his royalty to Henry VIII. in 1543, and was created in consequence Earl of Thomond, the title of Baron of Inchiquin being granted to his heirs male. Murrough, the tenth earl, was created Marquis of Thomond in 1800, and a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Thomond, of Taplow, in the county of Bucks, in 1801. Several collateral branches of the family occupied conspicuous positions, and received various titles and honours from the Crown at different times. Among these was Sir Edward O'Brien, of Dromoland, who was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Lucius, in 1765; he was Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, a Privy Councillor in Ireland, and M.P. for many years for the county of Clare. He was succeeded in 1795 by his eldest son Sir Edward, who married the daughter of Mr. William Smith, of Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick. From this marriage sprang the deceased, his elder brother being Lucius, fifth baronet, whose right to the barony of Inchiquin was confirmed by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, April 11, 1862, and who is now Lord Lieutenant of Clare, and one of the representative peers for Ireland.

The talents of Mr. Smith O'Brien were of a high order, and his honour, courage, and kindness of heart have never been

questioned. Unhappily, however, he was possessed with the idea that he was destined to restore the lost honours of his royal race, and this led him to sacrifice the wide career of real usefulness that his actual position gave to him, alike to his own injury, and to that of his country.

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THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN, ESQ.

*July 4.* At his lodgings in Jermyn-street, aged 68, Thomas Colley Grattan, Esq., with whose name the public have been familiar for nearly forty years as the author of "*Highways and Byways.*"

The deceased was the son of an Irish gentleman of good family, a scion of the same stock from which the celebrated Henry Grattan sprung. Born in the county of Kildare in 1796, he was brought to Dublin at an early age to prepare for a commission in the army, and with the view of afterwards joining the line he entered the Louth Militia, with which he did duty in several towns in the north of England. His chance of wearing epaulettes, however, was overthrown by the peace which followed upon the battle of Waterloo, and he was on the point of starting for South America, to join Bolivar and his patriot friends, when he met a lady whom he shortly after married, and instead of a voyage to South America he journeyed to the south of France. Taking up his abode there, he began to devote himself to literature, and the first fruits of his labours appeared in a poetical romance entitled "*Philibert,*" before he was five and twenty. His "*Highways and Byways,*" appearing in 1823, made his name widely known both at home and abroad, and his reputation was increased by a second and third series, which followed at short intervals. Removing from Belgium about 1829, he settled down at Brussels, where he became correspondent to one of the daily London papers. In 1830 the revolution drove him to the Hague, and he employed his residence in that capital in writing his "*History of the Nether-*

lands," which appeared in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia." On this speedily followed his other works, "Traits of Travel," "The Heiress of Bruges," and "Jacqueline of Holland," "Legends of the Rhine" (compiled during a stay at Heidelberg), and "Agnes of Mansfeldt." Returning to Brussels soon after the establishment of Belgium as a kingdom, he became intimately acquainted with King Leopold, who placed the greatest confidence in his judgment and discretion, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining for him the British Consulship at Boston, which, while it increased his income, withdrew him sadly from fashionable society and (what he loved better still) his literary friends and avocations. Whilst in America he made himself most useful to Lord Ashburton in his mission for the purpose of settling the "Boundary Question," and when he returned to England in 1845 or 1846, he was allowed to hand over his consulship to his son. After that date Mr. Grattan resided almost entirely in London: his pen, too, was not idle, for in 1859 he gave to the world his "Civilized America," and in 1862 his "Beaten Paths, and those who tread them,"—a collection of reminiscences almost wholly personal. Mr. Grattan was also during the later years of his life a frequent contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," and to other periodical literature of a high class; and his wide acquaintance with men and things, joined with a most genial and friendly disposition, rendered him a most agreeable companion on paper as well as in society. His last publication was a pamphlet on the American question, in which he strongly urged the duty of recognising the Southern Confederacy. He also wooed, though less successfully, both the tragic and the comic Muse; having written for Kean, whilst quite a young man, a tragedy entitled "Ben Nazir the Saracen," which is now nearly forgotten. He has left in MS. a five-act comedy for representation; and it has been stated that only a week or two before his death he had arranged with

an eminent publisher for a collected edition of his works, including his contributions to the "New Monthly" when under Campbell's editorship. Mr. Grattan has also left some valuable materials for a work on Belgium since 1830, a subject on which he was peculiarly well able to treat, on account of his long intimacy with King Leopold, both in personal and public relations.

Mr. Grattan has left a daughter, and also three sons, two in the Consular service, and another in the Engineers.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*March 26.* At the residence of the Bishop of Brisbane, Queensland, the Rev. *John Brakenridge*, M.A., youngest son of the late John Brakenridge, esq., of South-parade, Wakefield.

*June 20.* At Willington, Derbyshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Francis Ward Spilsbury*.

*June 21.* At Longfield-court, Kent, aged 63, the Rev. *James King*, Rector of Longfield.

At Southend, aged 48, the Rev. *William Mathias*, for twenty years Incumbent of Burtle, Somersetshire.

*June 23.* At the Rectory-house, aged 89, the Rev. *James Blatch*, B.D., formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and for fifty years resident Vicar of Basingstoke.

At the Parsonage, Poyton, Cheshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Robert Littler*, M.A., Incumbent of that parish thirty-two years.

At Stanfield Rectory, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *James Royle*, M.A.

*June 26.* At Wormhill Parsonage, aged 78, the Rev. *William H. Vale*, M.A., Vicar of Tideswell and Rural Dean.

At the Vicarage, Childerditch, aged 60, the Rev. *John Heatley Lewis*, twenty-two years Vicar of that parish, and a magistrate for Essex.

*June 28.* At Tullyhogue, near Dungannon, aged 58, the Rev. *J. W. Whiteside*, LL.D., Vicar of Scarborough. Dr. Whiteside, who was the brother of the Right Hon. James Whiteside, was a native of Dublin, and a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin. He afterwards took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at the same University, and more recently that of D.C.L. The last-named degree was also conferred upon him at Cambridge. He formerly held the living of Keswick, Cumberland, where he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of Southey. He was afterwards Incumbent of Trinity Church, Ripon, and during the last sixteen years he had been Vicar of Scarborough. The deceased had been in failing health for several months. A severe illness by which he was attacked some time ago was followed by the death of Mrs. Whiteside, and a beloved daughter shortly afterwards

died. Other domestic troubles arose, to aggravate a disease of the heart, of which he had long presented incipient symptoms. Since the death of Mrs. Whiteside the rev. gentleman had not been much at home, being engaged in visiting his friends, chiefly in Ireland, in the company of his surviving daughter.

June 29. At Froyle, Hants., aged 88, the Rev. Sir *Thomas Combe Miller*, bart. He was second son of Sir Thomas Miller, bart., M.P., and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1802. In the same year he was ordained deacon by Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and on being admitted into priest's orders in the following year, was instituted to the family living of Froyle, near Alton, Hampshire. He succeeded to the title by the demise of his father, September 4, 1816 (his elder brother John having died unmarried in 1804). He married, May 5, 1824, Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Holmes, of Bungay, Suffolk. He is succeeded by his son, Sir Chas. Hayes Miller, born in 1829, who entered the army as cornet of the 2nd Life Guards in 1847. The first baronet represented Chichester in Parliament in 1688, and the second and third baronets likewise sat for that place.

June 30. At Lowestoft, the Rev. *Pelham Stanhope Aldrich*.

July 1. At Harrogate, aged 35, the Rev. *Robert Bell Williams*, M.A., youngest son of the late John Williams, esq., M.D., of Beverley, Yorkshire.

July 2. At the Vicarage, Ellesmere, aged 54, the Rev. *J. D. Day*, for nineteen years Vicar of the parish.

Of diphtheria, aged 28, the Rev. *Wm. Walker*, Curate of Bodenham, Leominster, eldest son of the Rev. William Walker, Vicar of Bardney, Lincolnshire.

July 3. At Washington, aged 35, the Rev. *George Knight Campbell*, Curate of Washington.

July 5. At Morecambe, drowned while bathing, aged 41, the Rev. *John Branthwaite*, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Gatecombe, Isle of Wight.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 40, the Rev. *Jonathan Eastwood*, M.A., Incumbent of Hope, Staffordshire, and formerly Curate of Eckington, Derbyshire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. (with mathematical and classical honours) 1846, M.A. 1849, and published "Notes on Scriptural and Liturgical Words," and "The History of the Parish of Ecclesfield, in the County of York," (8vo., Lond., 1862). The latter is a very able and interesting work.

July 7. In Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park, aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Williams*, M.A., Vicar of Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire.

In Eastbourne-terr., aged 51, the Rev. *G. D. Thomson*, B.A., of Sale, near Manchester.

July 8. At East Stoke, Warcham, aged 79, the Rev. *Charles Fox*.

July 9. At Brighton, aged 79, the Rev. *E. W. Grinfield*, M.A. "Nearly sixty years ago,

while only a young man in the Temple, Mr. Grinfield commenced his career as an author, by writing pamphlets on topics of the day, some of which had a large sale, although published anonymously. In 1818 he published his book on the "Connection of Natural and Revealed Theology," with notes and authorities. In the following year he wrote against the materialism of Laurence. Soon after this, he entered on his duties as Minister of Laura Chapel, Bath, and while there, in addition to his work as a clergyman, he rendered important service to the S.P.C.K. It is believed that Mr. Grinfield first suggested the opening of branch establishments in different parts of the country:—one was opened at Bath, and Mr. Grinfield undertook the management with great success. While in Bath he continued his literary labours, and published a volume of "Sermons on the Parables and Miracles of Jesus Christ," and some other pamphlets and discourses. In 1822 he published his *Vindicte Analogicæ*, in reply to Bishop Coplestone's "Doctrine of Necessity and Predestination." Shortly afterwards he resigned his charge at Bath, and came to London, preaching occasionally at Kensington, and writing articles for Magazines and Reviews; he also published several books. From 1827 to 1843 he published little. During this time he was actively employed on his *Novum Testamentum Hellenicæ*. These volumes contain 40,000 quotations, all verified by the original authorities. Seven hours daily, for fifteen years, were spent in collecting these quotations. The design of the book was to shew the close connection between the Septuagint and the Greek Testament. It was an opinion of Mr. Grinfield that the words and phrases taken from the Septuagint, and used in the Greek Testament, are so numerous that no single verse can be found that does not contain one or the other. The next five years were spent in preparing the *Scholia Hellenistica*, two supplementary volumes to the Testament: the quotations in this book are about 40,000. One of the last efforts of the author was the revision of this the great work of his life. He intended publishing a new edition, with numerous additions. The additions consist of a large number of quotations, which are left in MS. for publication. For fifty years Mr. Grinfield, deeply impressed with the value of the Septuagint, laboured to elevate it to its proper place as an interpreter of the Hebrew text. He collected the various editions of the book, and all the literature relating to them. This collection he generously gave to his College, Lincoln, Oxford. The Septuagint was the one object of his thought and work; he wrote in its defence, urged its publication on the S.P.C.K., and greatly rejoiced when the beautiful edition of Mr. Field appeared. He remarked to a friend, on receiving a proof copy of this edition, "I can now sing my *Nunc dimittis*." A Lectureship on this subject was established at Oxford a few years since, at Mr. Grinfield's expense. He chose one subject for

his life-work, and patiently he pursued it. His known works would fill a long list; his unknown contributions to literature are very numerous. He was a systematic worker, a great reader; he lived in comparative retirement; was a frequent attendant at the early Communion at Christ Church. Devotion and work made up his life. In a full age he has passed away, less known here than in the republic of letters."—*Brighton Gazette*.

At Herne Bay, aged 69, the Rev. *John Buchanan*, Canon of Gibraltar Cathedral, and for many years Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces in that Garrison.

At Brasted Rectory, aged 50, the Rev. *Wm. Buckton Holland*, M.A., Rector of Brasted.

July 12. At Cheltenham, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Denny*, second son of the late Sir Edw. Denny, bart., of Tralee Castle, co. Kerry.

July 13. At Newhaven, the Rev. *John Justice*, Rector of Ightfield, Shropshire.

July 14. At Long Critchill, aged 68, the Rev. *Moss King*.

July 17. At Belton Rectory, aged 79, the Hon. and Rev. *Richard Cust*, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rural Dean of North Grantham. He was the third son of the Right Hon. John Baron Brownlow (the first Lord) by his second wife, Frances, dau. of Sir Henry Banks, and was born on the 26th of August, 1785. After receiving his early education at Eton, he became a member of Oriel College, Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1807, of M.A. in 1810. He was admitted into deacon's orders by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1809, and was ordained priest by the same prelate in 1810. In 1810 he was presented by his father to the Rectory of Belton, near Grantham, to which he was instituted July 25 in the same year. In 1814 he was presented to the Rectory of Snelland, near Lincoln, which benefice he resigned in 1861. For a short period he held the living of Faldingworth, and afterwards that of Houghton-on-the-Hill. In 1844, on the decease of the Rev. W. Church, he undertook the office of Rural Dean of Grantham Borealis, and in 1846 he was collated by Bishop Kaye to the Canonry and Prebendal Stall of Langton Manor in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. During his incumbency at Belton, where he resided as Rector for the last fifty-four years, Mr. Cust was constantly engaged in works of private or public benevolence. He erected at his own expense a church for the hamlet of Manthorpe, near Grantham, and augmented the endowment (made by his brother, Earl Brownlow, of £130 per annum) to £200 per annum. He bore a considerable portion of the expense in the restoration of Snelland Church and the erection of a rectory-house there, as recorded in the last report of the Architectural Society for the diocese. In the year 1863 he defrayed the cost (above £800) of building the new infant school in Little Gonerby, and gave an endowment of £1,000 to secure a Church service therein for the benefit of the adjacent population on Sunday evenings. Beside these works of munificence,

he largely contributed to all the societies of the Church established for charitable purposes, and on every call for Church building or restoration—not merely in Lincolnshire but in other parts of England—his name generally appeared on the list of contributors. Taking, as his position entitled him to do, the lead among the clergy of the district, he exercised an unostentatious but constant hospitality, and won the kindly affections of all his neighbours by the courtesy of his behaviour and the generosity of his disposition.

Aged 65, the Rev. *James Cooper*, M.A., Chaplain of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

July 21. At Belmont, Ryde, aged 71, the Rev. *John Le Marchant*, M.A., only son of the late Rev. Joshua Le Marchant, of Sidmouth, Devon.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 25. At Madeira, aged 40, Arthur Ussher Roberts, esq., J.P., of Glendine, co. Wexford, second son of Edward Roberts, esq., of Weston, co. Waterford.

April 18. At Christchurch, New Zealand, aged 36, Charles Douglas Robinson, esq., formerly Lieut. R.N., third son of the late Sir George Best Robinson, bart.

April 21. Of wounds received at Orakau, New Zealand, on the 2nd, Ensign Alfred Chaytor, of the 65th Regt.

April 25. Killed in the assault upon Changchow, China, aged 29, Richard Greenlaw, esq., Lieut. in the Anglo-Chinese Contingent, and only son of the late Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, Rector of Bradwell, Essex.

April 27. At Tauranga, New Zealand, Captain John Fane Charles Hamilton, R.N., of H.M.S. "Esk," and of Orkney-house, Ryde. He fell on the parapet of the enemy's lines while leading his naval force to support the 43rd Regt.

April 29. Killed in action at Tauranga, New Zealand, aged 31, Captain Charles Reginald Mure, 43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry.

Also, aged 35, Capt. Edwin Utterton, 43rd Regt., of Earlswood-lodge, Redhill, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Utterton, and brother of the Ven. J. S. Utterton, Archdeacon of Surrey.

Also, aged 33, Capt. Robt. Coke Glover, 43rd Light Infantry.

Also, aged 28, Charles Hill, Lieut. H.M.S. "Curaçoa," son of the Rev. Copinger Hill, Buxhall Rectory, Suffolk.

Also, aged 21, Ensign Charles John Langlands, 43rd Light Infantry, eldest son of J. C. Langlands, esq., of Old Bewick, Northumberland. He volunteered for the assault as Colonel Booth's Orderly Officer.

April 30. Aged 34, from wounds received at Tauranga the preceding day, Lieut.-Col. Henry Booth, commanding the 43rd Light Infantry, second son of the late Lieut.-Col.

Henry Booth, K.H., who died in command of the same regiment.

Aged 29, on board H.M.S. "Miranda," Tauranga, from a wound received on the 29th when in command of a storming party, Commander Edward Hay, H.M.S. "Harrier," youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral James Hay, of Belton, East Lothian.

May 1. Aged 26, from wounds received on the 29th of April, when his brother was killed, Lieut. Frederick Guy Eaton Glover, of the 43rd Light Infantry. Both officers were the sons of the Rev. F. A. Glover, Consular Chaplain, Cologne.

May 30. At Mhow, Grace, widow of Holland Lecky McGhie, esq., late Captain in H.M.'s 31st Regiment.

Lately. At Clinton, Canada, aged 68, Mr. William Begg, the nephew of Burns, being the son of his sister Isabella. He received a liberal education, being intended for the medical profession, but, owing to domestic affliction, he never took out his diploma. Coming out to Canada, he taught school for many years in Goderich Township, until he was compelled, through physical infirmity, to retire to the retreat offered him by the noble-hearted Dr. Cole. Mr. Begg inherited much of the peculiar genius of his family, was a great lover of *belles lettres*, and by the uniform affability of his deportment won for himself a great number of friends in this district. He lived and died unmarried.—*Goderich Journal*.

Aged 52, M. Jnnghuhn, a traveller and naturalist, well known by his curious and important labours in the field of botany and ethnography. He started in life as a surgeon in the Prussian army. Being condemned, in consequence of a duel, to imprisonment for twenty years, he escaped after a few months, and became a sanitary officer in the French army in Algeria; he then entered, in the same capacity, the Dutch service in Sunda, where he collected a vast quantity of materials for scientific works.

June 4. At Welton-house, near South Cave, Yorkshire, aged 70, Miss Sophia Broadley. She was sister to the late Henry Broadley, esq., M.P. for the East Riding, and was possessed of very large landed property in Holderness. Whilst an excellent landlady in other respects, she was yet best known by her repeated and almost unparalleled contributions towards religious and philanthropic objects of every kind. In assisting to provide places of worship to meet the spiritual wants of the suburban districts of Hull, as well as the equally urgent requirements of the villages adjoining her estates, she was especially distinguished. Numerous churches, restored, or even entirely built at her expense, exist in many parts of the East Riding; and the cases where she has assisted in similar works are more numerous still. Among the more recent donations towards church building may be noted the site for St. Luke's, at Hull, and the entire restoration of the parish church of Wel-

ton, which was re-consecrated so recently as the autumn of last year. She also contributed largely to the fund for the restoration of Holy Trinity Church at Hull; and gave the ground for St. Luke's school, and the parsonage-house of St. Stephen.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

June 8. At Cape Coast Castle, West Africa, Captain Parr W. Kingsmill, of H.M.'s 4th West Indian Regt.

June 11. At High-house, Woking, aged 71, Major John Cranston Green, late of the 10th Hussars, and formerly of East Grinstead.

June 12. On board the African steamer "Maegregor Laird," off Accra, aged 33, Arthur Aylett Harrison, esq., M.B., Trinity College, Cambridge, Physician to the Church Missionary Station, Abbeokuta, and third son of the Rev. Thos. Harrison, M.A., Incumbent of Womenswold, near Canterbury.

Suddenly, John Jeremiah Mayhew, jun., esq., of Over-hall, Colne Engaine, Essex.

June 13. At Munich, Bavaria, aged 32, Louisa Frederica, relict of the Rev. Thomas Steel, M.A.

June 14. Killed in battle in Georgia, Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, but who has acted in a military capacity ever since the civil war broke out in America. He was originally intended for the army, and he graduated at West Point in 1827, but Bishop M'Ilvaine, who was then chaplain at that place, persuaded him to enter the Church, and he afterwards became Bishop of Louisiana. He inherited a good estate, with many slaves, and his ideas were always intensely Southern. He never resigned his bishopric, probably intending at the close of the war to resume his spiritual functions.

At West Retford, Georgina, wife of C. W. Strickland, esq., of Hilderley-house, Yorkshire.

June 17. At Brighton, aged 72, Henry Gaitskell, esq., late of H.M.'s Privy Council-office.

June 18. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Seton, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Sir Henry Seton, bart. of Abereorn.

June 19. At Gibraltar, Annie, wife of Capt. Charles Crawley, 15th Regt.

Drowned on board the "Alabama," when that vessel was sunk off Cherbourg by the "Kearsarge," Mr. David Herbert Llewellyn, surgeon. He was the son of the Rev. David Llewellyn, Perpetual Curate of Easton Royal, Wilts., and was educated at Marlborough College. He became articled pupil of Dr. Hassall, of Richmond, and subsequently studied his profession at Charing-cross Hospital from 1856 to 1859, where he gained the Silver Medal both in Surgery and Chemistry. He was with the "Alabama" throughout the whole of her eventful career, and he perished with her. When the "Alabama" was filling with water, the whaleboat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded endeavoured to enter one, but was held back by Mr. Llewellyn. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the

wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind, and sank with the ship. On his death the "Lancet" remarks:—"The cause in which the real hero of the late naval duel perished is not one which can be acknowledged by any national testimonial; but we are glad to hear that his fellow-students contemplate the erection of a tablet to his memory in the hospital in which he so greatly distinguished himself, and in which his kindly and generous spirit had gained for him the greatest esteem and affection. It would be a fitting monument to his memory, and we trust that it will be placed in so appropriate a place."

*June 20.* The late Right Hon. John Poulett, Earl Poulett, Viscount Hinton of Hinton St. George, Somerset, and Baron Poulett of Hinton in the peerage of England (p. 126), was the eldest son of John, fourth earl, by Sophia, dau. and heir of Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B. He was born July 5, 1783, and succeeded to the titles and estates on the death of his father in January, 1819. He was colonel of the 1st Somerset Militia from 1819 to 1852. He married, August 28, 1820, Charlotte Fanny, dau. of the late Mr. Henry Berkeley Portman, by whom, who survives his Lordship, he had a family of three sons and a daughter, all of whom are dead, the second and last surviving of the sons, Vere, Viscount Hinton, having died in August, 1857. The deceased peer is succeeded in the ancestral honours and estates by his nephew, Captain William Henry Poulett, born in 1827, son of the late Vice-Admiral Hon. George Poulett. This family is a branch of the Paulets, Marquises of Winchester. The first baron was distinguished in the Royal cause during the civil wars; and the first earl was one of the commissioners for the treaty of union with Scotland in 1706.

At his mother's house, Swain's-hill, Herefordshire, aged 33, J. B. Behrends, D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

At Gainford, aged 66, Thomas Stamp Edger, esq., M.D., one of the magistrates for the county of Durham.

*June 21.* In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 52, the Hon. Frederick Keppel Craven. He was born April 11, 1812, and was the youngest of the three sons of William, first Earl Craven, by his wife, Louisa Brunton, fifth dau. of Mr. John Brunton. He died unmarried.

At Paris, Major-Gen. Horatio Nelson Vigors. He was the son of Nicholas Aylward Vigors, esq., of Old Leighlin, entered the army in 1827, and served throughout the campaigns of 1838 and 1839 in Afghanistan. He commanded the two flank companies of the 13th Light Infantry, which formed a part of the force under Sir Robert Sale sent in pursuit of the ruler of Candahar, brother of the king of Cabool; when he crossed the rapid river Helmund with only 18 men (the advance) on a small raft, and landed close to the Fort of Girishk,

which was found just vacated by the enemy. He commanded the left flank company of the 13th, with the forlorn hope, under Col. Dennie, at the storm and capture of the fort of Ghuznee (medal), and was also present at the capture of Cabool, and in many minor affairs. He afterwards commanded the St. Helena Regt., and for some time acted as Governor of St. Helena.

At Bradford-on-Avon, aged 62, Sarah Catharine, wife of the Rev. Baldwin F. Leighton, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sir Richard Hughes, bart., of East Bergholt-lodge, Suffolk.

In Westbourne-terr., Lucy, relict of the Rev. William Lewis, many years Vicar of Abbots Langley, Herts.

At the residence of her mother, Upper Montagu-st., Montagu-sq., Mrs. Graham, eldest surviving dau. of the late Major George Payne, of Weybridge, Surrey.

*June 22.* In Grosvenor-st., aged 58, the Rt. Hon. Archibald Acheson, Earl and Viscount Gosford. He was the son of the second earl, by the only dau. of Robert Sparrow, esq., of Worlingham-hall, Suffolk, and was born in 1806. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1828), and married in 1832 the only dau. of the tenth Earl of Meath. He represented the county of Armagh in the House of Commons from 1830 to 1847, when he was elevated to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Acheson. He succeeded to the earldom in 1849, and in 1855 he was made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. He is succeeded by his son Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, born 1841.

At Kensington, aged 64, Commander C. R. Scott, R.N.

*June 23.* At Cheltenham, Major George Vaughan Tinling, R.E.

At sea, on board the Royal Mail steamship "Parana," aged 55, Hen. Joseph Hamblin, esq., for twenty-one years Colonial Surgeon at the Falkland Islands.

*June 24.* At Dodington, Gloucestershire, aged 59, Sir Christopher Wm. Codrington, bart., M.P. He was the son of the late Sir Bethel-Codrington, by Catherine Proby, sister of the second Lord Proby, and nephew of Sir Edward Codrington, was born in 1805, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He married in December, 1836, Lady Georgiana Charlotte Annie, second dau. of the late Duke of Beaufort by his first wife. The baronetcy has been in dispute, and, according to the rules of the Heralds' College, has been sustained in the elder branch of the family, Sir Raimond Codrington being acknowledged as the baronet. The deceased was first elected for East Gloucestershire in 1834, on the death of Sir Wm. Guise, and has sat for it ever since.

In Ecclestone-sq., Anne Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Donald Cameron, of Lochiel.

At Sevenoaks, Martha, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Morgan, D.D., formerly Rector of Aston Clinton, Bucks.

At Cilmerly-house, near Bulth, Breconshire, aged 38, Thomas Price Bligh, esq., J.P.

At Oberrenthendorf, near Triptis, of which he has held the living since 1813, the Rev. Chr. L. Brehm, the well-known German ornithologist. His collection of stuffed birds—one of the most complete in Europe—consists of upwards of 6,000 specimens.

June 25. At Harrogate, aged 55, Edward Woollett Wilmot, esq., of Buxton, fourth son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, bart., of Chaddesden.

Aged 89, Robert Fisher, esq., of Chetwyndgrove, Salop, a Magistrate of the county of Stafford.

At Hunstanton, aged 69, Martha, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jonathan Flockton, Vicar of Shernborne, Norfolk.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 70, Wm. Henry Oakes, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

At New York, aged 52, Mr. Joseph A. Scoville, well known in England under the *nom de plume* of "Manhattan," and in America by that of "Walter Barrett, clerk." The "Index," a London organ of the Confederates, gives the following account of him:—"He was born in Connecticut in 1811, and bred to commercial pursuits in one of the largest shipping houses in New York. At the close of his apprenticeship he formed a partnership with another New Englander, under the title of Scoville and Britton, and embarked adventurously in foreign commerce. Their ships had made but few voyages when a commercial crisis, such as America has been periodically subjected to, caused the failure of the young firm, and Mr. Scoville resorted to literature and politics. He was connected with several papers as publisher or contributor, and, though wanting in education, his extensive acquaintance with men, travel, retentive memory, and impulsiveness of character, made him an interesting writer. Though dealing largely in broad humour, persiflage, and exaggeration, he was at times profound, eloquent, and even poetical, in feeling and expression. Mr. Scoville was a State Rights Democrat; for some years the amanuensis or private secretary of the greatest American statesman of his day, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. There could be no better testimony to the real worth of his character than the fact that he was trusted and loved by such a man. He wrote some of Mr. Calhoun's latest works at his dictation, and was with him until his death. He afterwards married a relative of the deceased statesman. With such a political education and associations, he could not be otherwise than a friend of the South. He had no expression strong enough for the contempt he felt for the Republican party and its proper chief Abraham Lincoln, and the corrupt crew gorged upon the spoils of war and the plunder of the Northern people. If he professed to be a Union man, he did not hesitate to say that he preferred Jefferson Davis to Abraham Lincoln as the President of the Union. If in his letters he reflected the hopes of the North and the feeling around him, it was never difficult to read his own feelings;

and reckless as he has sometimes seemed in his statements, his letters have been on the whole more truthful than Federal despatches. Some allowance must be made for his position. He could not say what he wished, nor serve openly the cause he had at heart, but he managed while he lived, in spite of Federal tyranny, and with Fort Lafayette in sight, to do that cause good service. Mr. Scoville was generous to a fault. No man ever asked his aid in vain if he had power to help him. He had known misfortune and poverty, and sympathized with the distressed. His good qualities had made him many friends. For two years before his death he held the honourable appointment of Reader to the Common Council of New York; and it was a matter of considerable doubt whether President Lincoln, even at the instance of General Dix, and after a full examination in the treasonable correspondence of 'Manhattan,' would have cared to put that body to the trouble of selecting a new Reader." Mr. Scoville had been the correspondent of the "Morning Herald" for a considerable period, and the freedom of his strictures gave great offence to the Federal Government. In the middle of June last he was sent for by the Federal commander at New York, and informed that in all probability confinement in Fort Lafayette or removal to the Confederate lines awaited him; this fact he communicated with apparent unconcern to his principals in Europe, but before the decision of the President was made known, a sudden illness terminated his life.

June 26. At Melbourne-lodge, Claremont, aged 83, General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., K.C.H., Colonel Commandant of the B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery. See OBITUARY.

At East India-buildings, Poplar, aged 75, Ann, relict of Benjamin Shillito, esq., Royal Marine Artillery, and dau. of the late Major-General Miller.

At Dinan, France, aged 68, Alex. Thurburn, esq., formerly of Alexandria.

June 27. At Mark-hall, Essex, Susan Maria, wife of the Right Rev. Joseph Cotton Wigram, Bishop of Rochester. Mrs. Wigram belonged to the Arkwright family, and was on a visit to her relatives at the time of her decease.

At his residence in Devonshire-place, aged 89, James William Freshfield, esq., of Mynt-hurst, Reigate. Mr. Freshfield, at the commencement of the present century, was a solicitor in extensive practice in the city of London, being a partner in the business of which he was subsequently the head, and which is now carried on by his sons and grandsons. In this capacity he held the important and lucrative office (still in his family) of Solicitor to the Bank of England, besides being legal adviser to many of the great Dock and other commercial companies in London. Soon after the passing of the Reform Act, Mr. Freshfield entered the House of Commons, and sat as the Conservative member for Falmouth in two successive Parliaments. About the same time

he retired from the active duties of his profession, and was nominally called to the bar at Gray's Inn. He was out of Parliament at the dissolution in 1847, and at the consequent general election was one of the four Conservative candidates who contested the City of London, only one, however (Mr. Masterman), being successful. In the following year, on Messrs. Strutt and Gower being unseated for bribery, he was brought forward for the borough of Derby, in conjunction with Mr. Lord, but was defeated by Messrs. Bass and Heyworth. Soon afterwards, however, he was returned by the electors of Boston, and represented them till 1852. At the general election in that year he was sought by his old constituency—Falmouth, and sat for that borough during the two next Parliaments, retiring on account of age (being then eighty-five) in 1859. Mr. Freshfield was an active man during the whole of his long life, and almost to the last took his share of public business in various ways. He was a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and for many years chairman of the quarter sessions of the latter county. He was one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex. He was also a very old Volunteer, having held the commission of major in the Honourable Artillery Company, and, on retiring, was allowed by her Majesty, in consideration of his long service, to retain his rank, and wear his uniform. Up to the last two or three years of his life he held the office (no sinecure) of Chairman of the Globe Insurance Company, of which he was one of the founders. For a long time, in conjunction with the late Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Alderman Copeland, he filled the honourable post of Treasurer to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. Being a considerable landed proprietor in Surrey, he served the office of High Sheriff for that county in 1849.

Suddenly, whilst addressing a public meeting on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, at St. Paneras Vestry-hall, Mr. Washington Wilks, a well-known political writer. He was by profession a printer, and was a self-educated man; he had written one or two books, and had edited several country newspapers, in all of which he advocated what are termed advanced Liberal views. Whilst editor of the "Carlisle Examiner," some years ago, he made a charge of corruption against Mr. Clive, the chairman of a railway committee, which caused him to be committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms. Of late he had been connected with the "Morning Star," and his death was conceived to be in great measure owing to his excessive labour in striving to combine the two avocations of writer and lecturer, which kept him employed both day and night.

*June 28.* Marianne, wife of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, of Norton-court, Faversham, Kent.

*June 29.* At Brixton, aged 72, Capt. John

Hoskins Brown, R.N., C.B., late Registrar-Gen. of Seamen. He entered the Royal Navy in 1805, and served at Trafalgar as first-class volunteer on board H.M.'s ship "Prince." He subsequently was present at the surrender of Copenhagen in 1807. When the American war of 1812 broke out, he volunteered to accompany Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo to the lakes in Canada, where, in an attempt to capture some vessels laden with naval stores for the equipment of the American fleet at Sandy Creek, Lake Ontario, he was taken prisoner, and so remained until the conclusion of the war. In 1835 a Bill was introduced by Lord Auckland and Sir James Graham for the Registration of Seamen, and creating the office of Registrar-General of Seamen. To this office Capt. Brown was appointed out of a large number of candidates from his own profession, and his subsequent career fully justified the selection made by the Government on that occasion.

Accidentally drowned while bathing at Ostend, aged 23, John Samuel, the only child of the Rev. E. B. Allen, Chaplain to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton.

*June 30.* At Wentworth-house, Malvern, suddenly, the Lady Catherine Maunsell, dau. of William Earl of Listowel. She married, in 1808, Richard Maunsell, esq., Q.C., of Rutland-sq., Dublin, who died in 1819.

At Bath, aged 71, Mrs. Mary Turner, sister of the late Right Rev. J. M. Turner, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta.

At Tottenham, Harriet Watkins, dau. of the Rev. Isaac Nicholson, late Vicar of Great Paxton, Hants.

At Ashberry, near Chepstow, aged 78, Anne Mary, third dau. of the late John Paget, esq., of Cranmore-hall, Somerset.

*Lately.* At New Brighton, Cheshire, aged 62, Mr. Geo. Lance, a celebrated flower and fruit painter. He was born at Little Easton, Essex, in 1802. He was for some time a pupil of Haydon. The Exhibition of the Academy in 1820 contained his first contribution: this was a landscape, styled "Airy Foree, in Gowbarrow-park, Cumberland." In a few years after this he had established himself as a painter of fruit, contributing to the same exhibition in 1835 a work styled "Fruit." After this date he continued to devote himself to such themes, varying them with studies of game, as in 1838, and occasionally by treating figure subjects. He has three pictures in the Vernon Gallery, the most celebrated of which perhaps is "Redcap." Much controversy has taken place about Mr. Lance's share in restoring Velasquez' "Boar Hunt," in the National Gallery, some twenty years ago, Mr. Lance insisting that whole groups of figures are in reality his work. Great as was his popularity in his own line, Mr. Lance never was a Royal Academician.

*July 1.* At Monkstown, co. Dublin, aged 87, Col. Sir Wm. Cox, K.T.S., &c. He was the third son of John Cox, esq., of Coolcliffe, Wexford, where he was born in 1776. He entered

the army in 1794, served at the re-taking of Grenada in 1796, and in Egypt in 1801; was employed on a particular service in Spain in 1808-9, and was present in the action at Lugo, and the battle of Corunna. He commanded the fortress of Almeida from April, 1809, to August 27, 1810, when, by the unfortunate explosion of its magazines, he was obliged to surrender it to the army under Marshal Massena. He became a colonel in 1819. He was a major-gen. in the Portuguese service, and was nominated a Knt. of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1815, and was created Knight Bachelor in 1816. In 1820 he married the youngest dau. of the late Robert Dixon, esq., of Dingle, co. Kerry, and in 1825 he served the office of High Sheriff of King's County.

At Holland Villas-road, Bayswater, aged 61, William Newland Welsby, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, late Recorder of Chester. He was a native of Cheshire, and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 28, 1818, proceeding B.A. (Sen. Optime) 1823, and M.A. 1827. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple Nov. 10, 1826, was one of the counsel to the Treasury, and for many years, and until a few weeks of his death, held the office of Recorder of Chester. The name of this profoundly learned lawyer is well known to the profession from his having, in conjunction with Messrs. Meeson, Hurlstone, and Gordon, published "Reports of the Decisions of the Courts of Exchequer from 1836 to 1856," their united labours occupying no less than twenty-seven volumes. He also published an edition of Sir C. Rawlinson's "Municipal Corporation Acts," and his name appears as editor of the "Lives of the English Judges," published in 1847. These Lives originally appeared in the "Law Magazine," and nine out of the sixteen, namely, those of Lord Keeper Whitelocke, Sir John Holt, Lords Cowper, Harecourt, Maeclesfield, King, Talbot, Bathurst, and Camden, are from Mr. Welsby's own pen. "These multifarious labours, however," says a writer in the "Chester Courant," "have suddenly been brought to an unexpected close. Devoted to his profession and fond of the practice of it, he was apt to miscalculate his own powers of endurance. Able apparently without any feeling of weariness to keep his attention almost incessantly on the stretch, he did not sufficiently husband his strength, and the strain upon his powers proved at last too great. After passing through a long life without knowing scarcely what sickness meant, he was seized in the course of last month with an attack of illness, so sudden and so severe, as justly to cause the greatest alarm to his friends. By the help of his strong constitution he rallied for a time, when one of his first acts was to resign the Recordship of Chester, as he shrank from doing any portion of his proper work by deputy. He soon, however, experienced a relapse, and indeed there were few hopes of any effectual recovery from the first, as he was found to be suffering from

a complication of internal diseases, the liver and the heart in particular being seriously affected. . . . 'Poor dear Welsby,' writes one of his oldest friends, 'those who knew him best will appreciate his memory most. Great acuteness of intellect, considerable learning, and what is worth much more than these, great kindness of heart, combined to render him no ordinary man. Struggling under many disadvantages, he acquired and held a position which he filled with honour to himself and benefit to his profession.' To his extreme kindness of heart, those who have known him longest will bear unanimous testimony. He was also in all his dealings an eminently upright man. As leader of his circuit he had it often in his power to advance or retard the fortune of its members, but he always exercised his influence according to what was right. He never allowed any personal likes or dislikes to sway his judgment or move him to depart from the rules he had laid down for his guidance. Thus, notwithstanding a certain roughness of manner, and indifference to the general opinion of the world, which at times caused him to be misunderstood, his loss will be mourned with a genuine sorrow by the large number of those by whom he was familiarly known, while to the older and more intimate of his friends and associates his death has caused a void which can never be filled up. The deceased was married, but never had any family."

At Brighton, aged 79, John Dalton, esq., of Sleningsford-park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire. He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. John Dalton, by Susannah, dau. of General Robert Prescott, of Rose-green, Sussex, was formerly Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons, and served in the Peninsula. He married, first, Elizabeth, dau. of R. Lodge, esq., and secondly, in 1844, Catherine, dau. of the late Sir Chas. Dodsworth, bart. He is succeeded by his son John, formerly Captain in the 1st Bengal Dragoons, who was born in 1816, and married, in 1842, Georgiana, dau. of Colonel Henry Tower, of Elemore-hall, and has issue. This family is lineally descended from John of Gaunt. According to Dugdale's Visitation (1666), it had settled at Hull many years prior to going into Richmondshire. Thos. Dalton, of Hull, was father of John Dalton, who married Katherine, sister of John Aleock, Bishop of Ely, in 1486. Fillingham and Sleningsford were possessed by Sir Cecil Wray, tenth baronet, who married Miss Esther Summers, but died without issue, Jan. 10, 1805, having entailed his property on the second son of his second sister (Isabella), John Dalton, esq., in case of failure of heirs male of his cousin and successor, the Rev. Sir Wm. Ullithorne Wray, Rector of Darles, Derbyshire. The eleventh Baronet married Frances Bromley, and had issue Cecil, died unmarried, William James, his heir, and five daughters. The twelfth baronet died without issue in October, 1809, when the baronetcy became extinct.

At her residence, Bedford-circus, Exeter, aged 95, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Admiral Dod.

At Kingstown, Dublin, Frances Dorothea, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Carter, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Brighton, aged 20, Emily Constance, eldest child of the Rev. James Vaughan, Incumbent of Christchurch, Brighton.

*July 2.* At Melton Mowbray, aged 12, Rowland Alexander Somerset Bridgeman, fourth son of Viscount and Viscountess Newport.

At Crondall, near Farnham, aged 68, General Anthony Baeon, K.T.S., late Major 17th Lancers. He entered the army as cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons in August, 1812, and served during the remainder of the Peninsular war. From his activity and intelligence he was very often employed on outpost duty, and was mentioned by the late Duke of Wellington on more than one occasion in general orders. In 1815 he was appointed lieutenant in the 10th Hussars, and he was severely wounded in the last gallant charge led by the late Major Howard, and lay on the field all night till found by a party sent to recover the wounded. On the reduction of that regiment he was placed upon half-pay, and in 1818 was appointed captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, which regiment he accompanied to India. In 1821 he became captain by purchase in the 18th Hussars, but was placed on half-pay by the reduction of the corps. In 1823 having raised a company for the 94th Regiment, he was appointed captain, and proceeded to Gibraltar, from whence he was invalided. He next became by purchase major in the 17th Lancers, which regiment he brought into the most efficient state, and from which he sold out of the service. On the breaking out of the war in Portugal between Dona Maria and Dom Miguel he engaged in the Queen's service as colonel of cavalry, which at the time of his landing at Oporto existed only on paper. By great exertions he formed a most efficient corps, composed of many different nations; and he succeeded in rendering them not only an example to the whole army, but a terror to the enemy, and they contributed mainly to the success of the cause. Before Lisbon he was promoted to the command of the whole cavalry, and became a general officer, but after the death of Dom Pedro his services, like those of the other foreign auxiliaries, were requited with ingratitude. After waiting ten years he only recovered a portion of what was due to him, and although during the siege of Oporto he paid his own regiment himself at a time when money was scarce, and all the other troops were consequently in a state of mutiny, he never received any reimbursement. He obtained the medal and three clasps for the Peninsula, and the Waterloo medal. He married in 1823 Charlotte Mary, second dau. of the fifth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by whom he has left a numerous family.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 33, Peter

Valentine Purcell, esq., of Nalverstown, co. Kildare, late Capt. 13th Light Dragoons.

At his residence, Dalston, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. B. Bender, late of the 82nd Regt.

At Malta, Henry William Ashford, esq., Lieut. 100th Regt., youngest son of the late William Ker Ashford, esq., of Petersham, Surrey.

*July 3.* In Lower Belgrave-st., aged 62, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Murray Hay, Col. of the 91st Regt.

At Winchester, aged 34, after four days' suffering, in consequence of frightful injuries received from her clothes accidentally catching fire, Charlotte Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir S. Osborne Gibbes, bart.

At Much Hadham, Frances Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Randolph, Rector of Hadham, Herts.

*July 4.* At Kreuznach, aged 24, the Hon. Catharine Vanneek, eldest dau. of Lord and Lady Huntingfield.

At Curdridge, Hants., aged 48, Edward Thornbrough Parker Shewen, esq., Col. Royal Marines.

At Worldham Rectory, Hants., while on a visit, aged 63, Adelaide, eldest dau. of the late Sir Alexander and Lady Croke, of Studley Priory, Oxon.

At Gillingham, Kent, aged 46, William Henry Dalrymple, esq., Assist.-Comm.-Gen., eldest surviving son of the late Comm.-Gen. Sir Chas. Dalrymple.

In Jermyn-st., Thomas Colley Grattan, esq., late H.M.'s Consul for the State of Massachusetts, United States. See OBITUARY.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Laura Jeffery, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Curgenvin, Rector of Lamorran, Cornwall, and niece of the late Rev. H. Martyn, B.D., Orientalist, and Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

At Topsham, Devon, Lieut. Alfred Sainthill, R.N.

In Manchester-st., Argyll-sq., aged 59, Archibald Skirving Henning, artist, son of the late John Henning, sculptor.

*July 5.* At Green-park, Bath, aged 69, the Lady Mary Keith.

At Leslie-hill, co. Antrim, Henry Leslie, esq., J.P., of Seaport-lodge, second son of the late James Leslie, esq., of Leslie-hill.

At Diss, aged 78, Sarah, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. W. Simpson.

At her residence, Chichester, aged 84, Harriet Dorothea, eldest surviving dau. of the late James Croft, esq., of Greenham-lodge, Berks.

*July 6.* In Richmond-terr., Whitehall, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Arundell.

*July 7.* At Chelsea College, Lady Wilson, wife of Sir John M. Wilson, C.B., K.H., and dau. of the late Col. J. Houlton, of Farley Castle, Somerset.

In Warwick-sq., William Bagcnal Brewster, esq., Lieut.-Col. of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, late Capt. 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade. The deceased officer was very popular with the Volunteer force, and a large body of his

own corps escorted his remains to the Brompton cemetery, where they were interred with military honours.

*July 8.* At Erinagh-house, co. Clare, aged 77, Adm. Hayes O'Grady. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, and embarked, in December, 1802, on board the "Leda," 38, in which ship, after contesting with the enemy off Boulogne, he assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and then accompanied the expedition to the Rio de la Plata, and assisted at the destruction of an armed brigantine off Monte Video, September 9, 1806, and for his services was gazetted. He obtained the rank of lieutenant March 21, 1807, and after serving successively on the St. Helena, Channel, Leeward Islands, Halifax, and North America stations, was advanced to the rank of commander June 15, 1810, and from that period until he attained post rank (June 7, 1814) was employed in the West Indies. He became rear-admiral on reserved half-pay October 1, 1849; vice-admiral October 21, 1856; and admiral January 15, 1862.

At Milford Haven, aged 30, Georgina Charlotte, wife of Capt. Stradling, H.M.'s late N.I.

Aged 66, Stapylton Stapylton, esq., of Myton-hall, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

Aged 21, Walter Theyre, eldest son of the late Rev. Theyre Smith, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

*July 10.* At Fern Acre-lodge, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks., aged 67, James Bird, esq., M.D., late Physician-Gen. to the Bombay Medical Board.

Aged 88, Frances, relict of Major T. B. P. Hardy, R.A.

*July 11.* At his residence, West-sq., Lambeth, aged 71, Capt. Charles H. Jay, R.N.

At Fareham, Agnes, second dau. of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Aged 59, Emily, third surviving dau. of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart., of Stanwell-place, Middlesex.

*July 12.* At Vevey, aged 34, the Hon. Fanny Caroline Pennington, eldest dau. of Lowther, third Lord Muncaster.

At Bath, aged 52, Emelia Elizabeth, widow of Major Hen. Nelson Worsley, Bengal Army.

At the house of her son-in-law (the Rev. A. Mozley, James-st., Buckingham-gate), aged 73, Mrs. Kempe, relict of A. J. Kempe, esq., F.S.A.

At Cuxwold Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 62, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. John Penny.

*July 13.* At Addison-rd., aged 65, Lady Mary Fox, second dau. of the late King William IV. and Mrs. Jordan. She was born Dec. 19, 1798, and married June 19, 1824, Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Richard Fox, a natural son of the late Lord Holland, and Accountant-General of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At Chertsey Abbey, aged 66, Wm. Horton Sutton, esq.

*July 14.* At her residence, Waterloo-place, Leamington, suddenly, Lady Bruce, widow of

Sir James R. Bruce, bart., of Down-hill, Londonderry.

At the Vicarage, Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, aged 63, Jessie, wife of the Rev. A. Hanbury.

*July 15.* In Lower Grosvenor-st., aged 21, Claudine Stanley, eldest dau. of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington.

At his residence, Stamford Brook, Chiswick, aged 72, John Frere, esq., J.P. and D.L.

*July 16.* In Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., Harriot, wife of Col. the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, and widow of the Hon. Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, only son of Lord Glenbervie.

At Southsea, Col. Thos. Murray-Prior, formerly of the 11th and 18th Hussars, eldest son of the late Thos. Murray-Prior, esq., of Rathdowney, M.P.

At Mackney, co. Galway, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Gascoyne, and third dau. of the late Bishop of Tuam.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 14, Diana Philippa Wynter, youngest dau. of the President of St. John's College, Oxford.

At Newnton-ho., Wilts., aged 46, Edw. Dugdale Bucknall Estcourt, sixth son of the late T. Grinston Bucknall Estcourt, esq., of Estcourt, Gloucestershire, and youngest brother of the Right Hon. T. H. Sotherton Estcourt, M.P. for the Northern Division of the county of Wilts.

At Bute-house, Hammersmith, aged 58, Wm. Bird, esq., J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex.

*July 17.* Aged 82, Adeliza Arabella, relict of Vice-Admiral James Katon.

At Aberystwith, Isabella Susanna, wife of the Rev. Edw. Bulmer, Rector of Moreton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire.

*July 18.* At his residence, Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, aged 86, Col. Peter Dunbar, late of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Canterbury, aged 29, Capt. H. O. Munn, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

At Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire, Chas. Caldecot, esq., Commander, R.N., of Follanby, co. Lincoln, youngest son of the late Thos. Caldecot, esq., of Holton-hall, in the same county.

At Shapwick Vicarage, Somerset, Susan, fourth dau. of the Rev. Giles Pugh, late Chaplain at Naples.

*July 19.* Catherine, wife of Lieut.-Col. Davies, of Withersdane-house, Wye, Kent.

*July 20.* At Bournemouth, aged 72, the Dowager Countess Amherst. Her Ladyship was the eldest dau. of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, and married, first, August 5, 1811, Other-Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, and secondly, June 25, 1839, Wm. Pitt, first Earl Amherst, but had no issue by either marriage.

*July 21.* In London, aged 68, Everson Harrison, esq., of Tolethorpe-hall, co. Rutland.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. John Hailes, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

*July 22.* In Upper Brook-st., aged 81, Laura, relict of Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

In Gloucester-cresc., Regent's-pk., aged 79, Col. Fielding Browne, C.B.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			June 25, 1864.	July 2, 1864.	July 9, 1864.	July 16, 1864.	
Mean Temperature . . .			58.5	57.4	56.5	60.8	
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1262	1297	1268	1300	
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	184	204	225	206	
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	279	277	239	259	
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	194	172	172	185	
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	286	306	331	318	
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	319	338	301	332	

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 25 .	676	166	219	169	32	1262	973	924	1897
July 2 .	702	183	206	177	29	1297	1051	948	1999
„ 9 .	712	172	192	158	34	1268	967	909	1876
„ 16 .	693	161	198	199	39	1300	955	919	1874

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,  
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, July 19, from the Returns to the Inspector by  
the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,721	45	7	Oats ...	718	22	10	Beans ...	206	37	2
Barley ...	11	30	0	Rye ...	2	26	0	Peas ...	22	39	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	40	9	Oats.....	20	10	Beans .....	35	10
Barley .....	27	8	Rye .....	31	7	Peas.....	33	7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 21.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....	1,810
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep .....	11,590
Pork .....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	931
Lamb .....	6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	180

COAL-MARKET, JULY 22.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 16*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24 to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	60	65	60	30. 13	cloudy	9	55	57	53	30. 04	fair, cloudy
25	60	69	63	29. 09	do.	10	61	70	59	30. 02	do. do.
26	60	66	64	29. 90	showers	11	64	76	62	30. 04	fair
27	55	60	56	30. 09	cloudy	12	56	65	57	30. 05	do. cloudy
28	60	66	57	30. 10	do. rain	13	56	67	60	29. 99	do. do.
29	60	68	61	30. 08	do. showers	14	61	71	60	30. 06	do. do.
30	60	67	57	29. 87	fair	15	60	72	57	30. 07	fair
J. 1	61	65	58	29. 88	do.	16	60	70	62	30. 08	do.
2	61	67	57	29. 73	do. cldy. rain	17	62	72	63	30. 09	do.
3	60	62	56	29. 61	cl. hy. sh. th. h. l.	18	64	74	62	30. 03	do.
4	60	68	55	29. 72	fair	19	64	78	64	30. 04	do.
5	60	67	56	29. 91	do. cloudy	20	65	75	65	30. 06	do.
6	61	67	59	30. 08	do. do.	21	64	76	63	29. 87	do. rain
7	61	66	53	30. 08	do. do.	22	65	76	64	29. 85	do.
8	55	57	56	30. 09	cloudy	23	64	74	63	29. 96	do.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		5 dis.	Shut.		104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
25	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9	237	par.		10 dis.	104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
27	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	235 7	4 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
28	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	236 8	8. 4 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
29	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	237 8	7. 5 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
30	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 8				104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
J. 1	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8			20 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
2	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	238	5 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
4	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	237	5 dis. par.		13 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
5	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	237 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 dis. par.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
6	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	237 9	8 dis.	212 15	10 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
7	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9		212 14		104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
8	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	237 9	8 dis. par.	212 15		104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
9	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		3 dis. par.		11. 7 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
11	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		3 dis. par.			104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
12	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	237 9		212	14. 10 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
13	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	239		212 14 $\frac{1}{2}$		104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
14	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40	4 dis.		8 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
15	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ 90	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40	8 dis. par.	214		104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
16	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90					104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
18	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	240	5 dis.	214		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
19	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ 90	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40	par.	214		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
20	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	8 dis.	212 14		104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5
21	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	240 1	8 dis. par.			104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5
22	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$			215		104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5
23	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		8. 3 dis.	212		

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# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—VII.

#### ARDMORE.

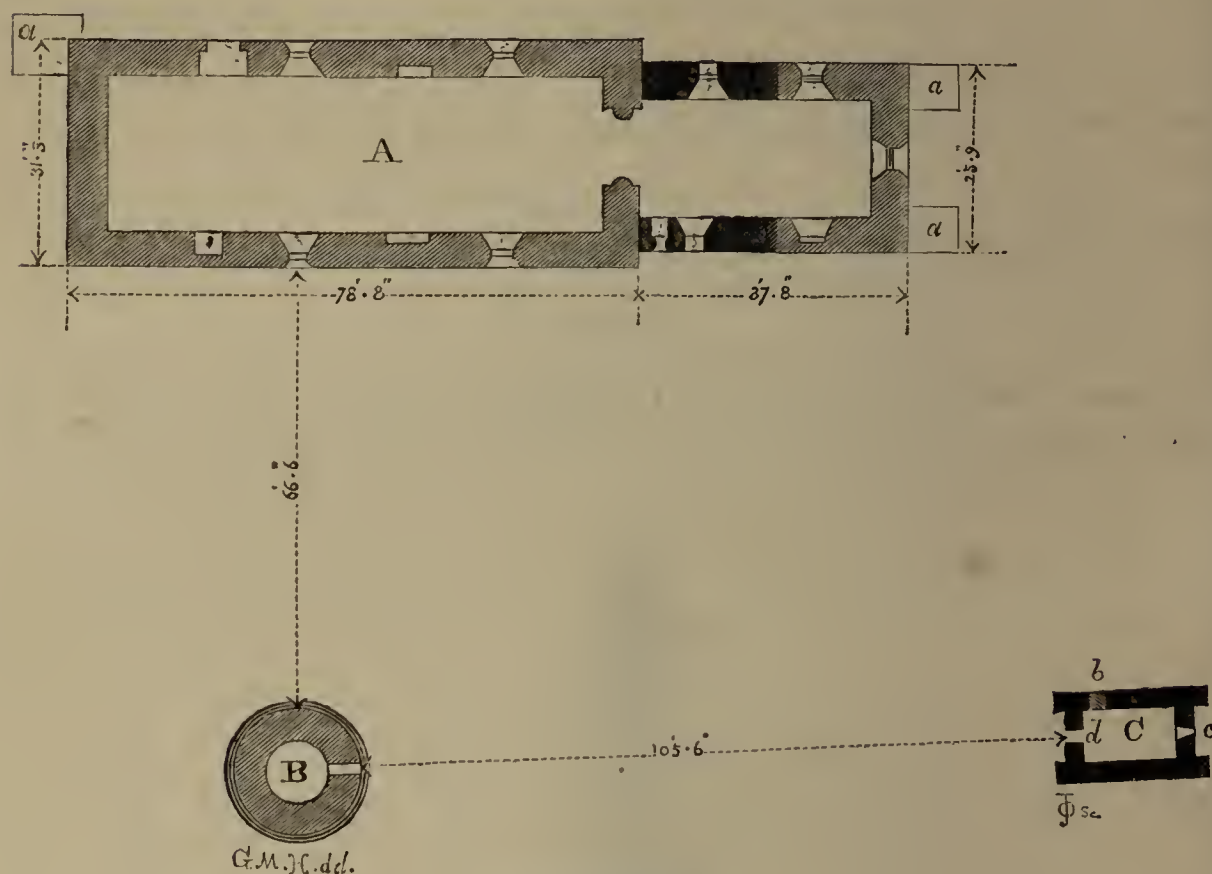
THE beautiful little bay of Ardmore lies on the south coast of the county of Waterford. Its shores are partly rocky and



General View of Round Tower, &c.

partly sand, and along the hill-side on the southern and western banks are placed the houses of the village, and above these, on the high ground, (the *Ard mor*,) rises the tall and graceful

round tower, forming a striking object from the bay and from the country to the north, and with the ruins with which it is associated combining to form a group of intense interest to the archæologist, whether of Ireland or England.



Plan, Ardmore.

The parts in black on the plan are the early portions.

A. Cathedral.

a a Modern Buttresses.

B. Round Tower.

C. St. Declan's Cell.

b. Modern Door.

c. East Window.

d. Original Door.

These ruins, which all stand in an ancient cemetery, consist of the round tower, the ruined cathedral, and St. Declan's cell or oratory. Besides these there were formerly to the west a castle and a monastery, both of which have entirely disappeared.

The history of Ardmore is that of many of the ecclesiastical establishments in Ireland. A zealous convert from the night of paganism to the light of the new faith of Christianity would naturally be desirous of freeing his countrymen from the dark and brutalizing superstitions by which they were enslaved, and for this purpose founded these primitive churches as centres from which that light might radiate into all parts of his native country. The memories of most of these primitive missionaries are still venerated in the localities in which their labours took place, as St. Kevin at Glendalough, St. Kieran at Clonmacnoise, St. Molaise at Devenish, and St. Declan here at Ardmore.

According to Lanigan, Declan lived in the sixth century, and was the son of one of the chieftains of the neighbourhood, which doubtless gave him great influence. He had been baptized and instructed by Colman, another Christian teacher whose name is still remembered in the locality. Declan's success seems to have been very great. He converted almost all the inhabitants of the district where he lived, and having had a piece of land at Ardmore granted him by the chief of the Deisi, he established a seminary at that place for the instruction of other Christian missionaries, to which numerous disciples resorted, and it soon became celebrated, and sent out teachers to other parts of Ireland. Here doubtless he built a cell and a church, as was the usual custom, both small, and both of rude and massive masonry; but the rest of the buildings for his followers, which must have been extensive, would be of wood or wattle-work, which was at that time the usual mode of building, and which, from the perishable nature of their material, time would soon sweep away and leave no trace behind.

Declan is usually called a bishop, but as his successor at Ardmore, Ultan, was only an abbot, it is very probable that there was not as yet a permanent see at Ardmore. In many parts of Ireland the bishops presiding over districts had not in these early times their residences attached to any particular place<sup>a</sup>.

It is probable that the foundation thus established went on increasing in importance and reputation, though we find no mention of it in the annals until 1170, when it had been advanced to be a bishopric, as we find in that year that the Bishop of Ardmore swore fealty to Henry II., and in 1174 Eugene, Bishop of Ardmore, is a subscriber to the charter granted to the monastery of St. Finbar at Cork, by Dermot, King of Munster. Soon after the arrival of the English the bishopric of Ardmore was united with that of Lismore, though it is not recorded whether this took place in the latter part of the twelfth or the commencement of the thirteenth century. Bishop Eugene wrote a *Life of St. Cuthbert*, in which he incidentally mentions Ardmore as the place where "Declan magnificently rests;" but whether he intended to say that he rested

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<sup>a</sup> Lanigan. See also Dr. Todd's *Life of St. Patrick*, GENT. MAG., vol. i., 1864, p. 366.

in his own oratory or in a tomb in the more modern cathedral it is not possible to guess. It is natural to suppose, and this extract seems to confirm the supposition, that the church must before this time have been enlarged to meet the increased importance of the place. This would probably be in the twelfth century. This in its turn, as was the universal custom when a church increased in reputation and funds were forthcoming, would be wholly or in part swept away, rebuilt, or enlarged, according to circumstances; and this we find was the case in this church, for it is recorded in the Annals of Innisfallen, "1203. Moelettrim O'Deubrathra, the reverend priest of Ardmore, died after he had ordered and finished the church of Ardmore." This no doubt is the date of the chief part of the present church, that is, the end of the twelfth century. This priest is said to have been Bishop of Ardmore when he died, but this is not certain.

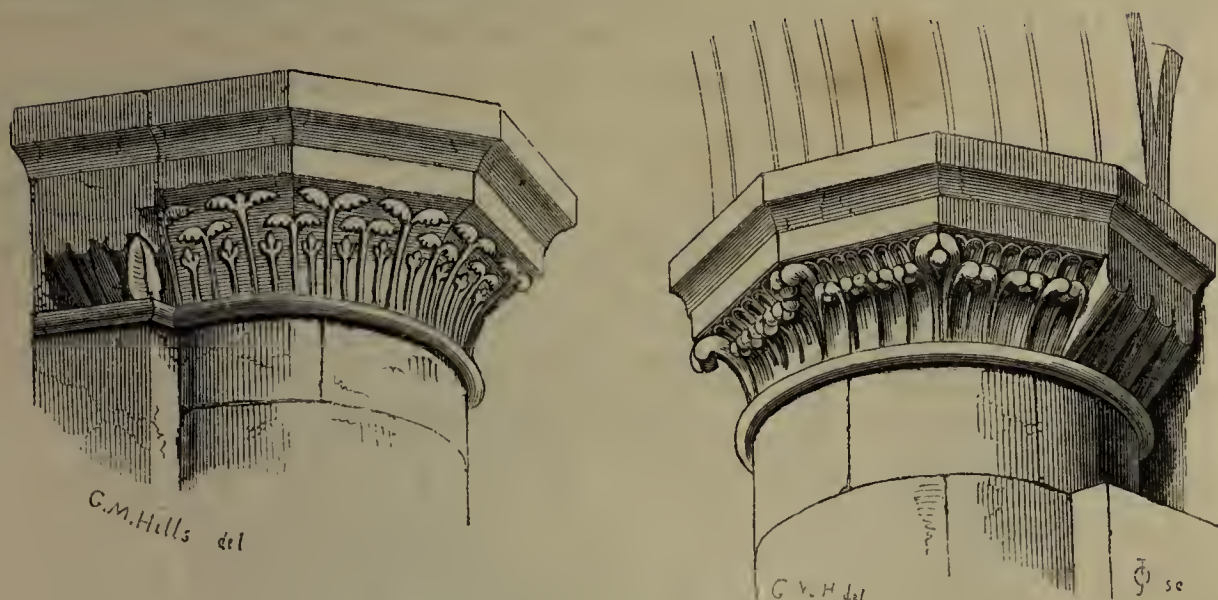
THE CHURCH, OR CATHEDRAL, consists simply of a nave and chancel, without aisles or transepts. Neither has it ever had a tower, the round tower, as in other instances, serving for steeple or belfry. In the chancel, both on the north and south sides at the western part, the walls present the peculiar massive masonry which we find in the early buildings in Ireland. The eastern part of the walls, and the east end, are of the later part of the work. The east window has lost its tracery, and is blocked up. There was a door in the south wall, also now blocked up. The windows in the chancel are modern or reconstructed. The



Section of Chancel-arch, Cathedral.

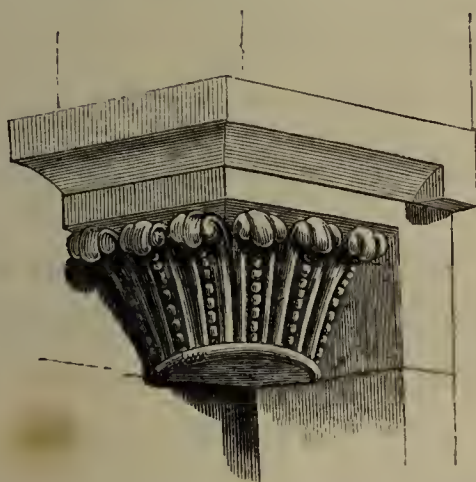
chancel-arch is lofty and moulded, but the mouldings are somewhat irregular in character, having much of a late look; the label is the same as that of the windows, and similar to the abacus of the capitals. The capitals of this arch are richly sculptured, and display an interesting mixture of earlier and later work,—on one side of the block of stone the genuine

Norman scalloped capital, and on the other side of the same



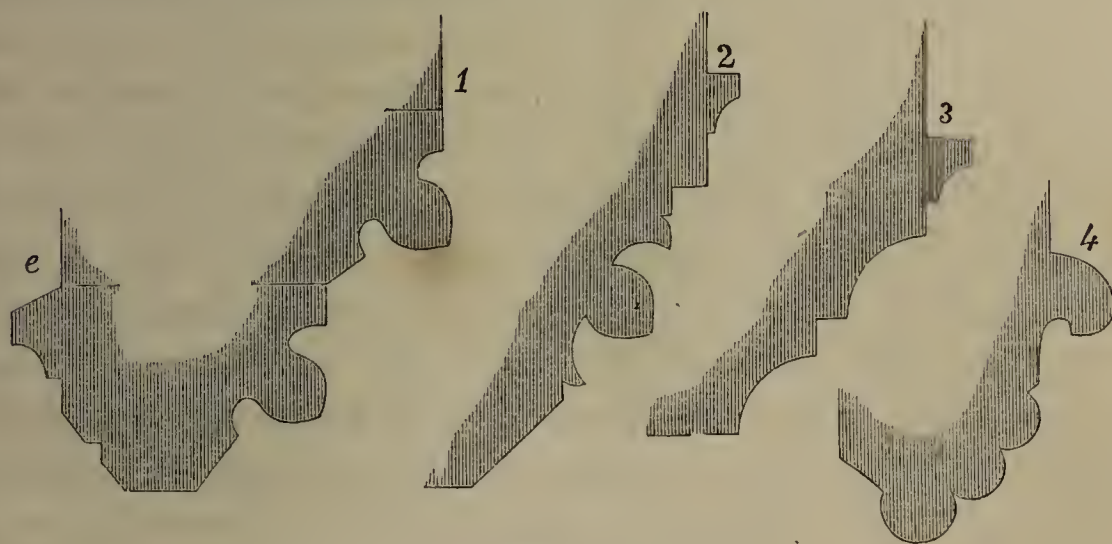
Capitals of Chancel-arch, Cathedral.

block, foliage very nearly approaching to Early English. The windows of the nave are round-headed, but there is between



Capital of West Window (interior), Cathedral.

them an arcade of pointed arches. There is a round-headed door on the north side, with a pointed one of smaller size under



Sections of Mouldings, Cathedral.

1. West Window. 2. and 3. Windows South Side of Nave. 4. Monumental Recess.

it, and there has also been one on the south. The mouldings

of the whole of these features are of a late Norman or transitional character, and these, with the capitals of the chancel-arch and the pointed arcade, shew the date as clearly as if



Arcade in Nave, Cathedral.

written to be of the end of the twelfth century. But the lower part of the north wall of the nave belongs to an earlier building, and its masonry is different from the upper part with the arcade which is built upon it, yet the construction of this wall is not the same as that of the early part of the chancel, shewing that the church has been enlarged or rebuilt and its walls raised at various times.

The lower part of the west end appears to be also of earlier date than the upper part. It is ornamented with sculptures, which are included within two large semicircular arches, and above these an arcade of round-headed arches, supported on round shafts, with octagonal capitals and bases, the whole in low relief. Within these small arches have been human figures, either single or in groups, but now so much in decay that it is almost impossible to even guess what they have been. Under the two large arches are a number of small shallow arches without capitals; there are three in the northern one and five in the southern. Of those in the north "the central one represents the tree of life, with the serpent coiled among its branches, and Adam and Eve standing on either side. The right hand niche of this compartment commemorates the con-

version of the pagan prince of the Deisi, who, with his spear couched and resting on his shoulder, bows himself before the Christian missionary<sup>b</sup>." In the upper part of the southern arch is the judgment of Solomon, and in the same design David playing on his harp. The figures in the arches below are given correctly in the woodcut, but it is difficult to explain them, unless



Portion of the West Front of the Cathedral.

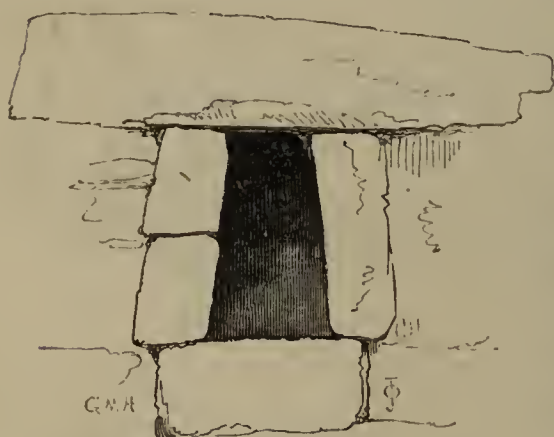
it be intended for the Nativity and the offerings of the Magi. The whole of this end of the cathedral is so covered with crustaceous lichens that it is very difficult to make out the sculptures. It is remarkable that the two large arches in which these sculptures occur are not at equal distances from the two sides of the gable, and that the window which belongs to the transition work, and is in the centre, does not coincide with the junction of the arches. It seems to shew that this sculptured portion belonged to the intermediate church, and that some alteration of plan was made when the late church was built.

The architectural history of the church is tolerably clear. The earliest portion is that already mentioned at the west end of the choir. This is of the same character as the oratory of

<sup>b</sup> Rev. S. Hayman (*Handbook to Youghal*), to whom we are indebted for much kind assistance, the loan of photographs, &c.

St. Declan, and no doubt of the same date. From the veneration in which these early buildings were held in Ireland, it seems to have been the almost universal custom to retain some portion of them where practicable, and this portion was always retained whatever alteration the church might undergo. It seems probable that another church was built in the twelfth century, of which the lower part of the west end is a portion, and that this was in its turn mostly rebuilt and its chancel lengthened by Moelettrim at the end of the twelfth century.

THE CELL OR ORATORY OF ST. DECLAN is situated to the east of the cathedral and round tower. It is of the same plan and construction as some of the early buildings noticed at Glendalough and Clonmacnoise. It has the same peculiar buttresses projecting only east and west, the same rude and massive masonry, and the same simple construction of its openings; it is no doubt of the same early date. The door is at the west end, but blocked up. It has inclined jambs 4 ft. 8 in.



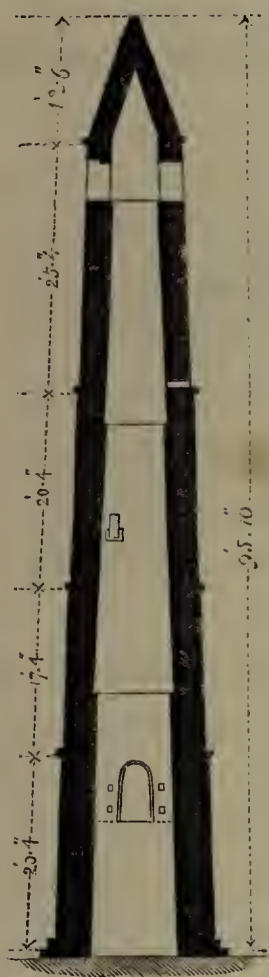
East Window of Cell of St. Declan.

high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide at bottom, and 2 ft. at top. The east window remains, and is here given. It is 2 ft. 4 in. high. The present entrance is by an opening broken through the wall on the south side. The cell has been roofed and repaired from time to time, and has consequently at first sight lost much of its ancient character.

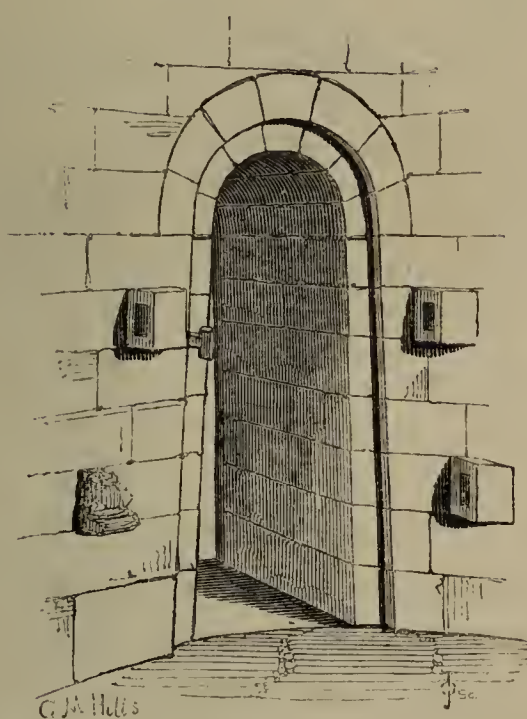
Its internal dimensions are 13 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft. 11 in. It is popularly supposed that St. Declan was buried in this cell, which is frequented by crowds of people on his commemoration-day, July 24, and the mould which is supposed to cover his remains being believed to be efficacious in the cure of diseases, small quantities of it are carried away by the people year after year, until the interior is sunk some feet below the surface of the ground, and it has now the appearance of a well.

THE ROUND TOWER is constructed with ashlar of fine-grained sandstone inside and outside. The dimensions given on the annexed section are by computation, aided by actual measurements. It is raised on a double plinth, the lower course of which is rough, the upper wrought. It is divided externally by three strings into four stages: internally the stages or stories

are more numerous. The sill of the doorway is 13 ft. from the plinth. It is on the east side, opposite the cell of St. Declan. There is no other feature in this story. In each of the other inside stages of the shaft there is a small window, and the top story immediately under the conical roof has four larger windows, nearly facing the cardinal points, with inclined jambs; the one on the south square-headed both inside and outside, and the other three triangular-headed outside but round or shouldered within. The thickness of the wall at these windows is 2 ft. 5 in., and at the doorway 3 ft. 7 in. The doorway is 2 ft. 3 in. wide at bottom, and 1 ft. 11 in. at the springing of the arch, and its height from the sill to the springing is 4 ft. 9 in. It is moulded on the outside; inside it is rebated for a door, and has also four massive sockets of stone for re-



Section of Round Tower.



Interior of Doorway of Round Tower.

ceiving wooden bars for fastening the door: one of the lower ones is partly broken away; the lower pair would require a bar about 5 ft. 6 in., and the upper one of about 4 ft. long.

The tower inside, below the door, is concealed by a modern floor, and it has besides four other modern floors connected by ladders. Two of these floors correspond with two ledges or set-offs. There is also a set-off of the same kind at the level of the

sill of the upper windows. One of the small windows of the shaft has the sill and part of the jambs moulded the same as the doorway.

At 6 ft. from the lower ledge are three corbels, one of which is carved, and the others probably have been, but appear to be



Corbels, Round Tower.

defaced. Opposite to this, and level with the window, is another carved corbel, and higher up another rough one, and 6 ft. above the window sill are two other carved ones, and still higher on the west side another<sup>c</sup>.

It will be seen from the foregoing careful description that



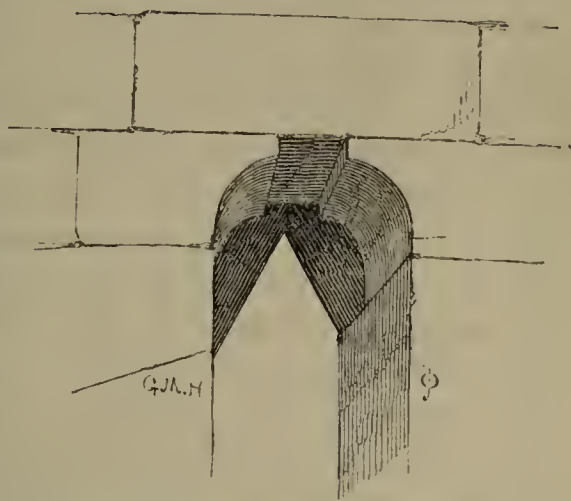
Doorway of Round Tower.

the tower does not belong to the class of *early* structures which we find in many parts of Ireland. Its masonry is of the best

<sup>c</sup> For these measurements and description of the round tower, and for much other valuable information, as well as for the loan of several drawings, we are indebted to Gordon M. Hills, Esq.

description, fine jointed, well dressed, and square ashlar. It does not diminish in a continuous line from bottom to top, as is usual, but it has three slight set-offs, and each of these is marked by a decidedly Norman string, a round or torus moulding. The doorway likewise is surrounded by a moulding equally Norman, but there is an Irish peculiarity in the moulding being carried under the sill as well as round the arch. It should also be noticed that the sill is formed of a very long stone. The heads of the windows, though some of them are triangular-headed outside, are round or shouldered within.

In the interior the carved corbels projecting from the wall at irregular intervals are evidently stones belonging to some earlier building and built in here. That this is the case is clear, as one, if not two, of the stones is upside down. These stones themselves are not of *early* Norman work, and consequently the building in which they are used up cannot be



Interior of Window-head, Round Tower.

of early date. Its masonry, its doorway, and its strings clearly shew that it cannot be earlier than the latter half of the twelfth century. In an investigation which took place a few years since it was shewn that in digging the foundations for the tower skeletons had been cut through and mutilated, thus proving that it was erected on a previously existing cemetery, and bringing an unanswerable argument against its early date. The conical roof was injured by lightning about thirty years ago.

As to the uses of the tower, the following account of the siege of Ardmored<sup>d</sup>, though it is a dismal page in an unhappy period of Ireland's history, serves to shew two things; first, that this tower was at that time known as the "steeple" of the church, which is synonymous with belfry, and was doubtless used for that purpose; and, secondly, that it was adapted for, and effectual as, a place of defence, two of the uses which Dr. Petrie contends they were built for. As to its being a belfry, it is stated that the wooden beams or stone corbels for carrying

<sup>d</sup> Given by Mr. Windele in the Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. i. New Series, 1856, 1857, from a Commonwealth printed tract, 1642.

the bells still remain, but this has been disputed. It is, however, quite certain that such indications remain in another instance, viz. the small tower on the church of St. Kevin at Glendalough, and three holes for the bell-ropes may still be seen in the vault, pierced through the stone under the tower, as shewn in the engraving, p. 290 of last volume.

“After the Irish had gathered together the greatest part of their forces about Killmallock with intention to passe the mountains into the county of Cork, and found they should receive opposition by our army, which was drawne up to Duneraile and Mallo, with resolution to encounter them if they once descended into the plaines, they again retreated towards Limericke, and we about the 20th of August disbanded and went to our several garrisons, both with like intentions of gathering the harvest of the country, Sir John Paulet’s and Sir William Ogle’s regiments went to Cork and Kingsland, the Old Regiment was garrisoned about Duneraile, part of Sir Charles Vavasor’s lay at Mallo, the rest that went to Youghall were commanded to obey the Lords Dungarvan and Broghels, who having procured a culverine to be sent amongst them, resolved as soone as our men were refreshed after their march, to take in the Castle of Ardmore. The fort is of its own nature strong and defensible, it was well manned with 100 able souldiers, beside the people of the countrey, it had munition sufficient, so we expected not to gain it but after a long siege. Notwithstanding it being a place of good consequence, affording the enemy means of getting the harvest on that side in security, and blocking us up in Piltowne and Youghall, so that a man durst not appeare on the other side of the river, we resolved the taking of it, and upon Friday, being the 26th of August, we marched from Lismore towards the castle. Our forces were about 400, all musketts, besides 60 horse, part of the two Lords’ troops. By the way we summoned the Castle of Clogh Ballydoods, which promised to yeeld and receive our garrison, if Mr. Fitzgerald of Dromany would permit. We were satisfied with the answer, Mr. Fitzgerald being yet our friend, and the place being of no great importance, so that it was not thought convenient to lose time there, but marched away and sate down before Ardmore. The same day about three of the clock, in the afternoon, we summon’d it, but they not admitting of a parley, we quartered ourselves about the castle, expecting our culverine, which we sent by water. In the meane time our men possessed themselves of some outhouses belonging to the castle, whereby we might with more security play upon the enemies pikes, and they in the evening fired the rest. All the begining of the night they played from the castle very hotly upon us, but nevertheless we ran up and took the church from them, so that now we were within pistoll shot of the castle. This did much advantage us, for besides provision, whereof there was a good quantity, the church standing high beate into their bawne, so that from hence they lost the use of it, and were forced to containe themselves with the walls of the castle. There was yet the steeple of the church, something disjoyn’d from the body of it, yet remaining, which was well manned. Powder and bulletts they had sufficient, but wanted guns, there being no more than two muskets onely among 40 men. The church cut off all hope of supplies from them, so that we were confident to have it surrendered, either for want of provision or ammunition. Thus we spent that

night. The next morning there appeared about 100 horse and 300 foote of the enemy, and it was generally believed there was a more considerable number following. We received the alarm with joy and courage, and leaving onely sufficient to continue the siege, drew forth the rest of our men, resolving to encounter them, but as our men advanced they retreated towards Dunganven, our horse could not follow by reason of a glinne betwixt us and them, and our foot would have been too slow to overtake theirs. We returned therefore to our quarters, where we received intelligence from Mallo that all the enemy's forces were again drawn into a body and upon their march towards Duneraile, where upon we were commanded to be at an houres warning ; this troubled us onely because we feared we should raise the seiges, and now more than ever we wished for our great artillery, which came about noone to us, and such diligence we used that before 3 of the clock we drew it up to within half muskett shot of the castle and there planted it, though they played upon us all the way both from the castle and steeple, which we so carefully avoyded by wooll packes we carryed before us that there was not one man shot in the service. We placed our piece to mine one of the flankes first, but when it was ready to play the castle desired a parley, wherein they asked quarter for goods and life, but that being denyed, they were content to submit themselves to the mercy of the Lords, who gave the women and children their cloths, lives, and liberty to depart, the men we kept as prisoners.

“All this while the steeple held out, nor would they yeild untill they had conferred with their captaine, after which they submitted to mercy. In the castle were found 114 able men, besides 183 women and children, 22 lbs. of powder, and bullets answerable, in the steeple were only 40 men, who had about 12 lb. of powder, and shot enough. The next day we hanged 117. The English prisoners we freed, the rest we kept for exchange of such of ours as were with the enemy. Thus was the castle delivered unto us after one day's seige only, wherein we lost not a man. The next day we left a guard of 40 men in the castle, and marched away to our several garrisons, expecting further command from our generall, which we received upon Wednesday being the last of August (1642).”

It is said that the castle here mentioned, the foundations of which were visible forty years ago, stood on the low ground immediately east of the new parish church ; therefore north-by-east of the old cathedral, and about a hundred and fifty to two hundred yards from it, but no portion of it now remains. The monastery too, the abbats of which are mentioned in the early history, is stated to have occupied the space where the farm-house now stands, opposite the west end of the cathedral, but it is not known that any fragment of it exists, although foundations of walls are sometimes found.

About half a mile from this place, in a wild and secluded spot along the coast, is another church, called TEMPUL DESART. It is now in ruins, and no features remain by which to identify its date. Near it is ST. DECLAN'S WELL, a spring held in great

veneration by the surrounding inhabitants. It presents a curious patchwork of architectural fragments collected from various places, which were placed here about the commencement of the present century by an individual named "Patric Byrne, a private soldier of the Donegal Militia, who after the Irish rebellion of 1798 came here and spent the remainder of his days in this solitary abode, and was buried beside St. Declan."

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### ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

THE late researches on this important question have stimulated the ardour of geologists, and there is not now a cavern in France that is not being explored by some patient savant. In a paper presented recently to the Academy of Sciences, M. Husson gives a description of some other caverns examined by him in the neighbourhood of Toul, those previously visited by him having, in his opinion, established the fact that man had inhabited that portion of France from the highest antiquity, though *after* the formation of the drift or diluvium. The caverns recently explored by him lie opposite to what is called the Trou des Celtes. In the first, the Trou du Portique, he found a sort of chamber which had been filled up. On its being cleared he found it had been hollowed out of drift-clay more or less disturbed. The chamber ended in a sort of horizontal fissure, scarcely admitting the arm of a man; a vertical stone, which could not have got there by accident, was seen fixed in the ground. Here he found, as usual, numerous teeth and bones of the hyena, bear, rhinoceros, stag, reindeer, ox, horse, sloth, &c.; some sharpened to a point, others split open; an awl or bodkin made of hartshorn; ashes and charcoal, one piece of which was carved in the shape of a head, the hollows being filled with a stalagmitic deposit, shewing the extreme antiquity of this piece of sculpture; and lastly, a fragment of fine red pottery of the Roman period. All this lay together piecemeal, and some of the bones were caked together with ashes, pebbles, and stalagmite. In the rubbish flint implements were found, including the head of an arrow. Nevertheless, all the objects enumerated do not, according to M. Husson, belong to the same date. It appears that most of the caverns situated in that locality were originally smaller than they are now; the floor of the Trou du Portique had been lowered at least by a metre and a half, and originally the cavity with the rhinoceros's bones formed a sort of vertical funnel, having two openings, full of drift, and one of them still remains in its original state. The first inhabitants of the grotto had emptied out the other, and even increased its circumference; and this work of excavation was continued under the age of iron, and even at the commencement of the Gallo-Roman period. It is from this circumstance, M. Husson thinks, all the objects evidencing the presence of man proceed. Discoveries similar to the above have been made by the same gentleman in the caverns De la Fontaine, du Géant, de la Grosse-Roche, and des Fées, in all of which he has observed circumstances tending to corroborate his opinion.—*Galignani*.

## ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—VII.

## THE WEAVER'S ART.

OF all antiquarian studies there is perhaps none more interesting than that of costume; for if our enquiries into the architecture and decorations of past ages enable us to conjure up scenes that have long passed away, a knowledge of costume gives us the power of peopling those scenes, and of realizing the descriptions of the chroniclers, which would otherwise be but so much dry history. From the destruction of the Roman empire until the end of the thirteenth century there was really but little essential change in European costume; the antique tunic still held its place, it was generally girded up, and had tight sleeves. Over this rich men wore another tunic, not girded, which came down to the calf of the leg. The sleeves of this were sometimes shorter and sometimes longer than that of the under-tunic, and above all came the cloak. The hood was a separate garment, and could be worn with or without the cloak, being indeed a far more comfortable head-covering than anything we possess, for not only did it cover the head, but it also most effectually prevented the weather from penetrating to the neck. About the middle of the fourteenth century architecture began to change for the worse, indulging in tracery, crockets, pinnacles, small mouldings, and such like vanities, and the costume followed the bad example. Instead of the flowing dresses falling into folds, every vestment was made tight to the body; and although during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries the colours were brilliant and the *ensemble* highly picturesque, there were too many offences against good taste and right principle for us ever to regret the loss of it. The acme of bad taste was reached in the last century, when men wore large wigs, and when hardly one single article of dress was elegant or fell into its natural folds; but still there was colour. In the present day our dress, with the exception of the abominable chimney-pot hat, is a little better as regards form, but still dreadfully unpicturesque and totally without folds. As to colour, it has utterly disappeared, with the exception of a small spot round the neck in the shape of

the scarf. Nor are the ladies much better; their dress followed nearly the same vicissitudes as those of the men, being anciently little more than a series of very long tunics one over the other, so arranged as to allow the under ones to be seen; sometimes slits were cut in the upper ones for the same laudable purpose, more especially to shew the girdle, and were christened by the satirists of the day as "the devil's peep-holes." Sometimes the under gown became tight to the body, the skirt being made full by means of gores, as at the end of the twelfth century, and again in the fifteenth. The present fashion of making the body tight and plaiting the skirt round the waist may be traced to the beginning of the sixteenth century in Germany, and among other examples may be seen in Albert Durer's "*Melancholy*," as it is called, but which is really the Genius of the Industrial Arts.

Now in the Middle Ages it was a very different affair as regards costume from what it is at the present day, when it is almost impossible to tell any man's station in life from his dress, and when you may travel for hundreds of miles in the same railway carriage with a nobleman without for one moment suspecting him to be anything more than Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown. In the Middle Ages, as I said before, it was very different, for the richer classes largely imported beautiful stuffs from the East, and afterwards from Sicily and Italy. Of course nothing is more perishable than worn-out apparel, yet, thanks to documentary evidence, to the custom of burying people of high rank in their robes, and to the practice of wrapping up relics of saints in pieces of precious stuffs, we are enabled to form a very good idea of what these stuffs were like and where they came from. In the first instance they appear to have come from Byzantium, and from the East generally; but the manufacture afterwards extended to Sicily, and received great impetus at the Norman conquest of that island; Roger I. even transplanting Greek workmen from the towns sacked by his army, and settling them in Sicily. Of course many of the workers would be Mohammedans, and the old patterns, perhaps with the addition of sundry animals, would still continue in use; hence the frequency of Arabic inscriptions in the borders, the Cufic character being one of the most ornamental ever used. In the Hotel de Clugny at Paris are preserved the remains of the vestments of a bishop of Bayonne, found when his sepul-

chre was opened in 1853, the date of the entombment being the twelfth century. Some of these remains are cloth of gold, but the most remarkable is a very deep border ornamented with blue Cufic letters on a gold ground; the letters are fimbriated with white, and from them issue delicate red scrolls, which end in Arabic sort of flowers: this tissue probably is pure Eastern work. On the contrary, the coronation robes of the German emperors, although of an Eastern pattern, bear inscriptions which tell us very clearly where they were manufactured: thus the Cufic characters on the cope inform us that it was made in the city of Palermo in the year 1133, while the tunic has the date of 1181, but then the inscription is in the Latin language. The practice of putting Cufic inscriptions on precious stuffs was not confined to the Eastern and Sicilian manufactures; in process of time other Italian cities took up the art, and, either because it was the fashion, or because they wished to pass off their own work as Sicilian or Eastern manufacture, imitations of Arabic characters are continually met with, both on the few examples that have come down to us of the stuffs themselves, or on painted statues or sculptured effigies. These are the inscriptions which used to be the despair of antiquaries, who vainly searched out their meaning until it was discovered that they had no meaning at all, and that they were mere ornaments. Sometimes the inscriptions appear to be imitations of the Greek, and sometimes even of the Hebrew. The celebrated ciborium of Limoges work in the Louvre, known as the work of Magister G. Alpais, bears an ornament around its rim which a French antiquary has discovered to be nothing more than the upper part of a Cufic word repeated and made into a decoration. Both what is called the Lombardic character and the black letter are admirably adapted for borders of woven fabrics, and indeed for ornament generally, but they were seldom used. In modern times we find black letter inscriptions rather profusely used in the Houses of Parliament, but unfortunately they are so managed as to be almost illegible.

Very curious is the piece of stuff found at Palermo in the tomb of the Emperor Henry VI., who died in 1196. The pattern consists of antelopes and parrots placed face to face, the ground being filled up with some Arabic-looking foliage. The animals and ornaments are in gold, but the ground at present

is a reddish murrey colour silk, although in all probability it was originally what was called the *diarhodon*, which we are told strikes the look with the appearance of fire. The other shades of the same colour were the *rhodium* and the *leucorhodina*, which were probably rose colour and pink respectively. Many other pieces of stuff have been preserved and published, for example in Willemin's *Monuments inédits*, but they all appear to have been designs in small patterns, and very nearly agree with the modern Indian kincob, and they mostly contain some sort of bird or animal. The patterns then became gradually larger until the middle of the fifteenth century, when what may be called the pine pattern became very fashionable; as this pattern was very large, it was not very often that much of it could be seen, but as it was generally made of gold and velvet, besides being full of small details, the effect was always good, even when only a small piece was used.

In the Museum at South Kensington will be found a most valuable and interesting series of examples of ancient woven fabrics, as well as those decorated with embroidery, and in them the increase of the size of the pattern can be most distinctly traced. Some of the diapers are very curious; one of them consists of a series of castles, in each are two men holding hawks: the size of each diaper being about 6 in., and the date the fourteenth century. Another pattern is composed of angels with censers, executed in yellow on a purple ground, powdered with yellow stars; the carnations and the clouds from which the angels issue are white. But the most gorgeous of all are the large patterns, executed in cloth of gold and red velvet, more especially when the gold wire is raised and looped. A fine piece of this sort of work forms the centre of the well-known pall of the Fishmongers' Company.

But however rich might be the stuffs, our ancestors were by no means contented with them; on the contrary, the desire to possess what no one else possessed very often induced them to call in the aid of embroidery; this consisted of embroidery proper for the more precious articles, and of *appliqué* for those of less value. For instance, the surcoat of William Earl of Albemarle, *temp.* Henry III., published in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, is executed in this manner. As to the embroidery proper, it reached such an excess that Philippe le Hardi had some garments which had cost him 800 Parisian livres, or

about £1,200 of our money. Joinville, who gives us this information, says that he “never saw a single embroidered coat or ornamented saddle in the possession of the king his father or of any other lord. He (the king) answered that he had done wrong in embroidering his arms, and that he had some coats which had cost him 800 Parisian livres. I replied that he would have acted better if he had given them in charity, and had his dress made of good sendal, lined and strengthened with his arms, like as the king his father had done.” Our own King Henry III. was far from setting so good an example to his contemporaries as St. Louis did. Among other instances of his extravagance in the matter of embroidery may be cited the altar frontal given by him to Westminster Abbey. The account begins with the canvas, and the wax for waxing it; then follows six marks of gold and the making them into thread; then we have two pounds of white silk and the same of yellow; five marks and a half of pearls; two marks of large pearls for the border; one pound of thick silk; the wages of four women working on the aforesaid cloth for three years and three quarters; 786 enamels for the border; 76 great enamels; 550 garnets for the border—for gold and for the making of the settings of same—for silver picture placed under the enamels, &c. The whole expense of this piece of embroidery must have reached some £4,000 of our money.

But embroidery, expensive as it was, by no means satisfied the rich of those days; jewels, and more particularly pearls, were in great request for what are called the orphreys, i. e. the borders of garments. When the tomb at Palermo of Constanza, the consort of the Emperor Henry VI., was opened, the orphreys of her dress were found to be composed of gold filagree, gold cloissonné enamels, and the rest of the ground filled up with small pearls; the whole sewed on linen.

Occasionally the ornaments of dresses were made of solid metal sewed on to the stuff: Henry VIII. and his courtiers are related to have worn such dresses, i. e. powdered with solid ornaments, at a grand feast, and afterwards let the people strip off the said ornaments. The Japanese robes of state are also decorated in a similar manner; and Oliphant, giving a description of the dresses of the Commissioners for signing the treaty made by Lord Elgin, says that one gentleman had his robes elegantly ornamented with silver skulls. I have only met

with one specimen of the bullion ornaments, occurring in the black letter inscription on the belt of the horn of Charlemagne in the Treasury of Aix-la-Chapelle. The belt is many centuries later than the horn, which appears to be authentic, being evidently Eastern work, and bearing out the tradition that it was a present from Haroun al Raschid.

It has often been remarked that if we want to see what the Middle Ages were like we must go to the East; accordingly, if we examine duly the stuffs made by our fellow subjects in India we shall see very nearly the same things produced in the present day as were executed centuries ago in Europe. Thus, in the excellent Indian Museum, which is by no means either visited or studied as it ought to be, we see kincob made of silk and gold, nearly identical with that discovered in the tomb of the Emperor Henry VI.; the details are a little different, but by no means so to any very great extent, while the judicious mixture of geometrical forms with conventionalized natural details is quite as good, if not better, than anything we have in Europe. For the very geometrical lines are softened and subdued by being made up of foliage, which is kept totally distinct from the other foliage enclosed in the reticulation made by the geometrical lines. Take, again, the famous Cashmere shawls which command such fabulous prices; an expert will tell you that he can distinguish a French or English imitation from the real article at a very long distance; the colours of the original being richer and more harmonious, and yet these Indian shawls are done by the rudest machinery and in innumerable small pieces sewn together afterwards. But then the workman works as his fathers have worked, and at well-known patterns, and is not obliged to bring out novelties for each season. The Indian embroidery also is wonderful, and very cheap comparatively speaking, and yet if any one article be examined, infinite art will be discovered by the countercharging of the grounds, &c. Some table-covers in the Indian Museum are beautiful examples of this. Probably embroidery reaches its climax in the cloth of gold, which is embroidered in gold thread so as to produce a raised pattern, relief of colour being got by the introduction of pearls or beetles' wings.

Beautiful also are the muslins, some almost as thin as air, others printed in gold, an art we have only learnt since the Exhibition of 1851, when we first began to have an idea that

our manufactures were susceptible of improvement, and that the inhabitants of the East were something more than barbarians, and that they had also a civilization and art of their own, quite as good in many respects as ours, although they did not happen to have the electric telegraph, lighting by gas, and other modern improvements. I am most happy to say that the present Curator of the Indian Museum is just finishing a most excellent work, containing actual specimens of textile fabrics, which, when in circulation, will do very much to remove the prejudices against Oriental art, or rather to shew our own manufacturers that there is still great room for improvement as regards their designers.

Again, look at the carpets of the East: does any one want a carpet of good design and harmonious colouring, what does he do but forthwith choose either a Turkey or Persian one. In the Middle Ages we read of *les tapis Saracenois*, which were made at Paris, and which were probably imitations of Eastern ones. The carpet we see depicted in the old pictures and tapestry is essentially different from either the modern Turkish or Persian designs, and consists of a series of interlacing outlines, which are variously filled up. Mr. Fisher<sup>a</sup> has lately had one reproduced from a painting of Vandyke's, and with those we obtain from the East we have now no difficulty in obtaining carpets the designs of which will suit almost any style of decoration. In all these carpets it will be seen that the border plays a most important part, and probably the last thing that would enter into the head of an Oriental would be to cut out a carpet to the shape of the room and then nail it down, so that it should be impossible to clean the floor without the trouble of unnailing it. Again, with the Easterns a carpet is not a thing to be trodden upon with dirty boots, on the contrary, they are occasionally made of materials which would completely disqualify them for such usage. Witness the two beautiful carpets in the Chinese section of the late Exhibition, one being yellow and the other red, each apparently made of satin and silk, and looking like the richest stained glass. It is by such knowledge that we come to understand about the famous carpet which formed part of the spoils of Ctesiphon when the Mohammedans took that city in 637; it is said to have been sixty cubits square, and re-

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<sup>a</sup> Of Southampton-street, Strand.

presented a paradise or garden, the plants being rendered by gold embroidery and precious stones.

Now when we look at the Eastern stuffs of the present day, and the fine pieces of mediæval textile fabrics which have come down to us, we detect two great principles: first a geometrical regularity, and secondly a flat treatment. Flowers are never drawn in perspective, but conventionalized: than which nothing is more difficult to effect, and often we may obtain a better suggestion for our purpose by taking sections of flowers than the flowers themselves. Some years ago, when the Government schools were first established, flowers were considered the end-all, and be-all of design, and we had them put into every fabric, either separately, or scattered over, or tied up in bunches by means of blue ribbons; if any conventionalism was attempted it assumed the shape of a Louis XV. scroll. Fortunately the Great Exhibition of 1851 put a stop to this, and we have gone on improving, more particularly in our fabrics for dresses; but our modern carpets are still very unsatisfactory, and it is really difficult to get a good figured pattern for curtains.

From the peculiar form of our female costume, which hangs in a number of small plaits round the waist, we are unable to use those strongly contrasted colours, or those small patterns in gold, which were so universal in the Middle Ages; but we have other uses for woven fabrics where we can use rich and strongly contrasted colours, as damasks, chintzes, and other stuffs for curtains. There is also no reason why our counterpanes should be usually white, or why costly ecclesiastical hangings, such as altar and pulpit cloths, should not be made in the loom. It is only fair to Mr. Crace to say that some years back he managed to secure the services of the late Mr. Pugin, and some of the articles, such as the tapestry, produced from that gentleman's designs leave nothing to be desired, whether as regards the material, or the flat and conventional treatment of the ornament; unfortunately Mr. Pugin took the style of mediæval art which was prevalent in his day, and consequently his fabrics, although excellent in themselves, do not go too well with our modern development of the same art, which has taken its inspiration from earlier and purer models than he did. Thus, of all animals a lion is perhaps the most difficult to conventionalize, and in drawing the design for a certain chintz he took the drawing of

his lion from the fifteenth century; now this happens to be a very exaggerated type, and very unlike the animal itself, and people consequently object to purchase the queer-looking beast who is sucking his paws. At the same time it must be confessed that for certain things we of the present century have an almost Mohammedan prejudice against the introduction of human or animal figures. This is more particularly the case with regard to textile fabrics. Mrs. X. will admit a bird or two on her chintz curtains, but not an animal, and why? simply because it is not fashionable, and she is afraid of Mrs. Y. paying her a visit, and thus going and telling Mrs. Z. 'that Mrs. X. is such a queer creature, for do you know she has actually got lions on her chintz curtains; and whoever saw lions in that position, and what have they got to do with curtains?' So that for fear of what our neighbours may say we still go on with ugly carpets and furniture, unsatisfactory wall papers, and doubtful curtains, to the destruction of our own and everybody else's good taste.

As long as we follow one another in these matters like a flock of sheep, I really do not see the way to any improvement, and I am afraid that if any improvement is to be expected it must be got by working up to our architecture, not by working down from it. In fact, we have no architecture to work from at all; indeed, we have not even settled the *point de départ*. For one night some gentleman will get up, and, forgetful of the difference of climate and material, implore us to study Greek work, and go on from that for our future architecture; a week or two afterwards another lecturer will recommend early French mediæval art for the same purpose; he will be succeeded by another who will indignantly repudiate everything foreign, and tell us to stick to the thirteenth-century art of our own country; while a fourth will leave the future to providence, but implore us by no means to neglect sketching as many old buildings as possible in the meanwhile, perhaps to give us unity of ideas. Now it is very evident that all these pieces of advice cannot be right, and that some must be wrong, only, unfortunately, we cannot distinctly prove which is right and which is wrong. In the meantime we have no distinctive architecture, and architects' pupils are kept sketching old buildings, carefully distinguishing the mouldings of the thirteenth century from the fourteenth, and the fourteenth

from the fifteenth, when, to my mind, they might be far better employed in drawing the figure and making themselves masters of some of the more obvious and necessary facts of anatomy. It may be objected that we use the figure so little that it is hardly worth learning it. The answer to this is, that if we use the figure very little it is because architects cannot draw it and thus recommend it to their clients, who in nine cases out of ten would give the order for the piece of sculpture if they had only an idea of what it was going to be. It appears to me that our art, especially in this country, is domestic, and that the best way of advancing its progress is to do our best in our own houses. It is probable, if we once manage to obtain a large amount of art and colour in our sitting-rooms, that the improvement may gradually extend to our costume, and perhaps eventually to the architecture of our houses. What we at present stand in need of in this respect is a material which will give us colour, be capable of being washed, and yet not disintegrate. Stone, brick, and stucco all get dirty, and are not able to be cleaned. Marble it is found will disintegrate in this climate, and, as far as I see, the only thing that remains to us is glazed earthenware. Probably some other substance may be discovered, but until we have some means of successfully struggling with the atmosphere of smoke and damp with which we are surrounded, I hardly see how we can expect much improvement in our domestic architecture. Again, the law of leasehold is a most formidable evil, for who will build in a substantial manner when he knows that all his outlay will go to his landlord after a certain time? In the present day we have very wisely given up the attempt to control the markets by legislative enactments, or to regulate what clothes each class of society shall wear, indeed it appears to be generally understood that the less we interfere with such matters the better; but, in the present instance, a law forbidding any man to build on hired land would have, I believe, the happiest effect upon the external appearance of large cities, for many people would try to render their houses as beautiful as possible, knowing that they would descend to their successors.

The reason why I think the future development of our art will be a domestic one, and not a public or ecclesiastical one, is this:—As a nation we have but little out-of-door life, and our public buildings and monuments are generally spoiled by the

most mischievous economy. As to our ecclesiastical edifices, the Church is far from being what she was in the Middle Ages. In the first place, she by no means possesses the revenues she then enjoyed, and instead of being assisted by the State, it is considered the right policy to snub and thwart her in every manner. At present the number of bishops is, I believe, very little more than it was in the last years of the reign of Henry VIII., and when an application was made lately to increase the number it was flatly refused—just as if the army should be allowed no more generals than it had in the sixteenth century. The Church, therefore, at present has no occasion for more cathedrals, and cannot lead the art movement as she did in the Middle Ages. It is true that something has been done of late years, and that, thanks to Pugin and the Camden Society, we have learnt to build churches by recipe, i. e. we know what proportion the chancel bears to the nave, that there should be more light at the east end than at the west; but still that was not art, and the influence in London has simply been confined to ecclesiastical buildings scattered up and down the town, and embedded in masses of the ugliest bricks and mortar. If a public building has been wanted it has been executed in a style which is called Classic, but which would certainly make an ancient Greek or Roman open his eyes very wide indeed. The Church, again, up to the present time has set her face against the arts of painting and sculpture, making as much a superstition of their disuse as the unreformed Church did of their abuse.

Formerly the Church patronized the drama, and the people were admitted into the churches to see the truths of its religion and the principal acts of its divine Founder rendered to their eyes as realities, instead of simply being told to imagine them. Now all is changed. Until late years the theatre presented very many disadvantages, but at present matters are very much better, and if ever we wish it to be what it ought to be, the result will only be obtained by the character of the audience and the wholesomeness of the criticisms.

It is for these reasons that I suspect that the next development of art will be a domestic one, and it rests with all of us, individually, to help it on, by paying attention to the interiors of our houses in the first instance. As to the external helps of the development, I have already enumerated them in my first

lecture: they are, the better education of the designer by a more extended teaching of the figure, and of the public at large by bringing museums and art collections, if not to their doors, at all events to their daily walks; a wiser system of expenditure with regard to our public monuments; a decline of the present ecclesiastical superstition against the employment of painting and sculpture; and, above all, the abolition of the system of leasehold.

These things will certainly not all happen in our day, if indeed any of them do. In the meanwhile, all that remains for us to do as artists is to do our duty manfully against shams and littlenesses, and to direct our pupils' attention to those things which are inimitable under any style of art, viz. the human figure, drapery, and the great principles of composition.

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### EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

VISCOUNT DE ROUGÉ, in his report to the Minister of Public Instruction, states that photography was of great service to him in his researches among the buildings which he exposed to view. He adds that the monuments of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties have furnished a large contingent of fresh texts. He principally directs attention to the commencement of the historical poem on the campaigns of Ramsès II. (Sesostris):—

“That document,” he says, “so important in the twofold point of view of history and literature, was already known by the papyrus Sallier, of which I gave a translation several years ago; but the first pages of that manuscript were lost, so that the text commenced in the middle of a sentence. Champollion had already discovered remnants of the same recital on the outer wall of the temple of Karnak; I also found another copy of it on the first pylône of the Louqsor, but it was deeply buried behind the original site of our obelisk on the Place de la Concorde. The excavations undertaken under our own inspection have brought to light all that still remained on the two walls of the beginning of that admirable document. In completing, one by the other, the remnants preserved at Karnak and at Louqsor, we may affirm that the work of the Egyptian poet, which had been thus considered worthy of being inscribed on the fine temples of Thebes, will be restored to us very nearly entire.”

The excavations made by the Egyptian Government have also produced very curious results relative to the period of Greek domination. Among the monuments discovered, and which are connected with that period, Viscount de Rougé mentions the Temple of Edfou, come out whole, and, as it were, alive, from the ruins which had buried it. This temple is in some measure the summary of all the Ptolemaic buildings of the kind:—

“The first impression,” he says, “which the archæologist feels on entering on the study of those long walls all covered with paintings and finely engraved inscriptions, is the sentiment of his utter weakness. He must select and limit himself, under pain of seeing time pass away and labour accumulate before him, whenever the examination becomes more attentive. We have copied and copied unceasingly, whilst photography multiplied its proofs, wherever there was sufficient light to shew the engraving of the pictures and inscriptions selected. Edfou is the real repertory of Egyptian mythology.”

## ANCIENT JEWISH CATACOMB DISCOVERED AT ROME.

AMONG the many contrasts which the Christian and the Pagan remains of ancient Rome present, there is none more striking than that which appears in their sepulchral monuments. Those of Pagan Rome comprise some of the most stately relics of the ancient city,—the tomb of Cecilia Metella, the ‘Mole’ of Adrian, the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, the long rows of ruined, but even still imposing structures which line the Appian, the Latin, and all the other grand roads that led from the ancient city. The burial-places of the early Roman Christians, on the contrary, were so obscure and undistinguished that for a long succession of centuries they were entirely unknown. The knowledge of them which we now possess was the result of an accidental discovery. Throughout the entire medieval period the Christian catacombs had disappeared altogether; and when the celebrated Bosio, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, made public the wonders which they contained, the revelation created in the world of sacred literature a revolution no less startling than that which, a century later, the discovery of Herculaneum and Pompeii produced in the study of classical antiquity.

Since that time, and more especially within the last half century, the Roman catacombs have taken their place among the familiar objects of interest in the Eternal City. But visitors, and even scholars, had habitually regarded them as exclusively Christian in their origin and in their destination. It is true that, in the course of the early explorations of the Roman catacombs, one was discovered at a place called Colle Rosato, upon the ancient Via Portuensis, which was at once pronounced by Bosio to be not Christian but Jewish; and this not in the sense that it was used by Christian proselytes from Judaism, but that it was the burial-place of Hebrews who had lived and died members of the Synagogue. Aringhi published, in the *Roma Subterranea*<sup>a</sup>, a short but interesting description of this cemetery: but from whatever cause, probably from the higher interest of the Christian branch of the subject, it attracted little notice. No subsequent explorer appears to have busied himself in any further examination; and so entirely did the care of it pass out of men’s minds, that even the very site is now forgotten, and many recent attempts to rediscover it have proved unsuccessful.

We noticed very briefly, several months since<sup>b</sup>, the then recent discovery at Rome of a catacomb unquestionably Jewish, and exhibiting in its inscriptions and in its ornaments the clearest evidence of such

<sup>a</sup> pp. 231 and following, (Paris, 1654).

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 274.

origin. A detailed account of this cemetery has since been published, and the subject is so exceedingly curious that we are induced to return to it.

It might appear antecedently probable that the catacomb thus fortunately brought to light was the same which had been discovered by Bosio but again lost sight of. But it is not so. The newly-found catacomb is in a different quarter, and probably was used by a different, and seemingly a higher, class of the Hebrew population of Rome. From the position of Bosio's catacomb—outside of the Porta Portuensis—it would seem to have been the burial-place of the Transtiberine Jews. The site of the late discovery is a vineyard (*Vigna Randanini*) outside of the ancient Porta Capena, some distance along the *Via Appia*;—a quarter which, as we learn from Juvenal's lament,—

“Nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur  
Judæis,”—

is known also to have been inhabited by the Jews in the early empire.

At what time this catacomb was first used as a cemetery, and when it ceased to be so employed, we have now no means of determining with absolute certainty. There is only one of the inscriptions hitherto deciphered which has any of the ordinary notes of time by the consular date, and unfortunately this one is mutilated, the only letters which remain of the consular name being *ENO IVNIOR*, which has been understood to refer to Gallienus. If this conjecture be admitted, the date must represent some one of the seven consulships of Gallienus, and will fall somewhere between A.D. 257 and 266.

But even without the aid of any chronological note, it may safely enough be concluded that the inscriptions of this catacomb belong to the period between the second and the fifth century of our era. It is impossible to compare them, whether in their language, their orthography, their grammatical forms, their solecisms, or even their material execution, and the simple, not to say rude, character of their artistic decorations, without coming to the conclusion that they are synchronous with the well-known Christian monuments of that precise period. •

The cemetery, as it appears at present, consists of two parts. The first is an ancient building, which Padre Garrucci, to whom we are indebted for the details of the description<sup>b</sup>, supposes to have been originally a synagogue. From an outer apartment of this building a passage led to the catacomb, properly so called. In the end, however, the synagogue, if such it was, was itself converted into a place of burial, niches being constructed at the sides, in which the bodies were placed, one above the other, in horizontal tiers, and sealed up partly

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<sup>b</sup> *Cimitero degli antichi Ebrei scoperto recentemente in Vigna Randanini. Illustrato per Raffaele Garrucci.* (8vo., Roma, 1862.)

by slabs or tiles, partly by masonry. The tiers of tombs were commonly four in number.

From this exterior division a door leads by descending steps to a smaller apartment, which opens directly into the catacomb. Judging by appearance, it may be concluded that the excavation of the catacomb was subsequent to the erection of this building. Immediately within the entrance is a spacious oblong chamber, from which issue two narrow galleries, resembling in all particulars the well-known subterranean galleries of the Christian catacombs, with tiers of niches cut in their lateral walls, in which the remains of the dead were placed. One of these galleries is of no great length, terminating in a circular apse, and not connected with any other of the subterranean passages. The other is much longer, and has a number of small chambers opening out of it, as well as several lateral branches, one of which returns into the main gallery after a short circuit. On the left side, and at right angles to it, is a gallery wider than the rest, and with several lateral chambers of large dimensions. The full extent of these passages has not as yet been ascertained, the explorations not being completed.

In the walls of all these galleries alike are found tombs, closely resembling those of the contemporary Christian cemeteries, except that, while the latter are commonly closed with slabs of stone or terra-cotta, the Jewish tombs are walled up with masonry and plaster, on the surface of which the epitaph is rudely graven with the point of a stylus. Nor does the appearance or the contents of the interior of the tombs present any notable difference from what is found in most of those in the Christian catacombs. The Biblical allusions to the Jewish mode of sepulture might lead one to expect in these tombs remains of the balsam, myrrh, aromatic unguents, and grave-clothes, which were employed by the Jews in the burial of their dead; but nothing of the kind has been discovered in this Roman cemetery. In one word, if it were not for a few peculiarities of the epitaphs, and for certain of the symbols which appear in connection with them, the catacomb of the Vigna Randanini might easily be supposed to be one of the many ramifications of the Christian cemeteries, which extend in all directions around the city. To these peculiarities a few pages may be profitably devoted.

We shall begin with the symbols. And in order that our observations may be more intelligible, we shall transfer to our own pages Padre Garrucci's drawing of an interesting, though unfortunately mutilated, sarcophagus which was found in the outer division of the cemetery.

Imperfect as this monument unhappily now is, any one who has been at all accustomed to the study of Jewish archæology will at once recognise it as unmistakably of Jewish origin. Luckily the portions of it which are best preserved are those which contain the most important symbols. But in order to render more intelligible even those which are

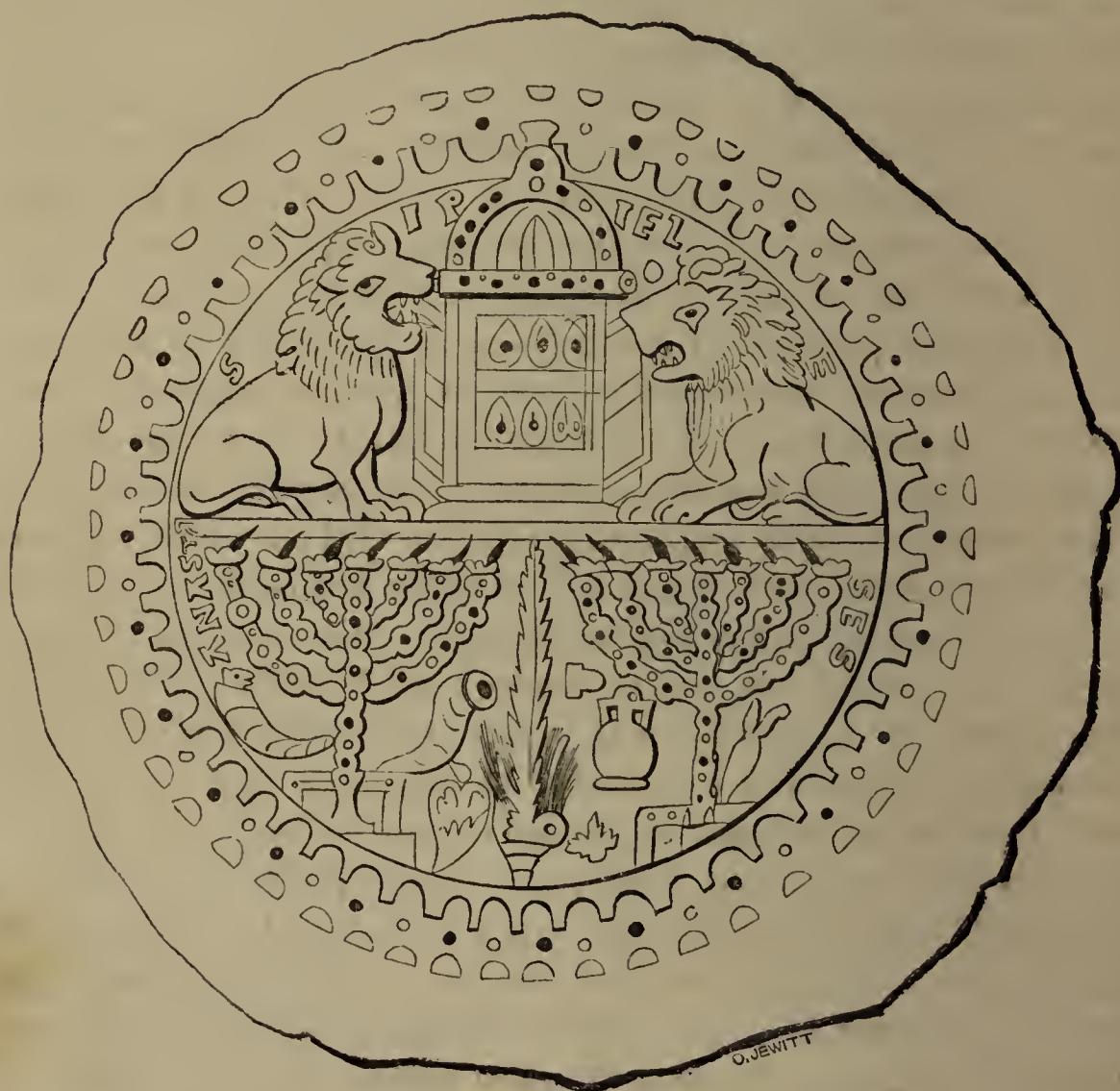
mutilated, we shall place by its side a sketch of another Jewish relic, the symbols of which are for the most part identical with those of the

Fig. 1.



sarcophagus of the Vigna Randanini. Fig. 2 is engraved from an ancient Jewish *vetro*, or glass patera, a facsimile of which is given

Fig. 2.



among the specimens collected by Garrucci, in his well-known work *Vetri Ornati di Figure in Oro*<sup>c</sup>.

Although the second engraving contains a few details which are not found upon the sarcophagus, it is impossible nevertheless not to be struck by the general similarity, and indeed identity, of the two. The more perfect patera at once enables us to recognise in the figure, part of which is represented on the fragment of the central tablet of the sarcophagus, the well-known seven-branched candlestick. The central object in Fig. 2, which is obviously identical with that which in the sarcophagus is found at either side of the central tablet, is an emblem frequently met with on Jewish coins, and is known by the name *lulab*. It is a bunch of palm and other branches, and is commonly regarded by archæologists as an emblem of Judea. The object in the left compartment of the sarcophagus, which in Fig. 2 is placed beside the *lulab*, is a fruit, probably a citron or a lemon. The horns represented on either side of the candlestick on the sarcophagus, and found also in Fig. 2, are supposed to represent the oil vessels used in replenishing the lights; and the two vessels shewn in Fig. 2 (for which no counterpart appears on the portion of the sarcophagus which has escaped mutilation) were probably destined for the same use. The small temple-formed cabinet of Fig. 2, the counterpart of which appears on the extreme right compartment of the sarcophagus, represents the tabernacle or ark in which the book of the Law was kept; and in this way corresponds substantially with another emblem which is frequently found on Jewish monuments, the roll or volume of the Law itself.

The presence of such a relic as this would of itself furnish a presumption that the cemetery was of Jewish origin. But the evidence becomes at once more conclusive and more curious when it is known that the very same emblems are found over and over again repeated, and in the rudest and most inartistic forms, upon the plaster or the terra-cotta slab with which the tombs are ordinarily closed. We shall reproduce two or three specimens. Of all the emblems, the seven-branched candlestick is the most common; but examples are found of almost all those mentioned above, although in no one case do they all appear to have been found in combination upon a single tomb. The details of the subjoined sketch will be recognised without difficulty.

NEPIA MAR                      AE BIXIT ANN  
OSA QV                      1                      IS · I I I I



We have here (1) the candlestick; (2) the *lulab*; (3) the citron; (4) the oil jar; (5) the horn for replenishing the lights.

In the following an additional emblem appears:—

DEVTERO GRA  
MATEO BENE  
MERENTI  
DVLCIS



The cylindrical figure in the above sketch represents the volume of the Law, and has in effect the same emblematic meaning with the little tabernacle for the book of the Law, which has been already described. The other details will be recognised at once.

But there is another group which contains an object by no means so easily recognisable, and which in reality has been the subject of some controversy :—

MARCIA BONIV  
DEA DORMI · TV  
A · I · BONIS



It will be asked what is the forceps-shaped instrument here represented. If this object were found in a different combination there might be some difficulty in determining; but taken, as here, in conjunction with the candlestick and the vessel of oil, its meaning is not hard to be defined. Considering it in connection with the rest of the apparatus for the supply of light, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be meant for the trimming forceps or snuffers which were used in adjusting the lights of the seven-branched candlestick, to which it forms a pendant.

The most interesting of these emblems, however, in their archæological bearing, is the *lulab*, especially in the form which it takes in these rude *graffiti*, or scratch-pictures of the tomb-slabs. No one who has ever visited the Christian catacombs, or inspected any of the pictorial illustrations of them, can fail to perceive that this Jewish emblem is precisely identical with the “palm-branch” of the Christian monuments, which the earlier Roman archæologists regarded as one of the signs of a martyr’s tomb. It is curious that the same symbol should be found upon unmistakably Jewish tombs; and if further arguments were needed against a position which even Roman scholars have now abandoned, this circumstance alone would suffice to prove that, while it is quite certain that this symbol is found on the tombs of those who unquestionably suffered martyrdom, its presence on a tomb, unless supported otherwise, can never be assumed as an unequivocal proof of martyrdom.

Turning now to the epitaphs, we are met by several characteristics which we cannot help believing will be new to most of our readers.

And first, as to their language, it is not a little remarkable that not a single one of these epitaphs is in Hebrew. Even of the names the proportion which can be referred to a Hebrew origin is very small; the Greek names preponderate over the Hebrew in the proportion of two to one, while those of Latin form considerably exceed both taken together. Nevertheless, many of the deceased whose epitaphs are preserved, were office-bearers in the Roman synagogue, some being described as ‘doctors of the Law,’ (νομομάθης); some as ‘scribes,’ (γράμματευσ); some as ‘rulers of the assembly,’ (γερονσιάρχης); some simply as ‘rulers,’ (ἄρχων); some as ‘fathers of the synagogue;’ and, strange as it will read, one as ‘mother of the synagogue,’ (μήτηρ συναγωγῆς).

The Greek and Latin of these epitaphs may be described as on the whole closely resembling in idiom and in construction that of the contemporary inscriptions of the Christian catacombs. We meet in both the same solecisms, the same abnormal constructions of cases, the same loose and faulty orthography, the same interchange of characters in the two languages,—Greek in Roman characters, and Latin in Greek,—with the same curious and often instructive attempts to represent in Greek characters the sound of the Latin, and *vice versa*. Here is, for instance, a Latin epitaph in Greek letters:—

CEMIIPΩNIOYC BACEI  
 ΛEYC AYΦHAI AI KAMEPEINAI  
 KOZOYTEI BONAI ET  
 ΔICEIΠOYΔINAI BONAI  
 KOYN KOYA BIΓEIT ANNEIC XZ  
 ΦHKIT  
 KOZOYTEI BM.

To an unpractised reader the above, we doubt not, will present no small difficulty. We subjoin a transcript in Roman characters:—

SEMPRONIUS BASILEUS AURELIÆ CAMERINÆ COJUGI (CONJUGI) BONÆ  
 ET DISCIPULINÆ BONÆ CUN (CUM) QUA VIXIT ANNIS XZ. FECIT CON-  
 JUGI BM. (BENE MERENTI).

“Sempronius Basileus to Aurelia Camerina, his good wife and dear disciple, with whom he lived fifteen years. He erected this to his well-deserving wife.”

It would be difficult to collect within the same space a larger number of examples illustrating the analogous sounds of Greek and Latin vowels and diphthongs. Thus the Greek *ει* corresponds with *i* in Latin; *κ* with *c*; *ου* with *u*; *αι* with *æ*; *κου* with *q*. The sound of *au* is identical with that of the corresponding Latin diphthong.

As in this instance we find the words of one language combined with the characters of the other, so we also meet examples in which the languages themselves occur in combination. Thus, one of the epitaphs (p. 40) is to ΝΕΡΙΑ (νήπια) ΜΑΡΟΣΑ, “the infant Marosa.” So, again, it is said of the matron Venerosa, in a strange intermixture of bad Greek with worse Latin, that ἔχου μαρεῖτους (*maritus* for *maritum*), she ‘had a husband (i. e. lived in wedlock) fifteen months.’ And in another epitaph the single Greek word δίκαιος is unceremoniously introduced into a sentence all the other words of which are Latin, although the construction, in which *inter* is made to govern a dative (*inter dicæis*), is plainly Greek.

Of these abnormal constructions many examples occur; generally, however, similar to those which are found in the Christian inscriptions, and in some of the street scribblings at Pompeii. Thus we find ‘cum Celerinum,’ ‘cum Virginium.’ Thus, again, *omniorum* takes the place of *omnium*; while, conversely, *annorum* takes the half-Greek form *anron*. Very often Latin names are declined with Greek inflections, as *grammateo* for the dative of *grammateus* (γραμματεύς) ‘a scribe.’ The orthography of Greek words is even more irregular: κείται, for instance, appears as κίται, as κείτε, and as κίτε; εἰρηνή becomes ἴρηνη; and τρεῖς is written τρις. Γραμματεύς and words of the same form are made to terminate in εους. Κόιμησις is written κυμησις, κυμισις, κοιμισις, and in Roman letters *kymesis*, and even *quimesis*. Even the feminine article ἡ is written οί,—an orthography which throws a curious light upon the sound of this diphthong in modern Romaic.

It is time, however, to turn to the inscriptions themselves, in so far as they illustrate the antiquities or the religious belief of the Jewish community at Rome during the period of the early emperors. In Bosio’s great work, *Roma Subterranea*, among the enormous mass of inscriptions from the catacombs, appear two or three specimens from that Jewish catacomb of Colle Rosato which, as we have said, was explored by that eminent antiquary. But, in the higher interest of the Christian portion of the subject, they were almost entirely overlooked; and thus, although even among these few inscriptions may be found the counterpart of almost every important principle involved in the more recent discoveries, nevertheless the epitaphs of the Vigna Randanini have all but taken the learned by surprise.

Few will be prepared, we may venture to affirm, to meet in a Jewish cemetery of the third or fourth century epitaphs such as those which follow:—

ΩΔΕ ΚΙΤΕ (κείται) ΟΥΡΑΚΙΑ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ  
 ΟΥΡΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΑΚΟΥΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΓΕΡΟΥ  
 ΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ ΕΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ Η ΚΥΜΙΣ (κοιμῆσις) ΑΥΤΗΣ.

“Here lieth Ursacia, daughter of Ursacius from Aquileia, a Gerusiarch, (chief of the synagogue). May her sleep be in peace!”

Again:—

ΩΔΕ ΚΙΤΕ ΚΕΝΤΟΥΑΙΑ  
ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ ΟΥΡΣΑΚΙΟΥ.  
ΕΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΚΥΜΙΣΙC ΑΥΤΗC.

“Here lieth Centulia, daughter of Ursacius. May her sleep be in peace!”

Or:—

RUFILLA PIETAS QUÆ FECIT  
CUM CELERINUM A(NNOS)  
T(RES) MENSES QUATUOR  
DIES QUINDECIM EN HIRENE  
E CYMESIS AUTOES.

“Rufilla Pietas, who lived with Celerinus three years, four months, and fifteen days. May her sleep be in peace!”

These are but specimens of a numerous class, which would rather remind one of a Roman Catholic cemetery of the present day than of a Jewish catacomb contemporaneous with the first ages of Christianity.

Nor is this particular form of ejaculatory prayer the only one which these epitaphs present. We have seen an example of another form, in the epitaph of Marcia already given:—

MARCIA BONA JUDEA. DORMITIO TUA IN BONIS.

“Marcia, a good Jewess. Thy sleep be amongst the good!”

There is a similar one in Greek; at least the ellipsis may probably be so filled up:—

ΕΝΘΑΔΕ ΚΕΙΤΕ  
ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟC  
ΕΝ ΑΓΑΘΟΙC.

A still further modification of the same formula appears in the following:—

ΕΝΘΑΔΕ ΚΕΙΤΕ  
ΕΥΘΥΧΙΑΝΟ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΙ  
CINBIO ΑΞΙΩΝ ΕΥΨΥΧΙ (εὐψυχῇ)  
ΜΕΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΚΕΩΝ  
Η ΚΥΜΗCΙC ΑΥΤΟΥ.

“Here lieth Euthychianus, a ruler, comrade of the worthy. Be of good cheer. His sleep be with the just!”

It is hardly worth while to notice the barbarisms of this otherwise interesting epitaph. We cite it solely for the closing formula. Of the same formula, a curious Latin epitaph, some of the peculiarities of which have been alluded to above, contains a further example:—

ALEXANDER  
 BUBULARIUS DE MA  
 CELLO, QUIXIT ANNIS  
 XXX. ANIMA BONA OM  
 NIORUM AMICUS  
 DORMITIO TUA INTER  
 DICÆIS.

“Alexander, a flesher from the shambles. A good soul, friend of all. Thy sleep be among the just!”

Yet another modification will be observed in the following, in which the reader will easily correct the blunder of the graver, who has twice repeated the initial letters of *μήτρι*:—

THIΔIAMH MHTPI  
 IOYΔIAI KACTPI  
 KIC YIOO EΠIOIH  
 CEN EN EIPHNH KOITH  
 COY.

“To his own mother, Julia, her son Castricis (probably for *Castricius*) erected this. *Thy bed* be in peace!”

This is the only instance in which we have observed *κοίτη* for *κοιμησις*. The former occasionally, it is true (as Herodotus, i. 10), is used to signify ‘sleep,’ but even when so used there is a clear distinction between this form of the word and *κοιμησις*:

But without further multiplying examples, we need not hesitate to accept as fully established the singular fact that the deprecatory addresses for the peace or repose of the dead, which had hitherto been regarded as exclusively Roman, were in truth common, and it might almost be said universal, among the Jews in the early centuries of our era. We doubt whether a like number of Christian inscriptions selected from Bosio or Boldetti would present these deprecatory formulas in an equal proportion.

We leave to others the discussion of the doctrinal conclusions which may be deduced from this unexpected revelation. Meanwhile, we shall only add that the usage is by no means a local one, and confined to the Hebrew community of the city of Rome. A short time before this interesting Roman catacomb, another similar Jewish cemetery had been discovered at Venosa (the ancient Venusium), in which the proportion of Hebrew names and Hebrew epitaphs was much larger. In this, as well as in a similar cemetery discovered since that time at Oria, the same general characteristics prevail. The emblems are the same; the sentiment, and for the most part the expressions, are the same. The candlestick, the palm-branch, the citron, and the other emblems which we have copied from the catacomb of the Appian Way, are all repeated

at Venosa and Oria; and in the Hebrew epitaphs of the Jews of Southern Italy the שלום is as invariable an appendage as is the εἰρήνη of the Greek, or the *pace* of the Latin epitaphs of their Roman brethren; and the uniform presence of the same idea in all the funereal inscriptions of the Hebrew race at this period, whatever may be their local diversities of language, is in itself the clearest evidence that it does not arise from any accident of place or other contingent circumstance, but represents the settled belief and the recognised usage of the Synagogue at the period to which these inscriptions belong.

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SCULPTURE OF THE LOWER EMPIRE.—An interesting problem connected with this subject appears to have been solved by M. Louis Passy, in a paper recently read before the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. All who have visited Venice must have remarked two groups executed in porphyry, and encased in the wall of the Cathedral of San Marco, near the corner of the Tesoro. Each of these groups represents two persons embracing each other, and the mystery which veils the origin of those groups has excited the curiosity of learned men from the sixteenth century to the present time. To what period do they belong? what do they represent? are questions on which the best archæologists, such as Zanetti, Winckelmann, d'Agincourt, Potier, and others have given the most contradictory opinions, the only practical result of which is that these monuments do not date farther back than the third century, and are anterior to the twelfth. M. Passy, happening to visit the library of the Vatican at Rome, perceived in the gallery certain columns with brackets at an altitude two-thirds of that of their shafts, and charged with groups bearing the strongest resemblance to those at Venice. He obtained permission to take plaster-casts and photographs of them, and thus armed proceeded to unravel the archæological riddle. First, as to the groups at Rome, he pronounces them to represent imperial personages; the crowns they wear on their heads, the globes they hold in their hands, the paludamentum and cuirass being sufficient evidence of the validity of this opinion. One of the groups represents two old, and the other two young men, but a strong family likeness is perceptible between the couples, whence M. Passy concludes that the artists intended to represent the two Augustuses and the two Cæsars, and by various ingenious arguments shews that these columns and groups adorned the baths of Constantine, and were placed there in the fifth century under Honorius III. Now the groups at Venice display the same features, the same cut of the hair, very nearly the same attitude and costume, are of the same material, and rest upon brackets just like those at Rome, only they do not bear the insignia of the Imperial dignity. Comparing their head-dress and their swords with those remarked on various bas-reliefs of a well-known date, M. Passy, with much erudition, fixes the fourth century as the date of the Venetian figures, and the union of the Augustuses and Cæsars as the subject, as at Rome. This view of his M. Passy confirms by remarking that the custom of charging columns with brackets bearing statues belongs to Oriental art in the third century; instances of it being frequently met with at Palmyra, Pompeiopolis, &c. The groups in question, therefore, belong to the Lower Empire, and are symbolical of the political reforms of Diocletian.—*Galignani*.

## FURTHER DISCOVERY OF RELICS CONNECTED WITH THE REMOTE OCCUPANTS OF CLEVELAND.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that an interesting discovery of shells, bones, querns, &c., was made, some months since, at Normanby Bank, in Cleveland, and a moderately detailed account of the same was given in this Journal not long after. The writer has now to record a somewhat similar find made in another part of the same district.

A short time since it was found expedient to supersede the existing accommodation-road to Barnaby Grange Farm, which crosses the Cleveland Railway on the level, by a new one carried beneath the line. While prosecuting the necessary excavation, and after reaching a depth of a few feet, a variety of bones, most of them in exceedingly good preservation, and with an abundance of earthy phosphate of iron investing them, were dug upon. These were carefully collected, and have now accumulated to a mass of considerable extent. Besides the bones, an occasional fossil—rolled specimens only—was picked out; a mussel-shell or two of the common marine species; traces of other shells, in some numbers, the entire structure of which had become obliterated; and portions of some larger and more massive shell, certainly a sea-shell. But the most remarkable of the non-osseous matters was a folded and doubled metal plate, embossed and engraved.

On examination the bones were found to belong to the horse, *Bos longifrons*, the swine, and—at least, presumably—two species of deer. The skull of a horse is there, and, from the crest down to several inches below the orbits, in very good preservation; but the entire portion comprising the bones of the nostrils and the extremity of the upper jaw is wanting. A lower jaw, however, with five of the ‘nippers’ still in their places, and both of the tusks, is present; as are also the chief portions of the higher part of the same jaw on either side. Two of the cervical vertebræ, together with the first bone of the neck (*atlas*), as well as some from the back, occur also; besides a *humerus*, one or more of the bones from the fore-arm, or *radius*, and a ‘coffin-bone.’ These bones are specified, because from a comparison of them with each other and with the corresponding parts of a living horse of fourteen hands, and from other comparative measurements, the conclusion seems to be enforced that they were constituent parts of a small horse of not exceeding thirteen hands, whose characteristics were a remarkably long head with a comparatively broad forehead, much vaulted, and with a narrow jaw, a round hoof of full size, and strength rather than speed.

It is more than possible that bones from the skeletons of at least two horses appear in the collection in question.

Further portions of the bones from the head of at least four specimens of the boar—not to refer to the other sex—are present, two of them with the tusks still in their places. None of these animals seem to have been very large. Bones from the skeletons of *Bos longifrons* were found in greatest abundance, inclusive of the upper portion of a skull with the horns attached; and besides these, not a few which must be referred to deer. A fragment of horn, about four inches long and one and a-half or one and three-quarters in diameter, independently of other criteria, appears to indicate the red deer as the one-time owner of these bones; and there are constituent parts of the bony structure of several such animals. Besides, there are bones which may have belonged to a much smaller deer, such as the roe, or which might be due to a sheep; probably, however, and on many considerations, to the former.

Next, as to the place or position in which these matters were found, and the concomitant circumstances noticeable in the find. The bones were met with at a medium depth of eight feet below the modern surface, which seems to have been raised by none but natural means, and in a deposit which was evidently due to the agency of a strong current of water. Wherever the bones occurred in greatest numbers, the surrounding matter was composed in great proportion of what a sweeping stream would be sure to be charged with, sand or silt, portions of various vegetable matters—such as moss, twigs, pieces of stick, knots and lumps of wood,—shells, small stones, and the like. And all these deposits were laid in cavities or deep basins in a gravelly matrix, which itself bore unmistakable evidence to the fact that it had been borne in and deposited by a strong current, but one of varying intensity, and almost certainly of only occasional activity. The bed on which all this deposited matter lay was an undulating surface of clay, as seen in section; each undulation probably representing an original natural basin of no very great size or regularity of form. It appeared to the writer, moreover, that the gravelly beds therein deposited must have been peculiarly liable to the formation of gully-holes from the continued quieter action of the stream, still existing, which occasionally in those old times became a torrent, and that such holes would naturally become the receptacles of all such matters as in time of flood might be expected to be put in motion before such weighty objects as the large stones which formed some of the coarser beds of gravel. Such a gully-hole is at present to be seen near the trifling run of water above referred to.

The source from whence the residuary matters specially under mention were derived is another and a more difficult problem. Not a few of

the larger bones are split longitudinally, though the variation in this particular between the Normanby bones and those now in question is very striking and significant. There the rule, almost unbroken, was that all the bones which had contained marrow were found broken; here the rule is the other way, only with distinct exceptions. Still these broken bones must point to human agency; for it does not seem possible that they should have been broken as they are by any other instrumentality. And besides these broken bones, the presence of the mussel-shell and of the more massive shell mentioned above proves, even to demonstration, the active presence of human beings in the district through which the current swept which deposited the various matters now under notice. The site of the deposit is not less than six miles and a-half in a direct line from the sea, and the hills, in the descent from which the stream acquired its swiftness and force, lie a mile and a-half more seawards; and consequently the sea-shells must have been carried four or five miles inland before they could have come under the influence of the water which deposited them where they have been found.

Whether the horse, in common with the ox, the pig, and the deer, furnished a portion of the food of those who transported those shells from the sea, or whether it had been domesticated by them, is a question which must be left unsettled. Perhaps the absence of all matters appertaining to horse-furniture, taken in connection with a remarkable fracture in the front of the skull or forehead<sup>a</sup>, may lend a faint support to the notion that it supplied food. But the more probable supposition seems to be that the bones in general were the bones of animals which had died in the course of nature, yet in such places that they were not out of reach of the rushing waters of an autumn or winter flood, which swept sufficiently close by the site of human habitations to carry off some portion at least of the refuse matters accruing from the different sources of their inhabitants' subsistence.

It still remains to notice more particularly the metal object which was met with in the course of the same excavation, and at no great distance from some portions of the bones. Apart from the folding and doubling to which it has been subjected, it is in remarkably good preservation. It is scarcely corroded in any perceptible degree in any visible part, but is as bright as on the day it was consigned to its place of concealment. Neither is it bruised or dented, except where the workman's pick happened to strike; indeed, it is not even scratched. There seems to be no doubt, from the application of tests, that it is brass; whether originally washed with gold is uncertain.

Folded as it is, and displaying barely a fifth of its entire surface to

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<sup>a</sup> See the notice of the condition of the skulls of oxen, &c., found in a kitchen midden near Carlow, *GENT. MAG.*, Aug. 1864, p. 199.

inspection, it is very difficult to form any satisfactory conclusion as to its actual form or original intention. Very possibly it may be a cuirass or breastplate, though its thickness is so moderate as almost to preclude the idea that it was ever intended for actual personal defence in battle. If so intended, it could have been a defence only against comparatively inefficient weapons. The chief ornamentation seems to depend on the effigies of two snakes in strong relief and wrought hollow, with their heads meeting about that part which, if the article were a breastplate, would have covered the umbilical region. The bodies of the snakes slightly descending thence, and diverging, seem then to have taken an upward direction so as to enclose or enfold the central portion of the plate. But these details cannot be ascertained so long as the object remains in its present condition. Besides the snakes, on which the scales are represented by regular series of curved lines carefully engraved, several raised boss-like projections, which themselves, as well as the plate around their bases, are rather elaborately chased or engraved, are observable; and the outlines of certain figures, apparently armed in a fashion rather resembling a Greek soldier's defensive equipment, are visible on another part of the surface. Besides these figures and ornaments, other minor ornamental engravings are worked in here and there.

The age, origin, and purpose of this curious article must for the present be regarded as uncertain. On the whole it seems rather to suggest the idea of Oriental workmanship: but until it is more fully exposed to examination it will remain difficult to give a reasonably satisfactory account of it.

But whatever the amount of uncertainty thus indicated, there was yet an observable difference between the relations of this metal object and the matrix in which it lay embedded, and those of the bones and their enveloping matters, which deserves attentive notice. "It lay a foot deep in the gravel," was the remark of the man who described the find to the writer; in other words, it lay in a place relatively different, and surrounded by matters of another kind from those which characterized the great mass of the bones; many of which, however, lay at a very small absolute distance.

This fact leads to the inference that it was deposited under different circumstances, and by an agency of a different kind to that which deposited the bones; that indeed, and almost certainly, it was deliberately buried in a hole dug for the purpose, just where it was found; and the unbattered, and even unscratched condition of its entire visible surface seems amply to confirm the inference. It would almost appear as if it had been folded and doubled for easy carriage and concealment, and in due course hidden in the earth,—perhaps under the impression that it was of more costly material than it actually is,—and that the

depositor had never been enabled to reclaim his supposed treasure from its place of concealment.

The accumulation of eight to ten feet of soil over the lowest of these deposits within a period which cannot date very far back beyond the historic, again presents a matter of comparison and study to the geologist.

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ST. CANICE'S CATHEDRAL, KILKENNY.—We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny, have at length been enabled to commence the restoration of their church, the dilapidated condition of which has been before alluded to in our pages<sup>a</sup>. The first contract has been entered into with Messrs. Cockburn and Sons of Dublin, whose tender (£4,500) was the lowest of those sent in by a limited number of builders invited to compete for the work. The nave and transepts are to have an open timber roof with hammer-beams; the inspiration of which has been drawn by the architect, Mr. Thomas Newenham Deane, from the earliest timber roof known to have remained in Ireland, that of the parish church of Callan, co. Kilkenny. The roofs of the choir and chapter-house have tie-beams, and are coffered. The time limited for the roofing is to December, 1865, after which the general restoration of this venerable cathedral will be proceeded with.

The architect has signified his intention of presenting a stained-glass window for the adornment of the building, an example which it is hoped will be widely followed.

THE LAKE DWELLINGS OF SWITZERLAND.—At a recent meeting of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association, Mr. John Edward Lee, the Honorary Secretary, exhibited a series of diagrams illustrative of the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, and of a variety of articles connected therewith, which he had himself drawn on returning from a recent visit to that locality. He also gave some valuable descriptive information on this subject, which has excited immense interest, both in England and other countries. The diagrams included a representation of an ideal restoration of the Swiss Lake Dwellings; and Lake Dwellings made of fascines, in a peat bog, at Neider Wyl, near Zurich. The drawings included mementos of the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, the last-named being connected with the Roman date. Among the representations of tools, &c., of the stone period, there were, from Mooseedorfsee, a fish-hook of boar's tusk, flint arrow-head, stone chisel in a horn handle, a skate made of a large bone, &c.; from near Rohenshausen, stone hatchet fixed in oak wood; vase filled with apples cut in two parts and carbonised; and one of the most remarkable things was a sample of the hempen cloth, the material of the coats worn by the people in the stone period. Among illustrations of the stone period mixed with bronze were some most curious things said to be idols for moon worship. As belonging to the bronze period were some Roman coins found among antiquities. Mr. Lee also exhibited a plan of the Lake of Neufchatel, shewing the situation of the (ascertained) Lake Dwellings.

Very warm interest was excited by the diagrams, which were closely examined and greatly admired; and the attention bestowed upon them was but a meet recognition of the labour which Mr. Lee had taken in preparing them for the meeting.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1863, p. 411.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

WARWICK MEETING, JULY 26—AUGUST 2.

THIS meeting was a great success. There were between three and four hundred persons present, and the weather throughout was most favourable. The Reception Room, and the meetings of Sections, were held at the Court-house, Warwick, which had been placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Mayor and Corporation, and the Museum—which, thanks to Mr. Charles Tucker, was more than usually interesting—was arranged in the Corn Exchange. Lord Leigh was the President, and Dr. Guest, Dean Hook, and Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope presided respectively in the Sections of Mediæval Antiquities, History, and Architecture.

#### *July 26.* INAUGURAL MEETING.

The inaugural meeting was fixed for two o'clock at the Court-house. Among those present at this and subsequent meetings were the Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, Archdeacon Sandford, the Dean of Chichester, Lord Leigh, Dr. Whewell, Sir Stephen Glynne, Sir John Boileau, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope (President of the Ecclesiological Society), Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. E. Greaves, M.P., Col. Pinney, M.P., Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, Mr. J. Dugdale, Sir R. Kirby, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. J. Burt, General Lefroy, Dr. Guest, Mr. Thomas Purnell, Mr. J. Gough Nichols, Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Rev. E. Hill, Mr. Henry Bohn, Rev. J. Lucy, Rev. J. L. Petit, Rev. T. Collins, Rev. J. Allen, Rev. T. Stanton, Rev. Dr. Jones, Rev. J. F. Russell, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. A. W. Franks, Mr. Spencer Hall, Sir Thomas Winnington, M.P., Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., Dr. Wollaston, Mr. R. Hunter, F.R.S., Mr. David Laing, Mr. Daniel Gurney, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., Lord Neaves, Sir W. Heathcote, Professor Willis, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Ferrey, Mr. George Scharf, Mr. Wyatt, &c. The Lady Mildred Hope, Lady Frances Pratt, Lady Affleck, Lady Smith, Lady Heathcote, Mrs. Neaves, Mrs. Sneyd, and Mrs. Shirley, Miss Collins, Miss Digby, and a very large number of ladies also were present.

The MARQUIS CAMDEN took the chair, and said that it afforded him extreme gratification to give place to a nobleman so suitable from his position to act as his successor, and who was so universally respected and beloved as was Lord Leigh. His lordship had already given an earnest of the assistance he was prepared to give them, and he had no doubt the Institute would feel called upon to acknowledge that assistance before they brought the congress to a close.

Lord Leigh was then introduced to the meeting by the Marquis Camden, who thereupon vacated the chair to his Lordship as President elect.

T. B. Dale, Esq. (Mayor of Warwick), who was accompanied by the majority of the Corporation, and preceded by the mace, then presented a congratulatory address, which was read by the Town Clerk, and handed to Lord Leigh.

The President thanked the Mayor and Corporation for the address they had thought fit to present to the Institute, and begged to acknowledge the kindness with which the noble Marquis had introduced him to the meeting. He felt highly honoured in having to preside over the Archæological Institute—a society which had diffused so much useful knowledge throughout the country, and saved so many objects of value and interest from destruction. His Lordship then expressed a hope that the result of the present meeting would not be altogether a barren one, and alluded to the highly interesting excursions which had been arranged for the week as likely to afford the visitors considerable gratification; again returning thanks, in conclusion, for being placed in the chair.

Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who had attended several of the meetings of the Institute, begged to say that he believed the hope expressed by Lord Leigh as to the present gathering would be fulfilled. On behalf of the archæologists of Great Britain and Ireland, he felt sure he might say they were very happy to assemble in a place where there was so much to engage the attention of the antiquary as in Warwick and the neighbourhood. His experience of former meetings had shewn him that they were useful in adding to the number of ancient monuments, investing the history of by-gone times with unusual interest, and affording new sources of enjoyment to social meetings—meetings out of which spring a warm regard between those who come together. He concluded by remarking that, surrounded as they now were by antiquarian riches, they might reasonably form expectations of passing a most pleasant sojourn at Warwick.

Mr. Edward Greaves, M.P., welcomed the Institute to Warwick on behalf of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, who, he felt sure, congratulated each other upon the fact that they had had the honour of receiving the visit of an association which was not merely useful in itself, but included in its members gentlemen who occupied the highest social *status*, and were in the foremost ranks of science, literature, and art, devoting their energies to the preservation and protection of the beautiful, the useful, and ornamental. The inhabitants of the ancient borough believed that the county of Warwick possessed numerous places and objects of interest, but it did not fall within his province to enumerate them, as they would be described by a gentleman who was thoroughly conversant with the archæology of Warwickshire. He felt thoroughly convinced that great benefits would result from the visit of the Institute; additional information would be imparted respecting objects and things at present imperfectly known, and greater interest would be excited respecting archæology generally. He therefore, in the name of the borough, welcomed the Institute most heartily, and he hoped they would derive as much gratification from the visit as the inhabitants of Warwick would experience in giving them welcome.

Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope rose, in compliance with the request of the noble chairman, to acknowledge the welcome so cordially tendered

to the Institute, in the name of the inhabitants of the borough, by Mr. Greaves. He thanked them with the gratitude of a Christian for the favours already received, and, with the gratitude of a man of the world, for those yet to come. But in both senses of the word—and he was aware that he was speaking in the presence of great authorities with respect to the English language—he begged to acknowledge the kindness evinced towards the Institute by the inhabitants of Warwick. He considered it a happy omen that, when the Institute was coming of age,—for it was entering on the twenty-first year of its existence—they were holding their annual anniversary in the tutelary city of that great patriarch and exemplar of English archæologists—Dugdale. He did not know that a more appropriate place could have been selected for their twentieth anniversary than the metropolis of that county, which was indissolubly associated with the name of that eminent historian and antiquary, with the name of the illustrious Skakespeare, and in which Drayton, the great topographical poet of England, was born.

Archdeacon Sandford, as representing the archdeaconry of Coventry, expressed the pleasure felt by the clergy of that part of the diocese in receiving the visit of the Institute, and deriving the benefits they would all undoubtedly derive from the meeting now being begun. He had also much gratification in finding himself in the presence of such distinguished guests from different parts of the country, who deserved the thanks of the Institute for their presence. He was not himself an archæologist, and many of his clerical friends might be placed in the same category; but they all knew what great benefits archæology had conferred upon the history, literature, jurisprudence, architecture, and theology of their country, he might add upon the arts and sciences also, for which the Muses and the Graces present were, he felt sure, duly thankful. Archæology, indeed, had ransacked for them the annals of the past, excavated buried cities, thrown light upon pages of history which otherwise must have remained dark and obscure, and rendered authentic and established facts what must otherwise have been vague and crude hypotheses. In courts of justice archæology had rendered service in dark and intricate cases of law, furnishing the means of arriving at conclusions where none seemed likely to be attained, making the crumbling stone and mouldering relic almost utter articulate speech. It had thus established innocence, convicted guilt, and rendered light and truth triumphant over violence and wrong. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the Institute would derive pleasure from their visit to this county, and that many of his brethren would drink largely and deeply at the new font of knowledge that was now being opened to them.

The Bishop of Oxford acknowledged the Ven. Archdeacon's remarks on behalf of the Institute. The visit to Warwick was naturally suggestive of a long line of worthies who were connected with it in the past. There was St. Wulstan to begin with, who carried them back to the Saxon Heptarchy; and then, to descend rapidly to the mediæval ages, there was the great Dr. Parr, who certainly would have astonished St. Wulstan if he could have beheld him. Then, descending still further, there was the Dean of Chichester, himself a great mediæval ecclesiastical authority. Remembering the welcome which he and other friends had received from the present reigning Abbot of Stoneleigh, who had received him and other friends with more than abbatial hospitality, and

more than abbatial grandeur, and the welcome that his friend the Archdeacon of Coventry had extended to them in the name of the clergy of the neighbourhood, he looked forward with extreme pleasure to their present visit to Warwick. They did not come simply for personal gratification, but to exchange ideas with those with whom they were brought into contact. They hoped in this way to generate archæologists as they travelled through the country, and he thought this was an important thing to be borne in mind, because whatever tended to bring men from living in the mere present, and carry them back into the past, had also a tendency to lead them on into the future. Thus by the linking of these three things—the linking of the beautiful velvety shadows of the past with that obscure but magnificent promise of the future—they were better able to realize what they ought to endeavour to live for. Not, then, as mere old mites living in some remote old cheese, but as men thoroughly alive—because living in the present, looking back to the past, and onward to the future—they desired to see others added to their ranks. In conclusion, he again returned thanks for the welcome that had been accorded to the Institute in the name of the clergy.

Mr. R. Greaves, President of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society, said he was commissioned by the members of that body to give a cordial and sincere invitation to the Institute. The museum would be thrown open to them, and every facility in their power would be afforded for the inspection of the specimens it contained.

Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, supplementing the remarks of Mr. R. Greaves, remarked that the museum of the Warwickshire Natural History Society had been established at least twenty years ago. It had from time to time received valuable contributions from the national societies, one of a most important character having been made in 1852.

Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam said he thought some sketch of what was interesting in connection with Warwickshire might prove acceptable to many who had come from a distance, and he should therefore mention what he knew as succinctly as possible. The county was jointly occupied by the Angles and the Jutes, who were separated by the natural boundary of the river Avon. The remains of fortifications could be found on both sides of the river, and any antiquary who examined them must come to the conclusion that they were those of the Angles and the Jutes. In examining the remains of Roman fortresses in this county, they could not fail to be struck by the fact that they carried on their invasion by systematic and carefully guarded steps, never advancing without a base of operations to fall back upon, and always taking defeat as well as victory into their calculations. Not only were there in Warwickshire these remains, but those of two different tribes of Saxons had been dug out. Coming up to a later period—that of the Anglo-Saxons—when Warwickshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, there were evidences of two fortress-mounds having been constructed, one at Warwick and the other at Tamworth, for the defence of the castles of those places. The Danish raids and inroads next left their mark upon the county, but the remains of the invaders were only slight, and indeed few were found of later date than the time of the Anglo-Saxons. The Danish remains to which he alluded were to be found at Princethorpe and King's Newnham. Tradition had handed down a legend in connection with the kingdom of Mercia doubtless familiar to them all—the story of Lady Godiva told in reference to Earl Leofric and the Countess his wife. The Nor-

man conquest had given them that admirable exposition of how the lands were divided, which enabled them to tell to a man how many inhabitants there were when the Domesday Book was prepared. Passing on to the reign of Henry III., he must remark that it was then the memorable siege of Kenilworth took place. Kenilworth was then the great mediæval fortress of England, and was impregnable. The besieged forces had to be starved out, and they were allowed to come out on their own terms of surrender. Royal visits had been paid to Warwickshire by Henry II., III.; Richard II.; Henry IV., V., VI., who made Coventry his favourite place of abode; Richard III., who was taken prisoner on Wolvey Heath; Richard IV.; Henry VII.; Queen Elizabeth, whose royal progresses through the country were very well known; Charles I., II.; James II., William III., George IV., William IV., and our own gracious Queen, Victoria. Among the Warwickshire worthies, first and foremost must be mentioned Shakespeare. Then there was Michael Drayton, a poet of no inconsiderable power; Jago, an antiquary, who lived at Snitterfield; the celebrated living writer, Walter Savage Landor, who was educated here; and the present Rector of Rugby, who is also a poet. Among antiquaries and historians were Sir Simon Archer, and William Dugdale, whose labours had been prodigious, natives of the county; beside whom, it should be mentioned that the historians of Leicestershire (Burton), Salop, and other counties, had taken up their residence here. He need not detain them by enumerating all the great names connected with Warwickshire, but would proceed to mention one or two historical events which had rendered portions of it pregnant with interest. Not long before the outbreak of the civil war, in 1642, the King's troops were assembled on Dunsmore Heath. They proceeded to Coventry, and then to Stoneleigh Abbey, the occupier of which was a genuine royalist. About three days after the King's standard was raised, the first skirmish took place between the two armies at Itchington, a small place between Warwick and Rugby. He need only cursorily allude to the great battle of Edge-hill, when twenty or thirty of the homesteads in the vicinity belonged to farmers, some of whom had espoused the royalist and others the opposite cause. Fathers fought against sons on the field of battle; in one instance Earl Denby fighting on one side, and his son, Lord Fielding, on the other. At the time of Catesby's plot, in 1665, a rendezvous was made at Norbrook, in this county. The conspirators also met at Dunchurch. He thought these remarks could not fail to interest those not already familiar with the history and antiquities of the county, and he believed the visitors would find abundant objects to engage their attention while they remained in the neighbourhood.

The Dean of Chichester (Dr. Hook) said he had great pleasure in thanking those speakers who represented an association belonging to Warwickshire, inasmuch as he himself had spent nine very happy years in the city of Coventry, and felt affection for the county. If any proof had been needed of the value of such meetings, it would have been supplied by the most interesting statement which had been made by his friend Mr. Bloxam, and as chairman of the historical section he begged to sincerely thank that gentleman for calling attention to several very important eras in the county. Having adverted to the teachings to be derived from a study of the past, and stated his intention of reading a paper on the life of Sir John de Stratford, he said he had been struck,

while listening to the address of the Mayor and Corporation of Warwick, to the favourable contrast it presented to similar addresses in former days, and especially to that which the good people of Coventry presented to Queen Elizabeth when she paid one of her visits to this part of the country. The Mayor and Corporation of that ancient city, learning that her Majesty was very vain, and fond of poetry, paid a rhymester to prepare a metrical address, which commenced as follows:—

“We men of Coventry  
Are very glad to see  
Your Royal Majesty  
—Good lack, how fair ye be.”

To this the Queen made the impromptu reply:—

“My Royal Majesty  
Is very glad to see  
Ye men of Coventry  
—Good lack, what fools ye be!”

The Rev. J. L. Petit then read an elaborate paper by Mr. Winston upon the stained-glass windows of the Beauchamp Chapel; after which the meeting was brought to a close.

#### VISIT TO ST. MARY'S CHURCH AND LEICESTER'S HOSPITAL.

On leaving the Court-house a great majority of the members and visitors repaired to St. Mary's Church, where the Rev. Herbert Hill, Head Master of the King's School, attended to afford information respecting that noble structure.

Mr. Hill said there was a St. Mary's Church before the Conquest, mentioned in Domesday Book. The first Norman Earl, Henry de Newburgh, formed the intention of making a greater church, by uniting the endowments of the church of All Saints, formerly within the precincts of the castle, to those of St. Mary's, and making a collegiate church, with a dean and canons. He did not live to complete the work, but it was carried out by his son, Roger de Newburgh, who signed the deed of incorporation in 1123. Whether the church was actually completed by that year he was not able to tell, but the whole of it was probably rebuilt about that time, for the crypt under the place where they were standing was a very fine Norman work, and the engravings of the church, as it existed before the fire, shew that it then possessed a large Norman tower. Indeed, he believed the ground-plan to have been the same as at present, with the exception that the chancel was lengthened at a later period, and the buildings on the two sides of the choir added. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was Constable of the English army at the battle of Crecy, by his will, dated 1369, ordained that a handsome choir should be built, and that his body should be buried in the centre of it. This was the time at which the choir was lengthened eastwards; the size of enlargement is shewn by one new pier and two bays of the crypt, which belong to the architecture of this period. This was completed by his successor, the second Earl, bearing the name of Thomas Beauchamp, who rebuilt the body of the church also. The whole of this work was finished by 1364. The tower of the old Norman church was preserved. There had been a question among students of architecture whether the building could have been erected at that time, the four-centred arches of the

windows seeming to indicate a later date; this was a point he should leave the architects to decide. The documentary evidence went to shew that the building was completed at the time he had mentioned. In 1571 the Earl of Leicester held a chapter of the order of St. Michael in the church. In 1694 the church was burnt down, and was rebuilt by subscription at a cost of about £5,000, to which sum Queen Anne contributed £1,000. It was finished in 1704. The architect was Sir William Wilson.

There are several portions of the church to which no exact date can be assigned: as the vestry, the lobby, the oratory on the south side, and the chapter-house, all probably belonging to the period of the Beauchamps, except the last, which is of an inferior style. On the south side of the choir was the Lady-chapel, often called the Beauchamp Chapel, a most beautiful piece of workmanship, built according to the will of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in Henry the Sixth's reign. He died in 1439, the foundation was laid in 1443, the chapel was consecrated in 1475 (15 Edward IV.), and the body of the Earl with due solemnity was laid there. The Rev. Mr. Hill then named the principal monuments, but made no observations upon them.

From the choir the company proceeded into the Beauchamp, or Lady-chapel, and here, beneath a richly gilt and ornamented tomb, reclines, with hands upraised in the attitude of prayer, the figure of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; by his side lies his third wife, with hands meekly clasped, as in supplication for her husband. Even in his funeral there was display and extravagance, and the bill is said to have amounted to £4,000. The monument is a very splendid one, and in excellent preservation.

In the centre of the chapel is the tomb from which the place takes its name, namely, Richard Beauchamp; and it is considered, with only one exception, the most splendid in the kingdom. On the sarcophagus is a full-length recumbent figure of the Earl, clad in full armour of brass gilt, surmounted by a hearse of brass hoops. His hands are elevated as in prayer, but not clasped, which suggested a question from Mr. J. Cope, as to the signification, which no one was able to explain. Round the base are brass gilt figures, also in beautiful preservation. Near this tomb is that of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who died the year after his brother, in 1589. The Earl is full length, and clad in armour. Near the altar is a monument to the infant son of the Earl of Leicester. The east window is painted, and adorned with elaborately carved figures down the sides. The Chapter-house contains a sarcophagus to the memory of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. The armour of the deceased lies on the tomb, "rusty mail in monumental mockery," and flags, surmounted by plumed helmets, adorn the corners of the room. From this tomb the visitors passed to the crypt, and inspected the old Norman pillars. A "ducking-stool" and carriage, preserved in the crypt, excited much curiosity.

A few minutes' walk, after leaving St. Mary's Church, brought the company to Leicester's Hospital, an interesting relic of the Elizabethan age which few visitors to Warwick leave without inspecting. The company were conducted over the Hospital by the Master, the Rev. Thomas Cochrane. The great hall was once the scene of a celebrated festive entertainment, when James I. was royally banqueted therein; but now the same hall is used as a coal and brewhouse, a fact which drew forth

some indignant exclamations from the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Hope. A visit was also paid to the Chapel of St. James, where the brethren worship; and through that to the garden. This is divided into two equal portions; one half belongs to the Master, and the remaining half is divided equally between the Master and the brethren. In the garden stands a vase, said to have come from Memphis, and presented to one of the masters by the Earl of Warwick. The Master's apartments contain many choice specimens of carved work, and several original paintings of the founder, and some of the English monarchs. The hospital was first endowed with lands of the value of £200; but the returns now are £3,000 per annum. On leaving, the company separated until the evening.

*(To be continued.)*

### ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

*July 5.* The Annual *Conversazione* was held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, by invitation of the President, PROFESSOR T. L. DONALDSON, and the Council. The attendance of both Fellows and visitors was very large, and numerous fine works of art and other objects of interest were exhibited. Among them may be mentioned a highly interesting series of models in cork of the English Cathedrals, contributed by Mr. J. Norbury, jun.; an autograph of Sir Christopher Wren, contributed by Mr. C. J. Shoppee, Associate; a most interesting collection of early editions of the Bible; early editions of Shakespeare's works, including that of the year 1623; a copy of Shakespeare's Sonnets "never before imprinted," of the year 1609; some copies of single plays sold at the doors of the theatres in Shakespeare's time; and four pictures, exhibited by Mr. W. Tite, M.P., Past President.

### ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*June 22.* A committee meeting was held in the Lecture Room of the South Kensington Museum, immediately after the annual meeting<sup>a</sup>,—present, the President, J. F. France, Esq., Rev. S. S. Greatheed, T. Gambier Parry, Esq., and the Rev. B. Webb.

The Rev. W. Scott was elected Chairman of Committee; J. F. France, Esq., Treasurer; and the Rev. B. Webb and Rev. H. L. Jenner, Honorary Secretaries. Almost all the former members of the Committee were re-elected; and Christopher Sykes, Esq., of Seamore-place, was elected an ordinary member and added to the Committee.

*July 11.* A committee meeting was held at Arklow House,—present, A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., the President, in the chair; the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. H. J. Matthew, the Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. B. Webb.

J. W. Ogle, Esq., M.D., Upper Brook-street, the Rev. H. M. White, of Masborough, and Charles Wood, Esq., were elected ordinary members.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1864, p. 67.

After considerable discussion about the Colour Prize, it was agreed to request Mr. Burges to give a design for an *enamel* on metal of St. George and the Dragon, or some floral design, and to increase the amount of the prize (the President's second prize being thrown in) to ten pounds, to be given to the artist who should execute the best enamel as to workmanship and colour.

It was agreed that Mr. Keith's works should be more carefully supervised than of late, and that Mr. Burges should be requested to undertake the office of examining them for the Committee; and also that Messrs. Rattee and Kett, of Cambridge, as the Society's wood-carvers, should be requested to lay their designs more frequently before the Committee.

Letters were read from several quarters upon the debate at the Anniversary Meeting on the so-called restoration of St. Patrick's, Dublin. With respect to the proposed destruction of St. Mary's, Cheltenham, it was reported, to the great satisfaction of the Committee, that the design had been abandoned; and the Committee heard also that the cleaning process applied to the glass in Fairford Church was suspended.

A scheme of the Bishop of Tasmania for providing a cathedral for his diocese was noticed.

The Committee examined a cartoon by Mr. Holiday for the Annunciation, in a window for Worcester College Chapel, Oxford, to be executed by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud; and also some other cartoons by the same artists.

A tomb for the cemetery at Naples, designed by Mr. Wilkins, of Stamford, and a mural monument, with constructional colour, designed by Mr. Penrose for Lowther Church, were brought before the notice of the Committee; also a tomb, by Mr. R. B. Philip, for the grave of the late Lady Canning, at Calcutta.

The Committee examined a photograph of Mr. E. R. Robson's proposed restoration of the Neptune Fountain, Durham; also a sketch of a wooden church, designed for use in New Brunswick, by the Rev. J. Medley, son of the bishop of that diocese; also photographs of M. Cuypers' Picture Gallery of Amsterdam,—a Gothic work, victorious in a general competition; also a photograph of a carving by Mr. Forsyth of the Last Supper, for a reredos.

## ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 28.* The annual meeting was held at Thaxted, T. B. WESTERN, Esq. (now Sir T. B. Western, Bart.), President of the Society, in the chair.

The business of the day commenced at Horham Hall, the residence of F. G. West, Esq., where the Rev. F. Spurrell, Financial Secretary, read the Report, which stated that the Society had been established twelve years, and numbered about 160 members:—

“It has seen the successful accomplishment of one of the most important of the objects which it proposed to itself at its formation, viz., the establishment of a Museum at Colchester. This it owes, in a great measure, to the kindness of Mr. C. G. Round, who has given the large room, formerly the Armoury in Colchester Castle, for the Museum itself, and a house within the Castle walls for the residence of the Curator; and partly to making the purchase of the Acton collec-

tion, as also to donations from various persons, and to the co-operation of the Corporation of Colchester, who have also placed a case or two there; the result of these being that there exists now in the Museum a fine collection, chiefly of Roman antiquities.

"The Council desires this year to make a special appeal to all the members of the Society and the county generally. It appeals to the county for an increase in the number of its members, and it asks from the members greater interest in the work of the Society by more communications to the Council, more frequent reports as to the antiquities discovered, or of the antiquarian remains in their neighbourhoods.

"A word of explanation is necessary respecting another part of the 'Transactions,' which will shortly be forwarded to members. It will be recollected that at our last annual meeting Professor Marsden read some remarks upon the collection of antiquities at Felix Hall. Mr. Western possesses the copper-plates of these interesting, though not Essex antiquities; and the Council having thankfully accepted impressions of these plates, printed at Mr. Western's expense, and kindly presented by him, intend to issue them soon. It has been thought undesirable, however, to fold the plates with a view to their being uniform with the other Transactions; and, from the exceptional nature of the collection, it will be treated as an extra part published in quarto size, but yet to be regarded as a volume of our Transactions.

"The place of meeting suggested for next year is Ingatestone, which has the advantage of being central, and in one of the main lines of railway. The chief objects of interest in its neighbourhood are Ingatestone Hall and Thoby and Blackmore Priors.

"With regard to the day of the annual meeting, it has been thought to be generally convenient to keep to a fixed day, and accordingly the last Thursday in July each year is the day decided on."

The report was adopted, and several new members elected, after which Mr. West read a paper on Horham Hall, chiefly founded on deeds and documents in his own possession. After premising that the received accounts of the several owners of the manor are very imperfect, Mr. West continued:—

"In the fifteenth year of the reign of King Henry VII. Richard and Alexander Quadryng conveyed the manor and estate to John Cutte, Esq., of London; in his descendants it continued three or four generations. They were at one time a very powerful family here, at Childerley and at Arkesden, but I do not attempt to trace their pedigree, as they have had no connection with this estate for above 250 years. Those who are curious in such matters may find some interesting notices of various members of the Cutte family in 'Lyon's Cambridgeshire,' 'Salmon's Essex,' 'Wilfred's Memorials,' 'Granger's History of England,' vol. vi.<sup>b</sup>, 'Noble's Continuation of Granger,' and several other publications. Sir John Cutte built the present hall; he was Treasurer to King Henry VIII., and the house as finished by him was much larger than at present, indeed foundations are discoverable at almost every side. The walls of the chapel I found in 1856, and a small vault under, and the remains of a very strong gate-house may be seen as you enter the gravelled carriage ring, now rendered more distinctly visible by the dryness of this summer.

"In the seventh year of the reign of King James I. Sir John Cutte the elder, Sir John Cutte the younger, with Anne his wife, made a conveyance of this manor and estate to Andrew Huddleston, who soon afterwards conveyed the same to John Wiseman, and in the fifteenth year of the same reign it was conveyed by William Penn and others to Sir William Smyth, nephew and heir of the learned Sir Thomas Smyth, who was Secretary of State to King Edward and Queen Elizabeth, and who built the noble mansion of Hill Hall in this county, and whose 'Life' has been written by Strype. Sir William died in 1626, and was succeeded by his son Sir William, who died in 1631. His son Edward was a volunteer under Prince Rupert in the Civil Wars, and dying at the age of twenty-two was succeeded by his uncle, Sir Thomas Smyth, created a baronet soon after the restora-

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<sup>b</sup> "It is well known that Sir Richard Steele dedicated his 'Christian Hero' to John Lord Cutts. Sir Richard was some time his secretary.

tion of the Stuarts to the throne of England. The first baronet had many sons, also two daughters, who were buried in Thaxted Church, in the north aisle of the chancel, near the Communion rails; Bridget, the elder, died April 4, and Joan, the younger, February 2, 1638. The first baronet died in 1668, and the second, Sir Edward, in 1713, leaving an only surviving son, Sir Edward, third baronet, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Hedges, one of the Secretaries of State to King William and Queen Anne<sup>c</sup>, and, dying in 1744, left three sons, who all in their turn possessed the title and estates. The youngest, the Rev. Sir William Smijth, died in 1777, and was father of another Sir William, still remembered for his kind and liberal hospitality both here and at Hill Hall. He was Colonel of the West Essex Militia, and died in 1823. His son, the Rev. Sir Edward Boyer Smijth, became the tenth baronet, and between the years 1841 and 1844 effected very considerable alterations in his house and premises. Sir Edward died in 1850, and an exchange of estates being soon afterwards proposed to me and ultimately effected, I have nothing further to say respecting the owners of this ancient manor and hall. With respect to the building itself, I wish indeed that I had it in my power more fully to elucidate its history, or to call back to the fancy the pomp and splendour of bygone days. One circumstance, however, I must take leave to mention, and that is the residence of Queen Elizabeth within these walls, first for a time during the reign of her sister Mary, and afterwards in her progresses, particularly in 1571, when she was here with Lord Burleigh and her Court."

The following papers were also read:—"Some Account of an Early MS. 'Translation of Palladius on Husbandrie,' in the Library of Colchester Castle," by the Rev. B. Lodge; "Some Additions to the Glossary of Essex," by the Rev. J. M. Jephson; and "Notes on Rainham Church," by Miss Fry (read by the Secretary).

Mr. Lodge said:—

"It is now some time since my attention was first called to a MS. volume in the Castle Library at Colchester, lettered "Tusser's Calendar." Knowing that old Tusser passed some of his early, and also of his later, years in this county and places immediately adjoining it, I expected to find (especially as the book was in verse) either his MS. of 'The 500 Points of Good Husbandry,' or, perhaps, some unpublished work of his. But it soon became apparent from the style and language that the work was of a date considerably anterior to Tusser, who was born in 1523, and died in London in 1580. The lettering was evidently a mistake, copied from an inscription made, for what purpose it is now impossible to guess, by an unknown hand on one of the parchment fly-leaves. On an opposite leaf is an inscription of earlier date, which is much more exact: 'Palladius de rebus rusticis.' I found it was a translation, not altogether unfaithful nor inelegant, of that author. One curious circumstance is that the translation is in verse, whilst the original, with the exception of the last book, is in prose. Palladius, it may be just worth while to mention, was a physician, who lived and wrote in the time of the Emperor Valentinian or Theodosius; i. e. sometime after the middle of the fourth century. His work consists of fourteen books—one for each month, describing the agricultural proceedings then in season, an introductory book of general directions, and a poetical treatise on grafting. I do not suppose that there is any other English translation of Palladius than this; nor can I claim for this that it is worth publishing on account of the value either of the original or translation, as a treatise on agriculture; but as a specimen of language I think it will be found to be very interesting and important."

Mr. Lodge had transcribed the whole of the first or introductory book, of 166 stanzas of seven lines each, for the service of the Society, but he confined himself to reading a few extracts to shew (1) the character of the translation, (2) the peculiarity of the language, (3) the time at which it was written, which he placed in the early part of the fifteenth century.

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<sup>c</sup> "I am myself descended from a branch of the Hedges family.

The opening stanza will serve very well to shew the character of the translation. It is thus rendered literally:—

“The first part of prudence is to estimate aright the person whom you are going to teach. Now, an instructor of the husbandman has no need to emulate the rhetoricians in the arts and eloquence; as many have done, who, by speaking learnedly to rustics have effected this by their pains, that even the most ingenious have not been able to understand them. But let us cut short this preface, that we may not imitate those whom we find fault with.”

Now for the translation:—

“STANZA I.

“Consideraunce is taken atte prudence  
What mon me moost enforme: and husbondrie  
No rethorick doo teach or eloquence,  
As sum have doon hemself to magnifie.  
What com therof? That wyse men folie  
Her wordes helde. Yit other thus to blame  
We styntte, in cas men doo by us the same.”

In many places it is equally faithful. It offends most against the original by omission, whole sentences being passed by without scruple, but sometimes the meaning seems wilfully altered.

Miss Fry's paper (which was illustrated with several drawings) gave an excellent account of Rainham Church, which, though externally little remarkable, is a very interesting specimen of Norman architecture:—

“The entrance is through an old wooden porch and a round-headed doorway of fine brickwork. We were informed by the sexton that this doorway was originally surrounded by stone mouldings, ‘like the priest's door,’ but that about sixty years ago an old gentleman removed them, because they had become worn, substituting the present brickwork, which was greatly admired at the time. He pointed out some fragments of carved stone used in repairing the tower, which he asserted to be portions of this Norman arch. To the same gentleman the brick battlements of the tower owe their existence. The nave is divided from the aisles by three plainly moulded circular arches on each side, supported by massive square piers, the angles of which are finished by small pilasters. In the drawing the basement of the pier is shewn by omitting several of the pews that encumber the nave. These, together with a gallery that nearly obscures the westernmost arches from view, greatly injure the effect that would otherwise be produced by the simple grandeur of the Norman style that prevails.

“In the south-eastern pier, an opening that now resembles a niche will be observed. This was originally the door to a narrow winding stair in the pier, of which several steps remain.

“Over each arch between the nave and aisles is an oval (probably not of the same date as the arches recess), deeply splayed through the thick wall. These appear once to have been windows. There is no trace of them, however, externally in the present roof.

“The arch between the nave and the chancel is enriched with fine zigzag mouldings in high relief. On one side is a hagioscope; on the other the Norman work has been cut away to make way for the moulding of a pointed arch.

“The ceiling of the nave is lofty, resembling in form the wooden Norman ceiling of the cathedral of Peterborough, and that now under restoration at Ely.

“This at Rainham has five sides. If the whitewash that covers it was removed, it is probable that a ceiling of planking similar to those just named would be found; possibly even colouring might be revealed.

“The nave communicates with the tower—which is at the west end—by a small plain Norman archway, the sides of which have an entablature with the cushion moulding like the piers. The sexton informed us that formerly there were no floors in the tower. The vestry is now on the ground floor.

“The ancient font has lately been restored to use, after having been laid aside in the belfry for a long series of years. It is now placed in a pew adjoining one of

the piers. It is circular, measuring 6 ft. 8½ in. round, by 1 ft. 2 in. deep. There is a projection on one side, now shapeless. The stem appears to be of later date than the font itself; but the whole is so thickly coated with white paint as to render a complete description of it difficult.

"The chancel is quite plain internally, and comparatively uninteresting. No windows are now open at the east end, but traces are visible in the *upper* part of a circular window, flanked by small ones with round Norman heads. The stone mouldings of these remain in tolerable preservation externally. Indeed, the whole *exterior* of the chancel affords abundant proof that it is of Norman architecture as well as the nave. On the south side is the small priest's door, with the lancet-shaped windows on either side. This door is only 5 ft. 6 in. high, by 1 ft. 11 in. wide. The upper parts are in high preservation, especially the capitals of the columns, which are cut out of a hard dark stone; I regret not having sketched the grotesque heads on three of these on a large scale. On the north side is a round-headed doorway now bricked up. This is formed of rude irregular stones.

"In the external wall of the north aisle the stonework of a small Norman window remains, 1 ft. 9 in. high, and 6½ in. wide. A similar window is at the west end of this aisle.

"Here is also a door that has the appearance of great antiquity. The arch—which is only the segment of a circle—and the sides are constructed of hard dark stone, similar to that used for the capitals of the priest's door. This door is 5 ft. 6 in. high, and 3 ft. wide. The old door itself remains, with one rudely formed ancient hinge.

"The exterior walls of Rainham Church are 3 ft. thick, built of flints and irregular rough stone combined.

"The angles are of hewn stone, but so weather-worn as to be almost as rough as the walls themselves.

"The wall of the north aisle is only about 8 ft. high from the present surface of the surrounding soil. It is capped by an old beam, upon which rest, and beyond which project, the rafters of the roof.

"The tower is large, of heavy proportions, but the buttresses are not Norman. In the lower part, on the north and south, are lancet-shaped windows. In the upper part are two windows, circular headed, but, like the battlements, done up with brickwork; which, with the small spire of shingle, gives the whole upper part a modern effect.

"Rainham Church is in the midst of the village, in the southern part of the parish, at the edge of the marshes of the Thames, and was given to the abbey of Lesnes in Kent, by King Henry II. Morant, in a foot note, gives the words of the charter, '*concessi etiam eidem Ecclesie et canonicis et confirmavi Ecclesiam de Renneham quam habet de Dono meo.*' With this evidence before him it seems rather extraordinary that Morant should admit a doubt whether it was the King or Richard de Lucey who gave this church to the church and canons of Lesnes.

"There is a station of the Tilbury railroad at Rainham.

"Lesnes Abbey is near Erith, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Rainham."

After the reading of the papers the company were entertained at luncheon by Mr. West, and they next visited Tiltey Abbey, where the Rev. G. Symonds pointed out the chief objects of interest<sup>d</sup>, and they then returned to Thaxted, where the Rev. G. Symonds read a paper on the church and town, of which the following is the substance:—

"William of Normandy, on the conquest of England, gave Thaxted with other manors to Richard, son of Gilbert, Earl of Brion, it having belonged in Edward the Confessor's time to Eluric, a Saxon thane. It was this same Eluric that founded the College of Clare, in Suffolk, and annexed to it the church and rectory of Thaxted, with Prior's Hall, now called the Parsonage. Richard, son of Gilbert, had many other manors given to him by William I., and among others Clare, whence he took the title of Earl of Clare. His son annexed the church of Clare to the Norman Abbey of Bec, and in his son's time the monks of Clare were removed

<sup>d</sup> For a description of these see GENT. MAG., Nov. 1860, pp. 524 *et seq.*

to the adjoining parish of Stoke, in the year 1124. The property came to his grandson Richard, who, while in ward to Hubert de Burgh, married that nobleman's daughter, and thereby greatly offended Henry III., who had provided for him another wife, viz. the daughter of John de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, having received from her father, the earl, 7,000 marks in consideration of his giving his daughter to this Richard, Earl of Clare. He was compelled to take her as his wife, the former marriage having been dissolved, and therefore it was not to be wondered at that his son took part against Henry III. in the wars of those times. This Richard settled Augustine Friars at Clare, and gave two acres of meadow in Thaxted to the Abbey of Tiltey. His son Gilbert inherited the lands, and as he divorced his first wife, a lunatic, and niece of Henry III., and married a younger daughter of Edward I., he gave to his divorced wife the manor of Thaxted for her life, and it seems probable that she lived at the place called then, as now, 'The Park.' His brother Thomas succeeded, and after many years the manor of Thaxted having been divided into four parts, three parts came back to the descendants of the Clare family. Thence it came to Richard, Duke of York. After his death the honour of Clare, and Thaxted as a part of it, being in jointure to Cicely, his widow, was held by her till the 10th of Henry VII. At her death it descended to her grand-daughter Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., and queen of Henry VII. Henry VIII. settled this manor with others on Katherine of Arragon, who leased it to Sir John Cutt for her life for the sum of £57 7s. The king subsequently granted the same in fee to Sir John under the same rent.

"It would seem that Thaxted was connected with great and powerful families, and it is very probable that the magnificent church of the town was built by their assistance. It is hardly to be believed that the inhabitants, even in their most prosperous days, could have raised so costly a structure unaided. In the early times Thaxted appears to have been a small village. In the time of the Confessor one mill sufficed to grind the corn of the inhabitants. With the Normans the numbers increased, so that another mill was found to be necessary, and by the time of Edward III. there were four more. It seems that in Henry the Third's time the cutlers were settled here, and the trade had become so considerable that privileges were accorded to the town, though it had not yet magistrates of its own.

"It was in the reign of Edward III. that Thaxted arrived at the summit of its prosperity. The cutlers were then formed into a company or mercantile guild, which was, as it hath been observed, after the Normans came in, a constant attendant on boroughs. A warden was at the head, and the cutlers in that capacity compounded with the lady of the manor for their works. Some idea may be gained of the extent of the trade from the number of branches of it; thus there were blacksmiths, grinders, carvers, hafters, gold-beaters, sheathers, fur-bishers, and cutlers. There is a hamlet now, about a mile from the town, called Cutler's Green; remains of forges have been occasionally found, and the tradition is that there were houses along the road which leads from the town to the Green. On this road, and very near the town, are a few cottages and some farm buildings; these still go by the name of 'The Borough.' Remains of forges have been seen in other parts, all which things tend to confirm, what indeed there is little doubt of, the former trade and prosperity of the place. In the time of Henry VII. the trade began to fail, probably from the want of fuel, and before the end of the succeeding reign it was gone, and the inhabitants reduced very considerably. A fresh charter was granted by Philip and Mary, and confirmed by Elizabeth, and in the latter reign fustian weaving was introduced, but with little success. During the Great Rebellion the noble church suffered severely, the town continued to decline, and when in the first year of James II. a *quo warranto* was sent to the mayor and corporation, they, having no funds to defend their place and honours, gave up their charter, and Thaxted was reduced to insignificance, and now retains no relic of its former prosperity, saving its church and quaint Guildhall.

"It does not appear that Thaxted was ever famous for great men, and few are recorded who ever arrived at any fame. John Skyp, Bishop of Hereford, was vicar here, and associated with Crammer and other reformers. A Walter de Thaxted was Master of Clare College in Cambridge, and the celebrated Samuel Purchas was born here.

"Thaxted Church has been often styled the Cathedral of Essex, and it is indeed a noble building. The general style of the architecture is late Perpendicular; but the pillars of the nave, with the arches over them, belong to an earlier date. It is

possible that they belonged to the old church, foundations of which have been discovered at the east end of the transept, from one of the north pillars of the chancel to the south, and they would seem to be of the date of the latter end of Henry III., or in Edward the First's reign. It was in the reign of Henry III. that a vicarage was endowed, Niger, Bishop of London, causing the monks of Stoke, who had supplied the church with chaplains, to do this; and in the year 1314 William, the then vicar, had a quarrel with the monks of Tiltey about the payment of tithes. As they were Cistercians they claimed exemption from paying tithes to the secular clergy. The vicar sued them in the Bishop's Court; they appealed to Rome; a court of delegates was appointed who summoned the vicar. He still persisting in his suit, a second monition was sent him, and he was suspended from his office and benefice, and threatened with the greater excommunication. Thereupon he dropped his suit, but from that time all donations to Tiltey from Thaxted ceased (and they had been considerable), and no trace of any correspondence henceforth appears. At this time the present church appears to have been begun, or at least determined on. The inhabitants of Thaxted were determined to erect a church of some magnificence; no more gifts went to Tiltey; four churchwardens superintended the works and kept the accounts. Elizabeth de Clare, who had about this time succeeded to her share in the estates of the family, and who founded Clare College, and was a munificent patroness of various good works in those days, may probably have helped, but it is more likely that her son, the Earl of Ulster, did more. The south aisle and south transept seem to have been then built, the completion of which will take us to the middle of Edward the Third's reign. We can scarcely judge this from the present appearance of the aisle and transept, because of late years great alterations have been made; but from a manuscript lent to me, various reasons, and they seem probable, are assigned that thus the church was commenced. The south porch was then added, and about the year 1377, or rather later, the north transept and north aisle were begun by Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, who succeeded to the manor of Thaxted. It does not appear that he completed it himself, for the paintings in that aisle, of which little indeed remains, are of later date, and probably put in by Edward IV. The tower and spire were, it appears, erected by Edmund, son of Roger, last Earl of March, and brother-in-law of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and uncle of Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV.

"It appears, further, that Edward IV. built the chancel and its aisles, which were probably finished in 1465. The north portion was also erected at a later period, but by the same king.

"The length of the church is 183 ft., and its width 37 ft. It is said to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but others say to St. Lawrence. It appears that there was a guild of St. John in the town; and there are evident traces of chapels in the aisles and transepts, which were said to be chapels of St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, St. James, and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

"The points especially to be noticed in this church are the font, the chancel, the roof, especially of the aisles of the nave and the beautiful carving thereon; the sculptures in the transept, the remains of the screen now blocking up the tower-arch, and the remains of the former glorious windows. On the north door is still to be seen a brass plate, on which may be traced the inscription ORATE P' ALAB' HENRICI BOYTON & JOHIS. In the north transept is to be seen the figure of the Earl of March, with the shield of Mortimer.

"The crosses on the church are interesting. Over the east end as well as over the north porch are crucifixes, the figures being very plain to the eye. And from the appearance of the south buttress at the east end it is probable that there are steps leading down to a chapel under a communion table. This was opened three years ago, but nothing was discovered save an old knife, possibly of Thaxted manufacture."

At the conclusion of this paper the members of the Society dined together at the Swan Inn, in Thaxted.

## HUDDERSFIELD ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

*July 8.* The first public meeting of this Society was held in the Gymnasium Hall, under the presidency of W. TURNBULL, Esq., M.D. The Hon. Sec., the Rev. George Lloyd, of Thurstanland, explained the objects of the Society as being, (I.) To preserve and illustrate the ancient monuments, history, and customs of our ancestors; (II.) To collate and transcribe ancient charters, deeds, and documents, with the ulterior view of employing them as material for a compilation of the history and topography of the locality, viz. the four extensive and important parishes of Almondbury, Huddersfield, Kirkburton, and Kirkheaton, comprising the Deanery of Huddersfield; but not to exclude any matters of a kindred character which the executive of the Association shall deem necessary or interesting.

Mr. Moorhouse, who has recently published a "*History of Kirkburton*," read a paper in which he suggested a plan for carrying out the operations of the Society in a way that could hardly fail to produce valuable results. He said,—

"I beg to offer a plan for consideration, for the more active co-operation of at least some of our members, in order to collect information illustrative of the archæology of the surrounding districts. I would suggest that a staff of members be appointed—say two or three for each township throughout the deanery, to collect such information as may bear upon the objects of the Society, but I would especially call their attention to those evidences belonging to the sub-Norman period. Owing to the great subdivision of the landed property throughout these parishes from a remote period, there must of necessity exist vast accumulations of written evidences connected with the transfer of lands.

"It is by comparing and analysing, so to speak, these multifarious documents, that the historian brings himself acquainted with persons and families of by-gone ages—their social position, connections, and the various transactions in which they had been engaged; and not unfrequently he may gain some glimpses of the times in which they lived, and thus be enabled to give a tolerably faithful representation of our remote ancestors.

"Among such stores of documents there are sometimes found loose memoranda of occurrences and events, which have transpired in the district, noted down by some thoughtful contemporary. The period about the Commonwealth has been designated '*The Age of Diaries*;' many of these interesting documents have already issued forth to the public, and doubtless others still remain in their quiet recesses. These districts were deeply imbued with the spirit of those times, and it is not without hope that there are some remains of this class of literature to be found among the neglected hoards of papers of families who have been long resident in these outlying townships, which may throw some additional light upon the history of those times."

As a proof of the necessity of such a Society, Mr. Moorhouse alluded to the wholesale destruction of family papers without even a cursory examination, which is now notoriously taking place in the district, remarking,—

"A painful instance of this kind, connected with this district, has just come to our knowledge in connection with a family of great antiquity and high social standing, several of its members having held offices of distinction and important trusts during some eventful periods of our national history. Could it be supposed possible that a large quantity of valuable papers and letters should be summarily committed to the flames, many of which referred to the time of the great Civil War; some of them having been written by Sir Thos. Beaumont, Knt., while filling the office of deputy governor of Sheffield Castle. Doubtless part of them would be confidential correspondence."

But, on the other hand, he could mention one person at least who manifested a proper regard for the preservation of ancient documents, and we transfer the passage to our pages, in the hope that Mr. Nowell may find imitators in other districts; the state of our parish registers being in a vast number of instances very unsatisfactory<sup>e</sup>.

"In the adjoining parish of Almondbury, it has long been notoriously known that a portion of the parish registers were in a very deplorable condition:—the whole of the first, or earliest, volume of baptisms, marriages, and burials is simply a mass of loose tattered leaves, rapidly mouldering away through the effects of damp, and are consequently now incapable of being rebound.

"In this state they have remained for many years; during that time it had been more than once suggested to the Churchwardens that they ought to be re-copied at the expense of the parish, but, alas! true to their old traditions—there being no immediate *benefit*—they declined. Many of the influential parishioners knew their condition—were sorry, but that was all!

"There was, however, one who silently grieved to see such wanton neglect of so valuable a public record, and although just completing the 70th year of his age, he resolved upon copying the whole (if health permitted), extending over nearly 500 closely written folio pages!—written in a most difficult hand, with abbreviations and contractions—often rendering it extremely difficult to discover the correct reading: added to this, the now rapidly decomposing paper and faded ink often requiring the aid of the microscope. Notwithstanding all these obstacles and hindrances, I have great pleasure in saying that my friend, when I called upon him about five weeks ago, had achieved about three-fourths of his self-imposed labour, with an exactness and fidelity, only equalled by his indefatigable and indomitable perseverance, and in a caligraphy, for its regularity, distinctness, and beauty, not less wonderful! He was then looking forward with sanguine hope to be able to complete his undertaking before the close of the year, but such has been his diligence and devotedness to it, that, in a letter I received from him a day or two ago, he informs me that he expects to complete it in about a month. Let this be an incitement to us to emulate his example.

"It is to John Nowell, Esq., of Farnley Wood, that the parishioners of Almondbury and the public owe this great debt of gratitude."

## KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Aug. 4, 5.* The annual meeting was held at Sandwich, under the presidency of the MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., and was very numerously attended. Among those present were Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., M.P., Sir Walter James, Bart., the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Wykeham Martin, Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. Reader, Mr. T. G. Faussett, &c. The corporation of Sandwich placed their Town-hall at the disposal of the Society, and a museum, containing many of the treasures from Sarr (alluded to in the report, and described in vol. v. of *Archæologia Cantiana*), was formed in the upper rooms, the hall below being used for the business meeting and the evening lecture.

*Aug. 4.* The Marquis Camden took the chair at 11.30, when the Hon. Secretary read the report, which stated that the Society continued to-increase in numbers, and now formed the largest of county archæological associations. It then proceeded to say:—

"An enthusiastic and valuable member, our local secretary for Canterbury [Mr. John Brent, jun., F.S.A.], obtained last year permission for us to make researches in a Saxon cemetery lately discovered at Sarr, in the Isle of Thanet, and himself

<sup>e</sup> See Burn's History of Parish Registers.

conducted them with great energy and ability. In this, one of the best and most legitimate objects of such a Society as ours, we were eminently successful, and have added many new and interesting details to our previous knowledge of the early inhabitants of Kent. The claims of Government on the gold and silver found as treasure trove have been courteously exercised by the gift of it to our collection. The more portable of the relics are exhibited here to-day, and all will be placed in our museum at Maidstone.

"Our museum and library have also been enriched by several kind donations, and the growing importance and wealth of our collection brings us to a subject which has been much ventilated and discussed at our Council meetings, where no doubt has prevailed as to the necessity which exists of inaugurating a private museum of our own. Placed, as our collection is at present, in a public and very insufficiently guarded building, it cannot possibly be exhibited to any advantage. Our gold and silver relics (and we have many now, and more promised) can be kept nowhere but at our bankers, and become mere bullion in our hands: our books lie useless in cupboards: one great object of our Society, the full enjoyment of its really good collection by its members, is entirely lost.

"Much has to be considered and adjusted. The rival claims of Canterbury, Maidstone, Rochester, and London, as to convenience and situation have to be discussed. The subject of a keeper, and the general financial arrangements, require much thought. But the Council hope that it is warranted in believing that as soon as it can propose to you a well-matured scheme for this very desirable object, it may rely upon the cordial co-operation of the Society in carrying it into effect."

Previous to the adoption of the report, a discussion took place with reference to the alteration of Rule No. 2, the following words being proposed for insertion in that part of the rule referring to the retirement of members:—"Such retirement and new election taking place at the general meeting; but any death-vacancy in the elected council shall be filled up either at the general meeting or at the next council meeting, whichever shall first happen." The alteration was adopted, several new members were elected, and the meeting brought to a close.

The Society then proceeded by train to Richborough, where, for some time past, excavations have been carried on at its expense, around the enormous mass of subterranean masonry, about 140 feet in length by 100 in breadth, which underlies the structure popularly known as St. Augustine's Cross. Several years ago the late Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, attempted in vain to penetrate the masonry, and the present operations have not as yet revealed the meaning of the structure; but it is proposed to lay bare the upper parts, so as to exhaust every chance of finding an entrance.

Mr. Roach Smith, the author of the well-known work on Richborough<sup>f</sup>, was present, and being called on by the President, he took his stand near the centre of the area, and gave an address which embodied some of the results of many years of personal investigation of that and other similar vestiges. He said he felt flattered in being selected on such an occasion, and on such a spot, to address them; and pleased, as he was thus enabled to discharge a duty he owed the Society for electing him an honorary member, a recognition on their part of the meaning of which he could but be sensible. The ground on which they stood was unequalled in historical associations by any part of the kingdom. It overlooked the open shore on which Julius landed to explore, if not to conquer, Britain; and a few miles distant, in front, he must have passed with his legions for the Thames. Where now is dry land was once the

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<sup>f</sup> *The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, in Kent.* By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. (J. Russell Smith.)

harbour of Rutupæ; and around them the Rutupian coast, not unfrequently mentioned by the Roman poets and historians—the chief of the three ports on the eastern coast of Britain. Here we know Lupicinus landed, who had been sent by Julian to repel the Picts and the Scots. Here Theodosius debarked from Gessoriacum on a similar mission; and we may infer that this was also the landing-place of Hadrian, Severus, and other emperors and generals who in earlier times visited Britain. Within sight the Saxon invaders debarked from their ships; and here tradition fixes the landing-place of Augustine.

Viewed merely in an architectural point of view the remains of the Roman *castrum* are replete with interest; but when studied in connection with the great chain of fortresses by which the Romans bound the conquered Britons and consolidated their conquests, it will repay the deep attention of the historical student. It was by such fortresses and by fortified towns the civilizers of Britain in this remote country sat themselves down among hostile peoples in so much confidence and security. When we think of the distance of their sunny native country, of the comparatively uncongenial climate of Britain, we can but be astonished at the rapid and effectual manner in which they made such a country their own, and spread over it the humanizing influence of their genius. By their roads they had ready access to every corner of the province, and could transmit from Gaul or from Italy in an almost incredible short time troops, arms, merchandize; and still more rapidly, intelligence by means of couriers, whose travelling was accelerated by the admirable postal arrangements through which from Rome itself, to the most northern station in Britain, orders could be forwarded with great celerity. Rutupæ stood as one of the great portals of Britain; it may be called the chief; for that in early times the word had a much wider signification than that conveyed by its application to the *castrum* only, there can be no doubt. It is the military station represented by towering masses of wall forming three sides of a quadrangle to which their attention was at present confined.

From this station and port the road led by Wingham (recently discovered by Mr. Sheppard), to Durovernum (Canterbury); and thence to Londinium and all parts of Britain. It is important to have clear ideas of what constituted the Roman *stations*. All were not walled like Richborough: the *mutationes* and *mansiones* were numerous: these were for relays of horses and for resting-places; the latter being sometimes so extensive as to be able to quarter a body of soldiers for the night. An interesting example may yet be seen at Thésée, near Montrichard, in France<sup>g</sup>. But more frequently they were not so extensive or so strongly built; and for this reason their sites are often difficult to be identified; but not so the great walled stations such as *begin* and *end* every *iter* of Antoninus, all of which can yet be recognised in their ruins of massive masonry, built as it were for eternity.

The chief architectural features of Richborough were then pointed out, and compared with those of other Roman stations in this country and on the Continent. The usual internal arrangements were described from existing remains at Jublains in the department of Mayenne, in France, which were brought to light by the instrumentality of M. de

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<sup>g</sup> Mr. Roach Smith has given an illustrated account of it in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv.

Caumont, having been for centuries covered and protected with brushwood and trees. The towers at Richborough were explained by reference to some at Dax<sup>h</sup>, which were hollow, and were approached from within, being, as he believed, covered by a roof of wood, which roofs he considered were meant to be represented upon coins of the Constantine family and others, with a camp gate on the reverse.

Mr. Roach Smith afterwards (so far as time would admit) conducted his audience to the exterior of the northern wall by the postern gate, the best preserved side of the castrum; and to the west and south sides, the east being defended by an inland cliff like Lymne, and Burgh in Norfolk, Larcy, near Tours, &c. In conclusion, he observed that it was desirable the ancient monuments of France should be more attentively examined by English archæologists than they had yet been; and he said he could not do the Kent Society better service than by recommending its members to enter upon this wide and fertile field of research, were it merely to serve the purpose of understanding better the ancient remains of our own country.

The lecture was listened to with much interest, but its value would have been augmented had Mr. Roach Smith given some account of the excavations formerly made and the antiquities discovered at Richborough; these topics he entirely omitted, no doubt on the not unreasonable supposition that his book, wherein they are fully described, is, as it ought to be, in the hand of every lover of archæology; but we fear this is not the case.

The Society dined together at Sandwich, and were favoured with the company of several visitors—among them was M. l'Abbé Haigneré, the author of a work on the Portus Iccius, who spoke with much animation on the pleasure and information that he had received from his visit, and expressed his hope of being able to bring other French archæologists with him in future, in spite of the dreaded sea passage between Gaul and Kent. The Abbé subsequently examined the Saxon remains in the Museum (under the guidance of Mr. Roach Smith), with the view of comparing them with an extensive collection of Frankish weapons, ornaments, &c., recently acquired for the Museum of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

The evening meeting was most agreeably and usefully occupied with a paper on the history and antiquities of Sandwich, by the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, Rector of Lyminge, preparatory to a visit to the churches and hospitals of the town under his guidance on the following day. Our space will not allow us to give what the lecturer modestly styled his "antiquarian gossip" at full length, but the following passages may convey some idea of its interest. The former prosperity and present state of Sandwich, and especially of its churches, has been often touched upon in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and reference to the pages indicated below<sup>i</sup> will make every allusion intelligible to those who may not have a personal knowledge of the famous old Cinque Port.

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<sup>h</sup> These remarkable remains have also been described in detail in the *Collectanea Antiqua*.

<sup>i</sup> "Strolls on the Kentish Coast," GENT. MAG., July, 1856, p. 64; "Church Restoration—St. Peter, Sandwich," June, 1860, p. 564; "A Speculation on English History," July, 1863, p. 26; "Restoration of St. Clement's, Sandwich," Mar. 1864, p. 331.

“The approach to Sandwich from the west must have reminded many of you of those old Flemish pictures, of which in earlier days and at the period when it was the resort of so many sojourners from the Low Countries it must have frequently formed the subject. The marshes of the foreground, the familiar mills on the left, and the two churches crowning the landscape, one of which in its hard outline and quaint ogee cupola looks almost an importation from Holland, a kind of Dutch bulb, must bring to mind very forcibly the long connection of the Cinque Ports with the havens of the Flemish coast. While the broad and impressive Norman tower of St. Clement’s, whose beautiful arcading becomes the most prominent feature of the town as we approach it more nearly, carries us back to a still more distant past, when the connection with Normandy was read on the stones of our churches and castles, recalling the memory of the great Lanfranc, who, as his biographer tells us, ‘brought squared stones in swift-sailing ships from Normandy,’ and with them rebuilt the churches and manor-houses of his see. If we could draw a little on our imagination as we look upon the Sandwich of the present, we might fill up the picture so as to restore the features of that day of its greatest prosperity. St. Clement’s was then a cruciform church, agreeing in all its parts with the stately tower, which is the only remaining portion of its first design. St. Peter’s (which even yet is the most interesting church of the three that are left) was doubtless of the same character, for the vast quantities of squared Caen stone which remain in the building itself, and in the walls and buildings of the town, give silent witness to what would else be but a probable conjecture. The little church of St. Mary, in which these squared stones still predominate, and in portions of which the masonry is as close and regular as in the tower of St. Clement’s itself, was probably always a church of smaller proportions corresponding with the greater antiquity of its foundation. A fourth church, dedicated to St. James, of which only the name and tradition remain, closely adjoined this last, and one or the other is believed to have represented that branch or cell of the great nunnery of Minster which Domneva is said to have established in Sandwich.

“Such were the ecclesiastical buildings of the town in the twelfth century. The military ones and those designed for defence as well as ornament were not less remarkable, though somewhat more difficult to reproduce to the eye. We must imagine the Stour to be still, as it then was, a navigable river of considerable width and volume, and place on the other side of the bridge which connects Sandwich with the picturesque meadows beyond, the ancient town of Stonar, then almost the rival of that port of which it is still reckoned as one of the limbs. Our friend Mr. Reader, but for whose antiquarian zeal and important aid and guidance Sandwich would have almost been a sealed book to us, has been so fortunate as to reveal and trace out the foundations of the church and adjacent buildings of ancient Stonar. In the middle of the clump of trees which marks their venerable site we are able to picture the ancient church, and to add to our view of mediæval Sandwich the important feature which it has now lost, and thus to put together, as it were, the Chatham and Rochester of East Kent. Along the river and girding the town ran the walls or ramparts, which probably in the earliest period were rather designed to mark its boundary than to form a substantial defence; for the mandate for fortifying the town was not promulgated until the 8th of Richard II. These walls, as they were subsequently raised and strengthened with towers and gateways (two of the latter still remaining), must have been a feature of great importance, and if we carefully study the foundations which are still left we shall form a very clear idea of the advantageous position of the haven, and of the prosperity it enjoyed in those days when small craft carried on so successfully the commerce of the world. From the gates which opened upon the river and on the low country to the westward the narrow tortuous streets ran almost like the limbs of a polypus—winding (probably designedly), and to enable the passenger to avoid the arrows of an enemy whose inroads had been too often experienced to permit the inhabitants to lay out their streets with a view to the picturesque or even the convenient. Most of you must have already found that though Sandwich has so long lost in her churches the ‘rich windows that exclude the light,’ she has preserved in her streets the ‘passages that lead to nothing;’ and therefore I need only allude to this peculiar arrangement, whose inconvenience will be already too familiar to you. But I may observe that the streets of Sandwich, in their narrowness, their crookedness, and general oblique direction, illustrate the remarks of M. de Caumont, the greatest French archæologist of our day. ‘In the fifteenth cen-

tury,' he writes, 'our cities presented narrow crowded streets, whose openings rarely corresponded with one another.' In the middle ages (he adds in a note), when the principal articles of commerce were transported by beasts of burden and the use of carriages was unknown, there was no necessity for large streets. Narrow streets, moreover, appear to have been a tradition of the Gallo-Roman era. In ancient cities, and notably in Pompeii, the streets were very narrow. The oblique direction of the streets in our mediæval towns is by many writers considered to be the result of a combination of circumstances, either to break the force of the winds, and to protect from cold, or to better defend the town in case the walls should be sealed. An observation of the remains of the gates and walls (one of which has fortunately been purchased and preserved by Mr. Reader) will at once indicate the tortuosity of the streets as a method of defence.

"And now that we have endeavoured to restore ancient Sandwich, not by appealing to our inventive powers (like the modern Church restorers), but by recurring to the records and relics of the town itself, let us fill its silent streets with the bustling groups of its older inhabitants—from its knightly denizens whose works of piety still remain, the families of Sandwich, of Septvans, of Grove, of Leverick (or Loverick), of Ringley—whose costumes have been preserved for us on their monuments at Sandwich, at Ash, and in other neighbouring churches; from these to the Ellises, the Manwoods, and other of the ancient burgher families, who were not deemed unworthy to ally themselves with the knightly houses; and thence to the mixed multitude of French, Flemings, East-Anglians, and Londoners, who carried on with the native inhabitants a trade so flourishing and so extended as to enable us to regard this port as the Liverpool of mediæval England. We might picture it at this time as filled with its light trading vessels, laden with objects of continental importation, and, above all, with the wines of France and Germany, which seem to have been its chief import. The ancient Customal of Sandwich, still preserved among the muniments of the town, and which the Corporation have kindly placed in our temporary Museum, enables us, as in a glass, to discern this scene of ancient prosperity.

"Casting our eye to the sea-board, we may imagine the French or Spanish fleets in the 'narrow seas,' as the Channel was then called. We might almost see them land their armies to destroy the town, as they did so fatally in 1215, and again in 1456—two dates which, in connection with the architectural features of the churches, I am anxious that you should bear clearly in mind. Then we might call to mind the many strange arrivals the town has witnessed since the day of the landing of the Saxon heathen and Christian missionaries in its neighbourhood, until the triumphant landing of St. Thomas à Becket, on his return from the Continent, when he was escorted to Canterbury by thousands of his admirers. Then we might picture the unhappy pretender, Perkin Warbeck, who landed between this place and Deal, and whose probable future (had his claims been as successful as they are now by many held to have been well grounded) has been so picturesquely shadowed forth from dreamland by our friend and ally, Mr. Flaherty, in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*<sup>k</sup>. The men of Sandwich had the credit, or discredit, of being the first to resist these pretensions, and to have their fidelity acknowledged and rewarded by the then new dynasty of Tudor.

"And now we may well break up our dream of the past, as we enter upon modern Sandwich, and endeavour with antiquarian zeal to seize upon every relic which the hand of the spoiler has not destroyed or buried in the crumbling walls, whose needless multiplication has turned Sandwich into a place of dead walls and winding boundaries. The different kind of masonry which the walls of the churches and, by a natural imitation, those of the more recent buildings present, will first arrest our intention. I venture to think that this element has been too much neglected by our architectural antiquaries. Here, in Sandwich, we observe three or four different varieties. First, there is that rude kind of building which the interior of the Roman walls at Richborough presents—boulders and large irregular stones imbedded in a rough concrete, the volume of which is almost as great as that of the stones themselves. Of these the walls of the aisles of St. Clement's Church and those of St. Peter's present striking instances. Secondly, we have something more nearly approaching masonry in prepared and faced flints, often alternated with squared stones; and this appears to me to indicate the close con-

<sup>k</sup> "A Speculation on English History," *GENT. MAG.*, July, 1863, p. 26.

nection which subsisted between the Cinque Ports and the Eastern Counties, especially through the dependent borough of Yarmouth, for this kind of masonry was there very early developed, and brought to a very high degree of perfection. Instances of this occur in the gates of the town and in some few portions of the churches. Thirdly, we have the period of the Norman stone squared and faced and finely jointed, of which the tower of St. Clement's, a considerable portion of St. Mary's, and one or two fragmentary parts of St. Peter's, present specimens. Nearly all these styles of masonry appear in the Roman walls of Richborough, the Norman builders apparently imitating the facing of the walls (then, doubtless, very perfect), while the builders of the thirteenth century were content to fashion their exterior after the rough model of the filling up of the Roman walls.

"The first church which we arrive at in our route from the west is that of St. Mary's, whose foundation is with some reason believed to be the most ancient in the town. There are here clear indications of a Norman origin both internal and external. It would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable wreck than this church presents internally. The tower, probably a Norman building, fell as early as 1448. It was then rebuilt, but fell again in 1667, and destroyed the greater part of the church. The fine ship, thus twice dismasted, was soon cut down into a hulk; and, as if to add insult to injury, the stone pillars dividing the nave from the aisles were replaced with wooden props, probably the relics of some wrecked ship, and the work of some seafaring churchwarden. Very convenient they are, no doubt, for, as the good woman who shewed me the church informed me, you could drive nails into them, and thus the floral ornamentation of the church is very easy. St. Mary's is said to have been one of those destroyed by the French in the reign of Richard II. (1457), and is alleged by a MS. on Sandwich, quoted by Dr. Harris and by Boys (but to which the latter historian did not assign great authority), to have been rebuilt by Sir William Loverick, of Ash, and his wife Emma, the daughter of Sir John Septvans, of Ash. Their monument, partly hidden, is in the wall of the north aisle. That they were contributors to the re-edification of the church after its destruction, and also founders of a chantry in it, appears very credible; but the churchwardens' accounts, which have been preserved with unusual care from the year 1447 downward, represent the parishioners as its chief restorers. It is memorable that a payment is recorded to the mason of Christ Church, Canterbury, for Caen stone and cutting. Notwithstanding this unusually perfect record, the early history of this church, which appears in the point of foundation to be the oldest in Sandwich, is involved in great obscurity. From the Church-book of 1447 it appears that the church of St. James must have been pulled down, and its materials employed for the reparation of St. Mary's, about that date; and the rebuilding of the tower, or steeple, took place a few years after, as appears by a payment for consulting the masons of Christ Church in regard to its construction. A very remarkable fragment of a bead-roll belonging to St. Mary's Church ascribes the foundation of the chapel of Our Lady at the east head of the church, and of three windows at the north side of it, to Thomas Loveryk and his wife. There appears, also, to have been a chapel in it dedicated to St. James, which probably succeeded or superseded the dismantled church of that name. It is difficult, however, to identify the ancient features of a church which has been so completely gutted as this.

"Passing away from the church of St. Mary towards the centre of the town, and noticing, as we stroll on, the dreariness of its walls in the parts which abut upon the street, and which in portions display features of a much earlier date, we reach, after threading a few narrow winding streets, the church of St. Peter, which, under a most uninviting exterior, conceals some of the most singular and interesting relics of the past to be found in this town or neighbourhood. At first sight, the tower rising from the ruins of the south aisle reminds us of the half-ruined churches in Norfolk, great portions of which have been suffered to fall into ruin designedly, and have been subsequently cut off from the church. But here we are happily enabled to trace to an unavoidable misfortune the desolation which meets the eye:—"On the 13th day of October, 1661," are the words of the parish register, 'St. Peter's Church fell down, that day the same year was a Sabbath-day; there was 2 sermons preached there that day and it fell down within 6 or 7 houres after the people were gone home—Presently after one quarter of an houre past 11 o'clock at night. Had it fell at the time when the people were there the chiefest of the town and parish had been killed and buried under the rubbidge,

stones and timber, but the Lord was so gracious as to show a miraculous mercy in that judgment, for there was no man woman nor child killed nor hurt, and very few heard of it. The rubbige was 3 fathoms deep in the middle of the church, the bells underneath them.' This disaster reduced the south aisle to a shapeless mass of ruins. In that aisle, as in the nave of the church, were several monuments of considerable antiquity and interest, and one of these (which has been removed into the church) presents features of a peculiar character, and has occasioned no little difference of opinion in regard to its age and identity. It is an altar-tomb, having a mailed figure upon the top, and is alleged to have belonged to Sir John Grove, who was living in 1450, and who was a great contributor towards the building of the steeple. There are several other remarkable monuments in the body of the church, three of which are still visible, though the central and most beautiful one is hidden most barbarously behind the pulpit. I trust that the interest which such a monument as this must awaken in all our visitors will induce the parishioners to remove this unsightly obstruction, and thus bring to light the most interesting mortuary relic of their ancient town. We will begin with the tomb on the east of this, which is completely exposed, and about which there seems to be no doubt. All seem agreed that this marks the last resting-place of that good and wealthy burgher of Sandwich, Thomas Ellis, and of Margaret his wife. He had endowed a chantry in this church, among many other pious gifts and appointments. The tomb in the adjoining arch, where the carpenter seems, in jealousy of the skill of the mason, to have fastened up his work in a most ungainly box, is of singular beauty, resembling in the closest degree that tomb in the chancel of Folkestone Church which has been assigned to one of the Fiennes, or Segraves, or Rokesles. Tradition (supported and perhaps originated by the writer of the Sandwich MS.) assigns this tomb to one of the knightly families of Sandwich who filled the most important positions in the Cinque Ports, and are very prominent in their history. They were very nearly connected with the great Norman family of Avranches, who were lords of Folkestone, and to one of them that great inheritance devolved. But, though the striking resemblance of the tombs and the near connection of the families of Sandwich—Septvans, Segraves, and Avranches—would lead us at first to claim this monument as that of Sir Nicholas or Sir John de Sandwich, the principal coat of arms on the right side of the arch too evidently is that of the family of St. Leger to permit us to acquiesce in the popular view. It is possible that there are other tombs hidden behind the high pewing of the western extremity of the nave, but this, I fear, must remain a problem until the parishioners become animated with the same archæological spirit which brings us hither to-day.

"Turning from the sepulchral relics of the church to its architectural features, many questions present themselves to us, involving not a few difficulties and perplexities. I think we shall agree in fixing the date of the present church very early in the thirteenth century, a restoration probably after the general and fatal destruction of 1215. But the lowest portion of the tower inside bears some evidence of a still earlier date. The ruins of the south aisle exhibit the clearest indications of Early English work in the window frames, and in other features which will be obvious to every skilled observer. A remarkable and unaccountable feature is a very large window in the tower, evidently a part of the original design, and proving that this church could never have had the cruciform character of that of St. Clement's. The great beauty of the tracery of the north window of the chancel cannot but inspire the beholder with the anxious wish that it may be some day relieved from the filling up of bricks and plaster, in which the slender lines of stonework are now all but lost and buried. Immediately adjoining the chancel is a desecrated portion of the church, which until recently was used as a wine-vault, and for whose rescue from this sad degradation we are indebted to the present Incumbent, who, under the heavy burden of a large and poor population, is most laudably planning the restoration of his venerable church. The mere roofing again, and restoration of the ruined aisle, would be of unspeakable value, not only to the antiquary, but to the inhabitants of the town. The building adjoining it and abutting upon the chancel (which has been already alluded to) is believed to have been the abode of the chantry priest of the Ellis chantry, and on its floor may be seen the fragments of what must have been a very beautiful arcade adjoining the wall on the side of the altar. But the most remarkable feature of this church is, beyond question, the crypt at the eastern end. Several such crypts are said to exist in Sandwich, and we might reasonably conjecture that they served for hiding-

places in the days when the town was liable to constant invasion and pillage, or for the stowing away of what was most precious at such periods of danger. The crypt under St. Peter's would seem almost too small for a chapel, but it is not improbable that it might form the treasury of the church, the place where the plate and ornaments of the fabric, which in the churches of this town (during its prosperous days) were of unusual value, were preserved. The double column which supports the central vaulting of this crypt is very remarkable and interesting. Those who call to mind the small side crypts recently re-opened at Canterbury, will at once recognise the resemblance which this building bears to them in many of its features. We may express the hope that means will be taken to clear out and clean this venerable undercroft, which is in good substantial repair, notwithstanding the desecration and hard usage of so many ages. The restoration of the upper portion of the tower in brickwork, made from the mud of the harbour, reminds us sadly of the permanent decay of the haven, while it indicates the last sorrowful effort to relieve it of its choking burden, and at the same time to utilize the agent of all this mischief.

"From St. Peter's we arrive by a short walk at St. Clement's, in many respects the principal church of the town, and which, from its early features and grandeur of design, more fully and faithfully represents the ancient dignity of the town than any of its remaining monuments. Fortunately it has retained its Norman tower—a tower adorned with a succession of fine arcades, and resembling those of New Romney, St. Margaret's at Cliffe, and other places on the coast, recalling the model of the churches of Normandy and Picardy, whose masons were probably employed both here and at Canterbury, and reproduced in England these kindred structures. This tower, which has been preserved from the original fabric to form the centre of the present cruciform building, rests upon four massive Norman columns, which, as well as the arches, are nearly crushed under the vast weight of the structure, and above which there is an arcade resembling the external ones. The two portions of the nave which are divided by this central tower are of different periods, the eastern probably a restoration after the thirteenth century destruction of the town, while the western must have been restored after the second great calamity in 1456. The frightful wood-work of the church, and the obstructions which meet the eye at various points, may be attributed to the worthy burgesses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—one of whom claims (in a Latin epitaph on the floor) to have 'adorned the church' as far as he could—while another asks in plain English, in a rhyming epitaph, now effaced (but which Mr. Faussett has recorded),—

'Who ornamented this church? Why, it was your friend,  
Whose coffin then was made and text chose for his end.'

"As this church was, up to the year 1692, the ordinary place for the election and installation of the Mayors of Sandwich (a usage which was forbidden by a letter of the King in that year), we might well expect its secularization to be even before the age in its completeness. A portion of it has however been rescued from this, and gives good indication of the stately appearance which the church would assume if the rest of it were relieved in like manner. A glance at the floor of the church might well fill the mind of the archæologist with grief and indignation. The brasses that have been torn from the stones have left traces of their beauty and costliness, which must make us regret the irreparable losses this church sustained during the fanatical period. One stone, which has been used as a gravestone, appears from the crosses upon it to have once covered an altar. The font is very interesting and of unusual character. It is adorned with four escutcheons:—the first, France and England quarterly; the second, a merchant's mark, in the form of a cross crosslet prolonged to the base, and throwing off two limbs with rounded ornaments from its shaft; the third is the arms of Sandwich; the fourth is the coat of Ellis, with a crescent for difference. We may conjecture it, from this combination, to have been presented to the church by a second son or grandson of Thomas Ellis, the munificent benefactor of Sandwich. The church is filled with records of the Customers, Jurats, Mayors, and naval celebrities of a later day, which probably supplanted the monuments of a better age. The great feature of the church, however, is the Norman tower, and this in every stage presents yawning gaps and fissures, which shew too plainly that the appeal for help which the Incumbent has put forth must be promptly responded to, if it is to be effectual.

"From the churches of Sandwich we pass to its ancient hospitals, the pious

foundations of its wealthy burghers, which happily have escaped the pillage of the sixteenth century. The principal one of these, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was founded by Simon de Sandwich, and is situated on the Deal road. Though grievously injured and defaced, the little church presents features of singular beauty, and would, if faithfully restored, be an excellent model of a fourteenth century building of this nature. As it is, the beautiful arcade on the north wall of the chancel is hidden by hideous seats of wood-work of the meanest character, while the pillars are concealed by pews of the same unsightly form and material. The small pillars of Bethersden stone are here, as ever, very effective, and harmonize well with the dark altar-tomb, which is attributed to Simon de Sandwich, the founder. This tomb is of remarkable beauty in many of its features, and well deserves a close study. The form of the canopy, and the manner in which it dies into the plane, are peculiar. The church is unfortunately half buried in a farm-yard, the stabling of which is so built up to and into the walls as to endanger their state, and to lead us to appeal to the trustees of this well-endowed foundation for a remedy. An original portion of the church, containing a door and window of richly carved Early English design, is actually used as a barn, and is so fast yielding to the pressure of age and misfortune as to threaten the fall of the entire front, to the irreparable loss of the architect and antiquary."

[Of the other hospitals of Sandwich it will be enough to remark that St. John's is a mean edifice in the centre of the town, and St. Thomas's has recently been rebuilt in the Elizabethan style at a short distance from its original site.]

After summarizing the history of the town, Mr. Jenkins thus concluded his lecture:—

"I must now invite you to take our parting view of Sandwich. Let us stand upon the bridge and look on towards the beautiful meadows, studded with park-like trees, which form the site of the perished town of Stonar, of which we may say—

‘Et campos ubi Troja fuit.’

Upon that bank did St. Augustine and his missionaries land—the scene of his interview with the Kentish king was there. It is very probable that that interesting church, whose foundations were explored by our friend Mr. Reader, marked the meeting-place in which the king under the open heaven received the Roman missionaries. . . . .

"Sandwich, the deserted Sandwich, once wedded to the sea, and now so strangely divorced from it, is sinking into feebleness and obscurity; while Ramsgate, one of its members, which is being rubbed and washed away by every wintry frost and tide, gains strength and increase with every repetition of this corroding process. At the same time, Hythe, deserted in like manner by the fickle element, sinks into comparative poverty, and leaves Folkestone, a mere member of Dover, to take her place. Rye and Winchelsea have sunk into a still earlier state of decay, and the popularity of Hastings as a watering-place alone saves it from obscurity. Dover, the great transit-place of continental travelling, and the site of a new harbour of refuge, is the only port which retains its ancient place in the system. Deal remains a nursery for seamen. Romney, taking, as it were, reprisals for its desertion, reclaims the land which the sea has left, and becomes a place of pasture—a home of ‘shepherd-kings.’ Manufactures and shipping have fled to the far North, and the ancient antagonism with France, of which the Cinque Ports were at once the exponent and the result, has passed through the phases of mere correspondence and alliance into that form of solid and intelligent friendship, of which we must all say from our hearts, ‘Esto perpetua.’ The beacon-towers which distinguish our Kentish churches, and whose positions are marked in the charts of Elizabeth as carefully as our principal elevations would be in the modern Ordnance maps, blaze no more, and the plans of the Tudor monarchs for the defence of the country become the property of archæology or the stations of Ordnance surveyors. At a still earlier date the Cinque Ports ceased to be the highway of pilgrims to the shrine of Becket, or the ‘Rood of Grace,’ and the greatest and oldest families of the county and neighbourhood, either leaning too much upon agriculture, or suffering from the influence of gavelkind, disappear from the scene. Surely, then, if the past is very suggestive, the present is not less so, and the comparison of the two in their failure

or success is enough to prove to the greatest enemy of archæology, that history is not merely an old almanack—or that, even if it be, it is a very valuable and interesting one, enabling us, as it does, to take forecasts of future storms, and to lay down the principles which should guide us in the day of calm and security. This good municipality to which we are all so much indebted, learning from the past that it cannot bring Sandwich much nearer to the sea, has been led to make it more independent of the sea, and by many and useful plans to effect the restoration of a place from which, I trust, we shall all bear most interesting and pleasant recollections. I earnestly hope that our visit will, in some measure, promote this good work, at least in that department which has so great a claim upon us, and that the precious and fast-perishing antiquities of Sandwich may not appeal in vain to the liberality of those who have been assembled within its walls.”

*Aug. 5.* According to the programme, the Society met at St. Mary's Church at 11.30, and also visited in succession St. Peter's and St. Clement's, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Jenkins's lecture of the preceding night was allowed on all hands to furnish a most accurate description of the chief features of each, and though of course some discussion arose, his views as to the ages of the various tombs, &c., were very generally accepted.

In the afternoon the members of the Society, availing themselves of the liberally-extended invitations of Sir Walter James and Sir Brook Bridges, divided into excursion parties to Betteshanger and Goodnestone, where they enjoyed the elegant hospitality and cordial welcome of these excellent Vice-Presidents of their association. On the way to Betteshanger, Eastry Church, a building of considerable beauty and interest, was inspected, and its features illustrated by the Rev. Carus Wilson, the Vicar; while at the Church of Ash, which was visited by many of the members, Mr. Planché (who has lately published a history of that parish) gave a most interesting *résumé* of its monumental and historical remains. The church of Minster, recently so carefully restored, was also visited by not a few, its architectural beauties being indicated and illustrated by Mr. Bloxam, who was fortunately present on the occasion of this meeting.

The party at Betteshanger, which included the President and the larger number of the Society's members, inspected with much interest the beautiful little church, which was restored by the late Lord Hardinge, while the restored church of Goodnestone formed an object of equal interest to those who had partaken of the hospitality of the worthy member for East Kent. With these excursions closed a meeting which was, by all who were present at it, pronounced to have been eminently successful.

The Museum, which, through the kindness and energy of the local Committee, assisted by the zealous co-operation of the Hon. and Assistant Secretaries, was of unusual richness and interest, included the valuable numismatic collection of Mr. Reader (many of the pieces of which were derived from Richborough and the neighbouring districts), the rare treasures of Mr. Gibbs, of Faversham, many of the remarkable relics discovered recently at Sarr, the most interesting of the documentary remains in the possession of the Corporation, including the renowned Custumal of Sandwich, an excellent collection of coins from Kentish mints, and Kentish tokens, some of the flint implements lately found in parts of Kent, and a number of valuable and singularly perfect specimens of Roman pottery, and other objects lent by other exhibitors. On the whole, this collection, which was very generally inspected by

those present at the meeting, was pronounced to be the most extensive and valuable which has been hitherto displayed at the annual gatherings of the Society.

### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*July 19, 20.* The annual meeting was held at Hinckley, and was well attended. Among those present were, Sir W. de Capel Brooke, Bart.; the Ven. Archdeacon Fearon and Miss Fearon; the Rev. W. Skirrow and Mrs. Skirrow; Capt. Grant de Vœux; C. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Edwards; M. H. Bloxam, Esq.; the Rev. J. K. Fenton; Samuel Pilgrim, Esq.; Stephen Pilgrim, Esq.; James Thompson, Esq.; H. Goddard, Esq.; the Rev. C. Barrow; Mrs. Barrow; the Rev. E. and Mrs. Tower; Captain Whitby; William Hopkinson, Esq.; Rev. S. H. Hodgketts; Rev. H. L. Watson; G. E. Bellairs, Esq.; Rev. T. B. Evans; J. S. Cotterill, Esq.; S. R. Bonner, Esq., and Mrs. Bonner; Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Hill; Mr. Hill, jun.; Rev. T. Neville; and T. North, Esq., Hon. Sec.

On the first day the party met at the Corn Exchange; they were received by the Rev. W. Skirrow, Vicar of Hinckley, and then proceeded to the parish church, where, after morning service, M. H. Bloxam, Esq., of Rugby, described the architectural features of the building, alluding also to the fact that some of his own ancestors were buried in that church, and that the remains of a great-uncle of his also rested near the western porch. Wherever a castle was built it was customary to erect a church or chapel near it; and it was so in Hinckley, where the church and the site of its former castle, of which no ruins were now in existence, closely adjoined each other. Not only were there no remains about the church of Norman architecture, and in that respect there were fewer evidences of Norman remains in Leicestershire than in any other country, but there was abundant proof that the church had been re-built about the fourteenth century, in the time of Edward III., when all over the county of Leicester there was a complete renovation of church building, and when, indeed, there were more churches re-built in that county than in any other. This church was well proportioned. The portions belonging to the fourteenth century consisted of the piers and arches on each side of the nave, the lower portion of the tower, and the wood moulding over the east window. There were parts of the church of the fifteenth century, consisting of the clerestory windows and the wooden roof of the nave, together with the upper portion of the tower. The church appeared to have been considerably altered in the last century, when the present mullions of most of the windows were put in, and the windows greatly disfigured, and when also the spire of the edifice appeared to have been rebuilt. There was one monument in the church, of the seventeenth century, with bustos, which were painted, and this reminded him of the monumental bust of Shakespeare, which was originally painted, but subsequently whitewashed, and then painted again, in the chancel of Stratford-on-Avon Church. It was an interesting specimen of the time, and there was also one monumental inscription, the monument of which was designed specially like the ancient funeral targe, with scroll-work round it. The painting in the south transept to which he referred had been attributed to Luca Giordano,

a celebrated Neapolitan painter, but it was a libel on that scarce master to assert that, inasmuch as the work was beyond all dispute the production of an inferior copyist of a different artist. There was one brass slab left out of three which were originally fixed in the nave. Nichols called them the "brasses of monks," but the one that was left was undoubtedly that of a lady of the fifteenth century. The north door was an old panelled door of the same period.

The site of the Castle Hill, the residence of C. S. Pilgrim, Esq., was next visited, where the company assembled on the most elevated portion of what remains of the earthworks of the old castle, and the Vicar made some observations on the antiquity of the Castle Hill, on which they were then assembled. Unfortunately, there were but few remains of what was supposed to have been a camp of the early Britons, and subsequently a Roman camp. That was legendary; but certain it was that Hinckley Castle was inhabited by John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward III., and heir to the honours and estates of the Earls of Leicester; that it descended from him to Henry of Bolingbroke (afterwards King Henry IV.), and, on his accession to the throne, passed to the Crown. Perhaps some of them knew that the Lawns north of the town were the site of the pleasure-grounds of the Castle, and that it was on the Priest Hill Headland that the cannons were placed which demolished the castle. The site of that building had long been occupied as a gardener's ground, and the Castle Hill had been considerably lowered by taking ballast from it for repairing the roads, when, in 1760, it was purchased by William Hurst, Esq. (high sheriff of the county in 1779), who caused a handsome dwelling-house to be built on it in 1770. Since that time it had passed from Mr. Hurst's family, and had, as recently as two years ago, been purchased and occupied by Mr. Pilgrim.

Mr. Bloxam said that as that was his first visit to the place, he had had no opportunity of looking round minutely with a view of ascertaining whether the castle was a British or Roman remain. His own opinion was that it was a mediæval remain of the twelfth century. There were not many castles built in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, but there were many Norman castles of the twelfth century, like that of this place, composed of a square tower, eighteen or twenty feet in dimensions, with some few scattered buildings around it, to which additions were made in after ages, but all that remained of it were those earthworks upon which they were then standing. They were of a very extensive character, and appeared to have been altered at some time subsequent to their original formation by Hugh de Grantmesnil; and after these alterations the building itself became more of a mansion than a castle.

The company next repaired to the temporary Museum, which contained many objects of interest; many of these were described by Mr. Bloxam.

The Rev. W. Skirrow took the chair at the dinner, and also at the evening meeting in the Corn Exchange, when several papers were read. The first was on "Ancient Hinckley," by Mr. James Thompson, which stated that at the Norman Conquest the lands of Hinckley fell into the possession of Aubrey de Vere, the Chamberlain of King William. At that time it was supposed that there was, at an outside computation, 1,680 acres under cultivation; and that there was a meadow sixteen furlongs long and three broad, which probably covered the ground on

the south side of the town between it and the adjoining parish of Burbage. The population might be estimated at about 345. The inhabitants of ancient Hinckley huddled together in huts round the open space now known as the Market-place and the Round-hill in the Borough. The lord of Hinckley succeeding Earl Aubrey was Hugh de Grantmesnil, who was the largest landholder in Leicestershire. To him was attributed the erection of the castle, the formation of a park around it, and the building of the parish church. The castle was at the upper end of the town, some distance from the dwellings, upon a mound of considerable elevation which was probably raised by the serfs and tenants. From Hugh de Grantmesnil the manor and bailiwick of Hinckley passed to the Earls of Leicester, who flourished during the twelfth century, and under whom a gradual change from the enmity existing shortly after the Conquest to a more amicable relationship took place, as might be inferred from the progress in Leicester, where the Earls, during the same epoch, granted charters to the burgesses, guaranteeing to them a restoration of the ancient liberties and customs of which the Conquest had deprived their forefathers. No charter, however, was extant relative to Hinckley. Doubtless, the Earls of Leicester, as its feudal barons, held their court leet, at which the inhabitants of the place were bound to do homage and service. This was presided over by a bailiff, who was appointed by the Earl for the time being, and who very likely lived at the castle as the *locum tenens* of his master, and the officer in command of the garrison. In 1277, Henry III. bestowed all the honour and rights which Simon de Montfort had enjoyed, on his second son Edmund, and that prince, in 1296, held directly of the King, his brother, sixteen virgates of land in demesne in the suburbs of Hinckley, and at his decease, in 1298, the manor and park of Hinckley were assigned for the dower of Blanche, his widow; from that precedent they became afterwards the regular dower of several of the queens-dowager of England. The feodary's account and other documents were next glanced at by Mr. Thompson, who said little could be inferred from them in relation to the progress of local freedom at Hinckley. He presumed that the place became a borough when the inhabitants acquired a certain degree of independence of the feudal relationship, when the inhabitants in their court leet managed to a certain extent their own affairs, after paying a composition to the lord of the manor. That probably took place when the borough of Hinckley merged in the Crown on the accession of Henry IV., which view derived some confirmation from the fact that Hinckley was first known to be designated a "borough" in the year 1416. From this it would appear that Hinckley had enjoyed the distinction of being a borough for 450 years, within which period, within defined limits, it had been self-governed.

The next paper was one which afforded considerable amusement, and was peculiarly appropriate, Leicestershire being long famed for its hosiery. It was entitled "A Few Notes upon Stockings," and was by John Gough Nichols, Esq., but in his absence it was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. North.

"Having failed to discover in any books a satisfactory account of the introduction and history of the stocking, I suggested the subject to the officers of this Society, as one possessing peculiar claims on its attention, considering how much the commercial prosperity of the county of Leicester has been founded on the

manufacture of hosiery. My proposition was not only kindly responded to, but I was requested to communicate my own observations, which I consented to do, although my notes were fragmentary and incidental, and consequently inadequate to form a connected memoir.

“The stocking is not a garment of high antiquity either in name or substance. Our ancestors clothed their lower limbs with hose, of which the stock or stocking was a part only. At first the name was not stocking, but stock. The second syllable is a corruption of the old plural *en*; and the phrase ‘a pair of stocken’ was gradually altered to ‘a pair of stockings,’ as we have in like manner redoubled the plural in chickens, instead of adhering to the form expressed in the old domestic proverb, that

‘Children and chicken  
Are always a picking.’

For *hosen* we have still the ancient plural in our present translation of the Bible, where we are told of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, that they ‘were bound in their coats, their hosen, and their hats, and their other garments, and were cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.’ As the stock was a part of the hose, it is necessary, before we treat of stockings, to enquire what hose were. Hose were a combination of what we now term drawers and stockings, such as in more recent times have been named pantaloons, from having been the characteristic costume of the Piantaleone, or imbecile old man of the Italian pantomime. They covered all the lower part of the body, as the doublet covered the upper part. Over both might be occasionally thrown a cloak or mantle, or other outer vestment, which took the several names of coat, surcoat, surplice, jerkin, jacket, and others, according to its size, fashion, or material, but which in the Elizabethan age was usually termed the gown. It is remarkable that we have now breeches, and that our forefathers had them in the days of the ancient Romans; but in one mediæval period the term breeches was for some centuries superseded by that of hose. The surname of hoese or hossey was Latinized by *Hosatus* (a man wearing hose), although, like many other names that have apparently a personal meaning, it had probably a local origin in Normandy; and a hose was the heraldic cognizance of that family, now converted into their crest of a boot. But we do not find any *hosæ*, or hose, in classical Latin, whilst *braccæ*, or breeches, are spoken of by Ovid, Tacitus, Propertius, and other ancient authors. The Northern nations, whose climate required this kind of clothing, were on that account inconsiderately stigmatized as effeminate by the Romans; and *Gallia braccata*, or that part of Gaul about Narbonne, was thus distinguished as by contrast from the *Italia togata* on the other side of the Alps. Shakespeare speaks of hose in various passages; in others of stockings, but which he has often called stocks, retaining the original signature of the word that we have already noticed. In ‘Twelfth Night’ Sir Andrew Aguecheek boasts of his leg, and says, ‘Aye, ’tis strong, and it does indifferent well in a flame-coloured stock;’ whilst in the same play we have the ever memorable yellow stockings of Malvolio, as well as the fashion of cross gartering, which he was befooled to imagine that his mistress admired, though she really detested it, and abhorred the colour of yellow. In ‘Hamlet’ Ophelia describes

‘Lord Hamlet, with his doublet all unbraced,  
No hat upon his head, his stocking fouled,  
Ungarter’d, and down-gyved to his ancle.’

But these stocks, stockings, or hose, were all alike made of linen or woollen cloth, cut into shape and sown together, and that was the cause of their requiring gartering, and even cross-gartering, much more than our present more elastic fabrics. In his description of the Seven Ages of Man, Shakespeare represents the lean and slippered pantaloon as wearing still his youthful hose, ‘a world too wide for his shrunk shanks’—for which garters, or braces, would be absolutely necessary. To go with hose ungartered was an evident token of slovenliness or absence of mind. Sir Proteus, in the ‘Two Gentlemen of Verona,’ being in love, could not see to garter his hose—because love is blind. The materials of which hose were made were thinner or stouter as warmth and strength required. They were sometimes made of linen only, but usually of the same cloths which were employed for coats and jerkins. In ‘The Taming of the Shrew’ Petruchio’s lacquey appears ‘with

a *linen* stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.' The boot-hose, which was made to wear under a boot, was formed of the stouter material. The seams were protected and strengthened by guards, which, for ornament sake, were often made of another colour, and in subsequent times were developed into what are still remembered as cloaks.

"Before the term stocking was finally adopted in its modern sense, the coverings of the leg were called *stocks of hose* or *nether stocks*, whilst what we should now call breeches were termed *upper stocks*. When the great Earl of Leicester, as a knight of St. Michael of France, celebrated the feast of that order in the year 1571, at the town of Warwiek, he was apparelled all in white, but the costly materials of his attire were various, and are thus described:—'His shoes of velvet; his *stocks of hose* knit silk; his *upper stocks* (that is what we should now call his breeches) of white velvet, lined (that is, slashed and inlaid) with eloth of silver; his doublet of eloth of silver; his jerkin white velvet drawn with silver, beautified with gold and preeious stones; his girdle and scabbard white velvet; his robe white satin, embroidered with gold a foot broad, very euriously; his cap black velvet, with a white feather; his collar of gold, beset with preeious stones; and his garter about his leg of St. George's order; altogether a sight,' adds the narrator, 'worthy the beholding.' In this passage we have an early mention of knit silk stockings. Any knit stockings, and particularly those of silk, were in high estimation in the reign of Elizabeth, and they are more than once mentioned as presents made to the Queen and to other persons of the highest rank. I believe they were made entirely without machinery, even of the simplest kind, by needles worked with the hand. The great occupation of women, in mediæval times, was, as is well known, spinning flax and wool; but with the spinsters Shakespeare mentions also the knitters, and the makers of bone lace, who alike delighted in the sweetness of a simple song:—

'Mark it, Cesario; it is old and plain,  
The spinsters, and the knitters in the sun,  
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,  
Do use to chant it.'

The greater comfort in wearing knitted hose rather than those sewn together of eloth may be readily conceived. One is not disposed to envy people who were condemned to wear those of the latter description, which must have been in many ways disagreeable. Still less can we fancy the task of the hosier, whose business it was to repair such stockings after long use. We now talk of sweeping the streets as an alternative preferable to any occupation we may consider particularly obnoxious; but in Shakespeare's time there was nothing worse than mending stockings. Sir John Falstaff, when most disgusted with his condition, exclaims, 'Ere I lead this life long, I'll sew *nether socks*, and mend them and foot them too.'

"These few remarks have been derived from sources perhaps too obvious and familiar to be considered new or important; but I have collected many more upon the same subject during the last few years, which unfortunately I have recently mislaid whilst removing my papers. On my recovering them, I shall hasten to offer them to the Society, and in the meantime I shall feel much obliged by the communication of any memorandum bearing upon the subject of ancient hosiery, and more particularly of any words or anecdotes that are trustworthy, relative to the first introduction of the stocking frame, the circumstances of which, so far as I can find, have hitherto been but imperfectly ascertained."

This paper was succeeded by one on "Merevale Abbey," by Mr. Bloxam, preparatory to a visit on the following day, the chief points of which we subjoin:—

"Of the three great Warwicksire monasteries of the Cistereian Order, this at Merevale was founded the earliest, viz. in 1149, that at Combe A.D. 1150, and that at Stonley A.D. 1154. There are arehiteetural remains both at Combe and at Stonley of the original buildings constructed at the founding of those monasteries. There are none such at Merevale. There is, however, reason to believe that the present site of the Conventual Church is as it was originally, and that, however it may have been rebuilt or altered, it shews no indication of having been enlarged from the original plan.

"In 1149, the fourteenth year of the reign of Stephen, Robert, Earl Ferrers, grandson of Henry de Ferrers, who came over with William, Duke of Normandy, at the time of the Norman invasion, 'having,' as Sir William Dugdale says, 'a reverend esteem of the Cistercian monks, which in his time began to multiply in England, made choice of this mountainous and woody desert (as fitted for solitude and devotion) to found therein a monastery of that Order.'

"The endowment of the founder consisted of that part of the forest of Arden called the Outwood, theretofore a member of Grendon, of the manor of Overton, since called Orton-on-the-Hill, and of some possessions in other places. By subsequent benefactors, viz. Gerald de Simesi, Walter de Camule, Ralph de Baskerville, and Pain de Baskerville, all of whose grants were ratified by a charter of King Henry II., the granges of More-barn and other places, the churches of Orton-on-the-Hill, with the chapels of Grendon, Twycross, Gopshill, and Baxterly, were added to the original endowment. Other lands and possessions in divers places were subsequently granted to them by different benefactors.

"The annual value of their possessions as ascertained by the Survey of 26 Henry VIII., A.D. 1535, was £254 ls. 8d. It was surrendered to the king's use in 1539, when pensions for life were granted to the abbot, sub-prior, and eight other monks, to the amount of £84 7s. 8d., hardly a third of the annual value.

"The register of the Abbey of Merevale, which in the early part of the seventeenth century was in the possession of Richard Chamberlain, Esq., is not now to be found, and the historical notices we possess of the Abbey are few. We know the names of few abbots only beside William Arnold, the last, who surrendered this abbey on the suppression, viz.:—Abbot Thomas, A.D. 1321; Abbot John Ruggeley, 12 Henry VI.; Abbot John Freeman, elected A.D. 1463, on the resignation of Abbot Ruggeley; Abbot Thomas Arnold, 23 Henry VIII., 1534; Abbot William Arnold, 26 Henry VIII.

"In 1849, some fifteen years ago, the foundations of the abbey church, the site of which was used as a rick-yard, and which had long been covered with green-sward, were exposed to view in different parts, by excavations then made under the superintendence of Mr. Clutton, a London architect, and which excavations were sufficient to enable the whole of the ground-plan of the church to be traced out. Like other abbey churches of the Cistercian Order, the plan was plain and simple—a long narrow nave, with narrow aisles, two short transepts, and a short choir. Though the structure appeared to have been rebuilt, either entirely or principally in the fourteenth century, the original ground-plan of the Norman Church did not seem to have been altered; a continuous foundation wall or footing shewed on what the piers of the arches, dividing the nave from the aisles, rested. I do not find, from Mr. Clutton's account, that any fragments of Norman mouldings were discovered; those mouldings and details that were discovered were of the fourteenth century. The entire length of the church was 230 ft., the width of the nave 28 ft., of the aisle 15 ft. each; the length of the transepts from north to south was 88 ft., the width 28 ft.; the length of the choir was 40 ft., the width 21 ft. Some walls to the south of the choir seem to point out the site of the vestry. I believe some fine base mouldings were discovered. It is to be regretted that these are now covered up, as they might furnish a key to the chapel of the gatehouse as it now is. The excavations in 1849 did not extend beyond the church and walls of the vestry. This is to be regretted.

"The chapel of the gatehouse appears to have been of a larger size than usual, and from the construction I should imagine it to have been built in the latter part of the thirteenth century, either in the reign of Henry III. or that of Edward I. It consisted of a nave and aisles, each of the latter divided from the nave by two pointed arches and a chancel. The latter is gone, the aisles have been demolished, and the ancient nave alone forms a kind of ante-chapel to the present church. But now comes the singularity of the structure, for eastward of the present nave and aisles is a nave and aisles constituting the greater portion of the present church.

"The piers and arches of the nave and the north aisle are of late fifteenth-century work, whilst the south aisle and the east window of the nave is of rich and chaste fourteenth-century work. The east window is peculiarly interesting, the jambs and architrave are well and boldly moulded, but the tracery of the window, though the mullions are moulded on the face, appears of a transitional character, and I should ascribe it to the reign of Edward III., or to early in the reign of Richard II. It is a structure worthy of the most minute and careful examination.

My own opinion is, that after the suppression of the monastery portions of the conventual church were taken down and built up hither, and that the fine east window was the east window of the former church.

"We have also some of the monuments removed hither from the abbey church, the brass of a knight and his lady, of the age of Henry VI.; the sculptured effigies on a high tomb of a knight and his lady of the same period; and the mutilated but highly interesting effigy of an earlier period.

"This latter is the effigy of a knight clad in a hauberk or shirt of ringed mail, to which gloves of the same kind of mail are attached; the legs are protected by chausses or pantaloons of the same description of mail, and over the whole is worn a long surcoat or sleeveless garment of linen, the skirts of which reach nearly to the feet, whilst affixed to the left arm is an exceedingly long heater-shaped shield, not less, I think, than 3 ft. 9 in. in length. It is, indeed, the length of the surcoat and of the shield that enables me to assign a proximate date to this effigy, the head and feet of which are gone. The period of the execution of this effigy I should consider as early in the thirteenth century, in the reign of John, or early in the reign of Henry III. It certainly is not the effigy of the founder. The register of the abbey of Merevale might have thrown light upon this effigy, but unfortunately that is not to be found.

"I think that this effigy is commemorative of the fourth William, Earl of Ferrers, who died A.D. 1254, and was buried in this abbey of Merevale. His father, the third William, Earl Ferrers, who died in 1247, married, in 1192, Agnes, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, who died nearly the same time as her husband; but where this worthy couple were buried—and he was a great and distinguished nobleman in his day—I have as yet been unable to ascertain.

"The high tomb and effigies thereon of alabaster are, I think, those of John Handwell and Alice his wife. This John Handwell, or Handewell, I take to have been one of the bailiffs or sheriffs of Coventry, as I do not find his name among the list of Mayors, and there are only two sheriffs whose names are preserved of the fifteenth century, in the middle of which the bailiffs, by royal grant, A.D. 1451, first appear as sheriffs."

After the customary votes of thanks, the meeting broke up.

*July 20.* An excursion was made this day, when Mancetter, Merevale, Gopsall, and other places were visited. At Mancetter, where the Rev. W. W. Richings, the Rector, received the company, Mr. Bloxam pointed out the extraordinary beam in one of the lower rooms, which, he said, corresponded with the beams, both in moulding and shape, of Crosby Hall, London, and must have been put up about the year 1480. It was very bold and characteristic, and in this room Latimer must have conversed with the Glovers, the property having formerly belonged to the three brothers of that name, the oldest of whom was dragged from a bed of sickness in the upper attic and taken to Coventry, where he was burnt for being a Protestant. This room, Mr. Bloxam considered, was a fine specimen of the fifteenth century. The company next visited the church, which was built in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and beginning of the fifteenth. The north aisle, said Mr. Bloxam, was, in all probability, built by the same abbot who erected Merevale Abbey, and whose effigy they would see at Orton Hill; but of this there was no certain record, as the register was missing. The painted glass in the east window was very chaste and valuable. The font in which Glover was supposed to have been baptized was now lying in the Rector's garden, and Mr. Bloxam expressed a strong opinion, which appeared to meet with general concurrence, that so interesting a relic of the past should be replaced in the parish church. Attention was directed in this edifice to an old edition of Erasmus in two volumes,

which were in very perfect condition, as was also a copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs."

From Mancetter the party proceeded through a fine park, by noble old trees and over undulating ground, to the residence of W. S. Dugdale, Esq., which occupies an eminence commanding very extensive prospects. The building is stately and in the Jacobean style, with two lofty embattled turrets rising above the body of the building. From the terrace many distant points may be discerned, among the rest, Bardon Hill, nearly twenty miles off on the horizon. Descending the hill on which the hall stands, a short walk brought the excursionists to the site of Merevale Abbey, about which Mr. Bloxam had so ably and fully discoursed on the previous evening.

First, the Gatehouse Chapel was looked over. Here Mr. Bloxam ascended the pulpit, and from that stand-point described the fabric, which is of the fourteenth century, calling attention to the stained glass in the windows. Representations of two organs, with five pipes in each, with organists seated before them, are still preserved in two of the lights of the window in the south aisle. An anastatic drawing by the Rev. J. M. Gresley, giving a copy of one of these, was handed about among the company. At the western end of the chapel two recumbent effigies—a knight of the Handwell family, his head resting upon his tilting helmet, and his lady wearing the horned head-dress and hair in network—were noticeable. There was also a cross-legged effigy of a mailed warrior of the Ferrers family, carrying the long heater shield, which Mr. Bloxam assigns to a date early in the thirteenth century; but which we should have thought a century older, had not Mr. Bloxam decided the question. Near the chapel are the few remains of the abbey, consisting chiefly of ridges of earth and the walls of the refectory. Mr. Bloxam pointed out the probable site where the founder's remains lie buried, and some other details.

It was a quarter of an hour's ride to Atherstone, where the excursionists took luncheon at the Red Lion Inn. The meal being over, the party went to the church (restored about fifteen years ago), and passed through to the grounds of Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., who manifested a very friendly and courteous interest throughout the proceedings. The old chancel of the church (now used as a school) was entered, and its features discussed, and then the hall was visited; Mr. Bracebridge giving the welcome to the company. When they were in the drawing-room, their attention was attracted by the banners of the Janissaries, brought from the East by their owner, and by the family armorial bearings in stained glass, placed in the windows, brought from Brereton Hall, Cheshire: date, reign of James I. Other antiquities and objects of *vertu* were exhibited, including carved oak and MS. genealogies, and so forth. When the visitors returned to the lawn, Mr. Bracebridge briefly told the history of the church, the school, and the local traditions concerning Richmond's passage through the town immediately preceding the field of Bosworth; after which they proceeded to Sheepy, where Mr. Bloxam pointed out a remarkable effigy of a former squire of the parish, probably of the fourteenth century. It was resting under a small arch beneath the west window, in the churchyard, and wore a civil costume, but Mr. Bloxam remarked that it was of a class which had never been described.

On arriving at the church of Orton-on-the-Hill, Mr. Bloxam said they

might now look on the most curious effigy of any in the whole county. It was that of a Cistercian monk. In all probability this was a monument to the memory of one of the abbots of Merevale, and was originally put up there, but removed to Orton at the time of the suppression of monasteries. This was a great curiosity, as being the only monument to a Cistercian monk in the country.

At Twycross the party were received by the Rev. Mr. Bloxam, the Vicar, whose brother at once proceeded to describe the east window. The upper part was of the fourteenth century, but the six lower lights in compartments came from La Sainte Chapelle in Paris, near Notre Dame. It was removed from the French chapel during the Revolution, and a quantity was presented by Sir Wathen Waller to William IV., who gave a portion of it to Earl Howe, by whom it was presented to the parish of Twycross. The window contained eleven compartments of this particular glass, and there being none to equal it in England, it was a fit subject for copy. There was a silvery tone about it not usually seen about the painted glass in this country. A portrait of the Rev. William Paul, who was Vicar of Twycross, a chapelry belonging to Orton-on-the-Hill, and who was hung at Tyburn on the 13th of July, 1715, for expousing the cause of the Pretender, was also shewn, together with a curious chain, which had been dug up recently in the churchyard.

The last place visited was Gopsall Hall, where the Earl and Countess Howe cordially welcomed the visitors. The noble Earl conducted them to the picture-gallery, which contains many Claudes and Rembrandts. On a side table were three large salvers of gold, in which are inserted exquisite bas-reliefs by Benvenuto Cellini; whilst on another were copies of the first four folio editions of Shakespeare's Works; thirteen of his plays printed in his lifetime; one of the only three known copies of the first edition of "Hamlet;" and a book containing several letters from Handel to Mr. Jennens. The great master composed his oratorio of "The Messiah" at Gopsall, the words being selected from Scripture by Mr. Jennens, the grandfather of the present Earl, and who built the mansion at Gopsall. In the chapel, which is fitted up with cedar, and the communion-table formed from the Boscobel oak, are preserved some of the Prayer-books in use during the time of the rebellion of 1745, when the family then in possession of Gopsall were staunch Jacobites, and had altered "George" to "James" wherever the name of the king occurred. The beautiful garden and grounds were also shewn, in which stands the obelisk dedicated to his mother's memory by Pope, which was purchased by Earl Howe, and removed from Twickenham on the sale of that property.

#### LINCOLN DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

*July 21, 22.* The annual meeting was held at Nottingham, when the LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN presided. It was attended, among others, by Lord Belper, Colonel Wright, the Hon. and Rev. C. J. Willoughby, the Rev. W. Milton, the Rev. E. Trollope, Mr. Planché, the Mayor, Town Clerk, Sheriff, &c.

*July 22.* The proceedings commenced with divine service in St. Mary's Church, and at its conclusion the Rev. E. Trollope delivered a lecture on the architectural features of the building. He

remarked that an old church of this character recalled many passages of its past history, although some of it might be irrecoverably lost. After glancing at the period (1108) when William Peverill presented the emoluments of the church, together with those of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, to Lenton Priory, the Rev. gentleman went on to say that bishops formerly ministered here, two of whom changed their faith about the time of Queen Mary's reign. It was to this edifice that Colonel Hutchinson, the Parliamentary governor of Nottingham Castle, came, one Sunday morning in the year 1643, under colour of attending divine service, but in reality for the purpose of ascending the tower so as to inspect some earthworks thrown up by the Royalists at the Leen bridges. It was here that George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, intruded himself, and for violent conduct was forcibly removed and lodged in the town gaol. The paper then went on to say how a former vicar, named Disney, administered in 1724 a rebuke to Dr. Reynolds, the then newly-appointed Bishop of Lincoln, who after holding a confirmation, directed the clerk to fetch some of the far-famed Nottingham ale, pipes, and tobacco. As these articles were being taken up the nave, however, the vicar indignantly ordered them to be taken back, declaring that neither bishop nor archbishop should turn St. Mary's into a tippling-house. The plan of the church is cruciform, and the whole of a comparatively late date. From its size and position it is one of the principal features of the town, and is remarkable for the size and number of its windows. The broad and lofty tower is the most striking feature of the fabric. On the south side, which was refaced in 1761, is a richly decorated porch. The whole of the nave and transepts are of the last half of the fourteenth century. The chancel, which was rebuilt during Elizabeth's reign, is of Bulwell stone. The interior of the edifice suggests spaciousness, and with reason, the church being 110 ft. long, and wide and high in proportion. The fact of so much colourless glass in the windows has a chilling influence when the sun is not shining, and when it does the glare is very great. Formerly, however, every window glowed with illustrations of biblical subjects. Almost all these have disappeared, so that we more gladly welcome the new memorial window to the Prince Consort, which it is to be hoped would constitute only the first of a series of similar works of art. The mouldings in the nave and transepts contrasted very favourably with the poverty of the chancel details. Both of these at one time constituted separate chapels. The northern one, dedicated to All Saints, was probably founded by one of the Plumtre family. Here were also buried the first and second Earls of Clare. Beneath the transept is a vault belonging to the Plumtre family. The south transept was dedicated to the Virgin Mary by Thomas Willoughby. At one time the church was much encumbered with galleries, one or more of which were erected in 1646, when, by an order of the Town Council, wood was cut down in Corporation Coppice "to form lofts or galleries." Great improvements have been effected in the church during the present century. In 1839, through the exertions of Archdeacon Wilkins, the old galleries were removed. In 1842 it was thoroughly repaired, at a cost of nine thousand pounds, when the chancel was re-roofed and restored by Earl Manvers.

The next place visited was the Castle, where the spacious ancient kitchen had been prepared for the purpose of holding the public meet-

ing. The Bishop of Lincoln, who presided, delivered an address, in which his lordship said, that though it was, he believed, twelve years since the Society had visited Nottingham, it did not need any introduction at his hands. The Architectural Society had now become an institution of the diocese. It was well known and increasing in its usefulness; and under the able management of the secretary, Mr. Trollope, it had already taken a leading position among similar institutions in neighbouring dioceses. Its habits were nomadic; it pitched its tent from year to year in different places, and the great advantage of this was, it threw light on the objects of interest from time to time in different parts of the diocese, and enabled them to become acquainted with the history, antiquities, and other objects of interest in their own and the neighbouring diocese. At one time they were taken to Lincoln, where they might see nothing better than the noble cathedral, which was itself a history, the old Roman city of Lindum perched on the top of a limestone cliff, the Saxon town clustering on the side of the causeway, which the Romans as usual had placed there to consolidate their conquest, and the royal city of Lincoln, the habitation of the Plantagenets, with its clustering churches, the settlement of the persecuted but still wealthy Jews. Another time they were taken to Sleaford, taken back to the time of the bishops who built castles and clad themselves in mail, an occupation which he was glad to say they had laid aside for many centuries, though it had been revived again by an individual on the other side of the Atlantic, no doubt from the purest motives, though he thought they were mistaken motives, and added another to the many victims of that unhappy war. They had also visited Grimsby, and seen the remains of what had been built by their Saxon forefathers before they were scattered by the vikings and sea-kings of the north; at another time they went to Worksop, where they inspected the beautiful Abbey Church, and dwelt for a time on some of the traditions of Robin Hood and the other outlaws of Sherwood Forest. And now for a second time they had met at Nottingham, but the real glory of Nottingham dated from a comparatively late period, when they saw it was a city of large warehouses, the fabrics in which were produced those laces which were the envy of Brussels and Valenciennes, and the hosiery goods which formed the clothing of the world. Nottingham was rich likewise in matters of deep historical interest, which well deserved to be brought before them. They were close to the spot where Mortimer was concealed, and near to them was raised the standard, some would say of rebellion and others of patriotic resistance to arbitrary power, by those who were the stern fathers of the liberty which we now enjoyed.

Meetings like these had a tendency to please and instruct them. It was a pleasant thing to take a trip to the old baronial hall at Wollaton, and besides affording them gratification, it enabled many of them to brush up their ancient history, to resolve what was vague and misty, and to grasp them as realities. The places in which the great events were enacted could not be changed or falsified. They enjoyed reading the brilliant pages of Macaulay and Froude, but too much colouring was reflected in them from the mere imagination of the writers, which was scarcely borne out by the facts which they could verify. But the scenes in which the dramas were enacted were the same; all the surrounding accessories of rock, water, and wood were now what they

were then, and they could realize in some degree the actions which had once taken place as if they were present. For instance, they could connect the murder of Rizzio with the little back staircase in Holyrood Palace, and the same way the scenes rendered memorable by the murder of Thomas à Becket. There was, again, the necessary blood-letting to their vanity when they considered what their ancestors did with far inferior means to those of the present day. Though there are many instances of liberality in their own town, there were some things which could not be reproduced, such as the minsters of Southwell and Lincoln, and even such a church as they had just visited. They could most of them appreciate the superior excellence and graceful beauty of Vandyke and other old masters to the best productions which were hung on the walls of the Royal Academy. This Society was also instrumental in aiding many of them in the cultivation of a new taste. They had pointed out to them the beauties of the various styles of architecture, the association of past times, and found much to interest them, not only in the more magnificent structures, but also in those manor-houses and village churches which were scattered through the diocese. The west front of Croyland Abbey had been preserved from destruction for many years to come owing to a timely suggestion from this Society. By a piece of architectural surgery it had been raised to the perpendicular, and secured in such a manner as would enable it to stand for some time the ravages of time and weather. He had noticed that after the visit of this Society, with its imposing paraphernalia, to sundry village churches, the Secretary would be seen in consultation with one or both churchwardens, from which he immediately presaged that he would at no distant time have to take part in a re-opening service after the restoration of the church; and he was not mistaken.

Before concluding, he must refer to the absence of one who had been very seldom away from their previous gatherings, who, although he had passed the limit of human life assigned by the Psalmist, had entered into these meetings with a zest, vigour, and keen enjoyment which was rarely granted to them. The career of Richard Cust<sup>1</sup>, though he was himself one of the humblest and most unostentatious of men, was one of eminent usefulness, and he had rarely met with a man who had exercised so much influence for good in his family, his parish, and he might say in his diocese, so that of him might justly be recorded on his tombstone, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Mr. Hine then read a paper upon "Nottingham Castle."

In the afternoon a visit was paid to Wollaton Hall, where nearly two hours were spent in inspecting the exterior and interior. The visitors assembled in the great hall, and the Rev. Mr. Trollope gave a description of the place. He said,—

"Externally, Wollaton Hall consists of two entirely distinct portions, viz. the great dominant central tower, and the remainder of the composition. These, although built at the same time, differ entirely in style and proportion, as though Sir Francis Willoughby, the founder, and his architect, Smithson, could come to no compromise as to the style they each wished to adopt. There is much dignified beauty about the principal front, with its double flight of balustraded steps. The

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<sup>1</sup> A memoir of the gentleman alluded to, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, will be found in GENT. MAG., Aug. 1864, p. 255.

mansion is wholly built of Ancaster stone, said to have been brought from Lincolnshire, in exchange for coal. The great feature within is the spacious and lofty hall; the spacious room above the staircase is the next object of interest. It was painted by La Guerra about the year 1680, and was restored by the elder Rencagle. The ceiling represents Promethens in the act of stealing the fire from heaven, and the amazement of the deities in Olympus at his audacity. The fittings of the remainder of the house have been modernized."

At the conclusion of the lecture the members dispersed themselves over various parts of the building, and the short time that could be spared was spent in viewing the spacious apartments and the ancient relics that they contained.

The evening meeting was held in the Exchange Hall, when the chair was taken by the Hon. and Rev. J. C. WILLOUGHBY. The Rev. E. Trollope read a paper "On the Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham," of which the following is the substance:—

"Charles I. had entered Nottingham under very different circumstances a few years previously, accompanied by his beloved queen; for then the inhabitants welcomed him with one accord, and the mayor and aldermen meeting them at the Cow-gate, presented them with pieces of plate and a purse containing £50; there the master of the grammar-school, in a brand new suit of clothes, provided at the expense of the Corporation, delivered a laudatory oration before the royal visitors, boughs and bushes were spread, flags and other decorations were suspended from the houses, bonfires were lit, and there was a general feasting. During the five nights he was entertained by the Duke of Newcastle. But now, although another purse of gold was offered, it was a reluctant mayor who presented it, and no fascinating queen was beside him. The King journeyed to Leicester, thence to Beverley, and the intimations reached him of the alienation by Parliament there of the grant made for the purpose of raising an army to be sent to Ireland, and that a large force was being raised against himself. From these combined causes he felt that the time was come for him to unfurl the royal standard of war, and summon all his loyal subjects to rally round it.

"After anxious deliberation he finally selected Nottingham, chiefly on account of its central situation, as the place where he would raise the harbinger of war. He published a proclamation, in which he charged all men capable of bearing arms to attend him at Nottingham towards the close of August. Having travelled southwards, and called at Lincoln, Newark, and Southwell, he arrived at Nottingham on the 19th of August. On this occasion no offering was made to him, nor was any loyal address delivered, and many of the middle classes had either openly or secretly espoused the cause of Parliament. Nevertheless the King's arrival caused the greatest excitement in Nottingham, as most of the inhabitants were still loyalists to a certain extent. When he appeared, accompanied by the youthful Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and followed by a considerable body of cavalry, he was greeted by the loud shouts of the people as he passed towards Thurland-house, the Earl of Clare's residence in Nottingham. There he was waited upon by a great number of country knights and gentlemen at the head of their retainers. The next morning the King reviewed his cavalry, eight hundred strong. While so employed the news reached him that the Parliamentary army had advanced from London to Northampton, under the command of the Earl of Essex. Charles thereupon converted his mimic warfare into a reality, by ordering his cavalry to advance rapidly towards Coventry, so as to secure it before his opponents. The citizens of Coventry, however, closed their gates against the King's troops, and assumed so hostile an aspect that Charles was forced to retire baffled and disappointed. On the following day he had the mortification of witnessing from a distance the march of the enemy towards Coventry, whom it was not considered prudent to attack. Such were the discouraging circumstances under which the King returned to Nottingham.

"Towards evening a procession was formed for the purpose of erecting the standard on the highest tower of the castle. First rides forth a steel-capped trooper in a buff coat, a steel breast-plate and back-piece, and heavy jack boots; then two more troopers, and next a band of trumpeters and drummers, followed

by three troops of horse. The standard-bearer, S'r Edmund Verney, bearing the great standard of war, but as yet not displaying it, now advances, and is followed by a troop of horsemen, whose easy and noble bearing declares them to be true English gentlemen. Of these one is evidently and deservedly the chief. The features are regular, his complexion is pale, his brow lofty, and his waving hair and small pointed beard give additional character to his grave expression, while his dignified appearance is such as must satisfy the most fastidious as he slowly ascends the street leading to the castle, mounted on a noble grey, with a long waving mane. As yet he has not braced on his armour, but wears a suit of black velvet relieved only by a wide falling lace collar, a short cloak, long leather riding boots, and a graceful broad-brimmed Spanish hat, his only ornament being a jewelled device hanging from a blue ribbon upon his breast. It is the King, intent upon the performance of an act destined to constitute a prelude to that subsequent struggle, which he will only relinquish with his crown and life! Soon the cavalcade reached the arched approach to the castle, passed over the drawbridge, and under the still remaining gateway, and enter the outer ward, whence the standard-bearer and his assistants carried the great banner of war to the top of the highest of the old castle towers, where they erected it, and first suffered its voluminous folds to float freely in the breeze, when the drums below rattled, the trumpets sounded, and the assembled troops shouted forth their salutation. The banner was pennon-shaped, cloven at the end, and from its great length must have formed a conspicuous object as seen from the town below. Then the Earl of Lindsey was proclaimed the king's general, colours were presented to each regiment assembled, and orders given that they were to fight against all the King's opponents, and in particular against the Earl of Essex, the Lord Brooke, and others who were proclaimed traitors. After these instructions were read at the head of Sir William Pennyman's regiment, that officer publicly pronounced his opinion that it would be a good deed to burn down the town below because its people had not come forth to serve their King; for neither the royal proclamation nor the raising of the standard of war had led many to place themselves at the King's disposal.

"That night a violent storm arose, which blew down the standard, and was regarded as an evil omen. Thinking that its retention within the castle walls, where it could not be freely approached by the people, might have had something to do with their coldness of conduct, Charles determined to remove the standard thence, and to repeat the ceremony of its erection. Hence, three days later, viz. on the 25th of August, Charles, attended by his train as before, again rode from Thurland Hall to the castle, within whose walls were then assembled some of the trained bands under the command of the sheriff. Then the standard was taken down, and a more formal proecssion was formed than before, which gradually emerged from the castle gateway. This is headed by a troop of horse, and then a herald in his tabard appears; after whom the long red staff of the standard is borne by twenty knights and baronets, attended by their squires. Behind these rides Sir Edmund Verney, knight mareschal and standard-bearer of England; and next Sir John Digby, the sheriff; then the King is seen, the princes and nobles of his train; and finally a rear guard. Soon they reach their destination, for it is only to a spot in a field adjoining the north wall of the outer ward of the castle that they are commanded to adjourn. This formed a portion of the same high ridge on which the castle stands; but was separated from it by a slight dip in its formation. Then it was an open field, but now is covered with houses, although still known by the name of 'Standard-hill.' Here the King's guard were ranged by Richard Pight, and the troops formed into a square, in the midst of which the pole of the King's great standard of war was raised at his command, where its long blood-coloured flag was unfurled again, and its cloven ends fluttered wildly in the breeze. A pause ensues, for the King desires to read the proclamation about to be published by the attendant herald, and corrects it before he returns it to that official; who then with a loud voice notifies the reasons why the King had raised the royal standard of war, and why he desired the aid of all his faithful subjects. Sir Edmund Verney then stepped forward and passionately exclaimed, 'That they who would take that standard from him must first wrest his soul from his body.' Then the drums and trumpets sounded, the troops shouted, and the spectators, tossing up their hats into the air, again and again cried 'God save the King,' with which hearty greeting ringing in his ears the King returned to his quarters in the town. But whether within or without the castle,

the standard attracted but few to the King's cause in obedience to the royal proclamation; and through the consequent general gloom that prevailed, the fall of that banner from the castle wall was thought to prognosticate evil.

"Disappointed at the result of the great experiment of unfurling the royal standard, from which he had expected so much, and aware of the danger of remaining here without the support of a far larger force while a very superior army, under the command of Parliament, was at Northampton, orders for a removal were issued, and the King left this town September 13. Such were the principal events connected with the act of raising the standard at Nottingham, of which some appeared to prefigure the future progress of the royal cause. Exposed to a storm on the summit of Nottingham Castle, the flag bearing the royal insignia gallantly withstood awhile the increasing vehemence of that storm, until at length succumbing, it was bowed to the ground; but when after a temporary abatement the tempest had lulled, and the standard was again erected, these incidents seemed to shadow forth the future facts that after the abasement and violent death of him who may at least be termed one of the most religious of our kings, joy would succeed through the restoration of the line of England's sovereigns."

Mr. Trollope then delivered a lecture explanatory of several of the important paintings that were hung around the room, (lent by the neighbouring gentry), after which the meeting was brought to a close.

*July 22.* This day was given to an excursion to the churches of Bingham, Whatton, and Bottesford, which were all reached by the Great Northern Railway. The Rev. E. Trollope described each of them in turn. Bingham Church is a cruciform one, whose principal feature is a fine old Early English tower, surmounted by a Decorated spire; which last was struck by lightning in 1775, but happily without doing much mischief. Between the corbels of the parapet are ball-flowers mingled with heads. This parapet was perhaps added subsequently, and from a near examination will be found to have been prepared for the reception of some further additions, such as an open-work stage. Two mutilated figures and two foliated finials are now placed upon the parapet angles. The central buttress of the tower on the west side is pierced with a little lancet window, which forms a remarkable internal feature through the excessive depth of its splay. The nave roof was most unfortunately renewed in 1584, with one of a far lower pitch, and in a very inferior style. The aisles and transepts were originally Decorated. The windows of the former are filled with pleasing tracery. Those of the latter have met with the most barbarous treatment during the dark architectural period, the tracery in many instances having been wholly abstracted, and in others the original lights have been replaced by Perpendicular successors; happily, however, of late years the destroyed tracery has been renewed in many instances by the highly esteemed rector of the parish. The window of a small chapel adjoining the south transept has the tangent-circle or reticulated tracery of the middle of the fourteenth century, beneath which are the remains of a sub-light unequally divided by rude mullions. This has been styled a "locus penitentia" by some of the wise men of Bingham, who have asserted that greater offenders were required to crawl through the smaller apertures; it was probably, however, only the light of a post-Reformation vault, of which other traces remain in the adjacent masonry within. The interior is larger than might have been anticipated. Looking beneath the massive tower, the curious deeply splayed window will be observed. Of the aisle arcades the northern one is the earliest, as indicated by the severity of its pillar

capitals and mouldings generally. The former are well worthy of careful examination, containing some beautiful specimens of carved animals. The south arcade is for the most part built of a different kind of stone. Its pillar shafts are octagonal; these spring from bases, some of which have bold water-mouldings; all the capitals are foliated, and the manner in which the acanthus-like leaves in one instance exhibit their nerves as they bend round the bell behind is pleasing, as well as the flow of those upon the westernmost one as though it was yielding to the wind. The chancel-arch is a good specimen of the same period as that of the south aisle. From the evidence of an aumbry and piscina in the south transept, we are assured that it formerly served as a chapel, and adjoining it was another chapel of a rather later period. Windows were inserted in its east wall during the Perpendicular period, one of which now only opens into a new organ chamber. Here are some delicately moulded principals and other members of an Early English arch roof, well worthy of attention; these, perhaps, formerly formed portions of the nave roof. The painted glass in this church is for the most part the handiwork of one whose taste and artistic skill are well known. At the west end of the south aisle is the cross-legged effigy of a knight, whose head rests upon the usual small square and diagonal cushions, and whose feet are placed against the equally usual lion. This is probably the effigy of Richard de Bingham, the son of Ralph Bugge, a wealthy wool-merchant of Nottingham, who after the purchase of an estate at Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, assumed the name of Willoughby. Among other estates that he bought was the manor of Bingham, which he obtained of William de Ferrariis, 50 Henry III. This Ralph de Willoughby was the founder of the house of Willoughby of Wollaton, who left his estates to his son, Richard de Willoughby, or De Bingham, as he was usually called, from the fact of his having lived principally at Bingham, of which he was the lord. He was chosen one of the knights of the shire of the county of Nottingham, 1296. By his mistress, Alice Bertram, he had three sons, to the eldest of whom, William, he left, among other estates, the manor of Bingham, and the advowson of its church. In 1380, this son, together with Alice his mother, claimed the right of holding a market at Bingham every Thursday, and a fair lasting from the eve of the feast of St. Nicholas to the close of the fourth day after the feast, which right was accorded to them and to their heirs for ever. Richard de Bingham was a benefactor to the chapelry of St. Helen, formerly existing in this parish, he having endowed it with five marks of yearly rent derived from Nottingham, a messuage, and an acre of land, for the purpose of causing divine service to be celebrated in St. Helen's chapel for ever. Beneath his effigy are the remains of another, of a later date, and much mutilated.

The train next stopped at Aslackton Station to enable the excursionists to scrutinize and examine Whatton Church, one of the plainest of country churches, though by no means destitute of historical and architectural features of interest, but chiefly noted for its being the scene of the earliest ministerial labours of Archbishop Cranmer, to whose memory a tablet is placed on the interior wall. A portrait of the reformer had been sent by Mr. Hall for the inspection of the visitors.

Whatton Church is cruciform, and appears at one time to have been almost entirely of the Early English period, the greater part of the massive tower being of that date. This is now surrounded by Per-

pendicular angle pinnacles and a Decorated spire of an insufficient altitude; but it rests upon a Norman lower stage, which, together with a doorway, constitute relics of an earlier fabric. The present north aisle is Decorated, and has a fine reticulated or tangent-circle tracery in its west window, although the others have been sadly mutilated in modern days. The stucco-covered south aisle has been rebuilt, above which are the remains of some small circular clerestory lights peeping out from another plaster wall vail. In the west end of the nave is a Perpendicular window. The north porch was rebuilt a few years ago, but the weathering of its predecessor, an Early English doorway, together with some traces of an adjacent staircase within, still remains. The chancel has been entirely rebuilt at the cost of Mr. Hall, whose residence is in this parish. The aisle arcades are of a late Early English period, and the Norman tower-arch will be viewed with interest, but the monuments in the little chapel at the east end of the north aisle are the most attractive objects in this church. There are many older monuments, but the last, as to date, is perhaps the most interesting of all; it is an elaborate slab, on which is incised the effigy of one who bore the name of Cranmer. This is represented in a layman's costume of the sixteenth century.

At Bottesford the church is worthy of attention, not only in itself, but the series of grand monuments which it contains. In plan it consists of a tower and spire at the west end, a nave and aisles, south porch, north and south transepts, a chancel and vestry. For the most part the church is of the Perpendicular style. The oldest feature is the eastern jamb of the chancel door, a very beautiful specimen of Early English work. Next in succession comes the north wall of the chancel, and the jambs of the sash window, of an early Decorated style. The arcade that formerly opened into an aisle on the north side may be traced, although now walled up. It left room for only one chancel proper window beyond it, at the east end. Next, the south aisle and porch were built, apparently about the middle of the fourteenth century. Then the transept, north aisle, tower, spire, and clerestory, which are of the Perpendicular period; and finally, the north wall of the chancel, and other features, of a debased Stuart style. From the great height of the tower and spire, they present a striking feature; but the mouldings, pinnacles, and other details are poor and insipid. The numerous pinnacles, the enriched battlemented parapets, and the fine clerestory range with its long line of coupled lights, together with the angle turrets of the nave, and its bold gurgoyles, give an ornate appearance to the remainder of the church; but, on the other hand, the low roof, and especially that of the chancel, detract considerably from its merit. The south elevation is the best. The chancel wall, with its double row of windows of the seventeenth century, has a very peculiar appearance. The north transept is of a poorer and later design, but still may represent the chamber founded by John de Codrington, 1349, in conjunction with John Boland, the chaplain. The fine old pulpit and desk of the Stuart period, covered with flat carving, attracted much attention, as did the font, which is apparently coeval with these. Within the time of the present churchwarden the pulpit was disfigured with several coats of paint, comprising all the colours of the rainbow. The font stands at the west of the south aisle. The octagonal bowl is rudely carved with semicircular-headed panels,

four of which are filled with figures, dimidiated angels springing from bases, composed of leaves and fruit, and four are decorated each with distinct flowers, namely, a rose, tulip, marigold, and honeysuckle. The first appearance of the chancel is most picturesque from the varied forms and tints of the stately tombs and effigies with which it is so well stored. The present depressed roof, however, hangs oppressively over the works of art beneath, and these last, although of much value in themselves, must, as they are now disposed, sadly interfere with the first purpose to which this and all other churches are dedicated. The whole of the monuments in the chancel, with the exception of two brasses, commemorate deceased members of the noble families of Roos and Manners. A reduced life-sized effigy, in chain mail, inserted in the north wall, within the altar rails, attracted attention, and occasioned a discussion between Mr. Trollope, Mr. Planché, and others, it having been suggested that from its diminutive size (about eighteen inches) it represented a child. It was decided that it is the effigy of an adult, other examples of reduced life-sized effigies representing adults having been referred to, including one, in plate armour, in Apthorpe Church, Northamptonshire, the burial-place of the Earl of Westmoreland's ancestors. The effigy at Bottesford, it is believed, represents William de Albini III., lord of Belvoir and Uffington, near Stamford, who founded Newstead Priory, near that town, and whose body was buried at Newstead and his heart under the high altar at Belvoir Priory, with the following inscription, which was afterwards removed to Bottesford:—"Hic jacet Dni Willielmi Albiniaci, cujus corpus sepelitur apud novum locum juxta Stanfordiam." This William de Albini, in 1211, was one of the sureties for the preservation of the peace concluded between King John and the French King; and he was one of the twenty-five barons who swore to the observance of Magna Charta. The material of this curious effigy is Purbeck marble. In the churchyard at Bottesford there is a stone slab, probably of the latter part of the fourteenth century, exhibiting a semi-effigy of a female, respecting which there is a tradition that it represents a lady who resided in the adjoining hamlet of Normanton, and who lost her life by being attacked by earwigs. Its original position would be the interior of the church, but when it was removed to the east side of the churchyard is not known. It is styled by the villagers the "Fair Maid of Normanton."

The party returned to Nottingham and dined at the George Hotel, LORD BELPER taking the chair. At the evening meeting in the Exchange, Mr. Planché read a paper "On Robin Hood," in which he remarked,—

"We find the earliest *story* of Robin Hood in a MS. in the Sloane Collection at the British Museum, No. 715, in which we are told that 'Robin Hood was born at Lockesley, in Yorkshyre, or after others in Nottinghamshyre, in the days of Henry II., about the year 1160.' It has been objected, in the first place, that there is no such town as Lockesley, or Loxley, as it is sometimes spelled, either in the county of Nottingham or of York. Mr. Ritson attempts to meet this objection by asserting 'that the names of towns and villages, of which no trace is now to be found but in ancient writings, would fill a volume;' and in a footnote to the abridged edition, published in 1820, it is remarked that there is a Loxley in Warwickshire, and another in Staffordshire, near Needwood Forest, the manor and seat of the Kinardleys. The principal objection urged against the historical truth of the life and actions of Robin Hood is the absence of any distinct mention of him by contemporary writers. This is attempted to be met by the suggestion that the

reason was 'his avowed enmity to churchmen; and history in former times was written by none but monks.' (Notes and Illustrations to Ritson's Life of Robin Hood.) With every wish to avail myself of any argument in bold Robin Hood's favour, I must admit that this is a satisfactory answer, as our ancient chronicles teem with descriptions of outrages and persecutions inflicted on churchmen, and the visitations of Divine justice on the offenders. The only chronicler of that period likely to have heard of them was William de Newburgh, or Newbridge, so called from his abbey in Yorkshire, whose *Historia Rerum Anglicarum* terminates in 1197.

"I think the negative evidence urged by the opponents of Robin Hood, from the days of Dr. Percy to the present time, may be considered as disposed of. Tradition represents him as living in the thirteenth century, we have proof of his popularity in the fourteenth, and in the fifteenth we find the earliest copy of a metrical history of him. In one of the volumes of old printed ballads in the British Museum is the fragment of a rhyme of Robin Hood, on a single leaf, in a handwriting of the time of Henry VI., the subject being his release from prison, through the agency of Little John. From the fifteenth century we have ballads, legends, and plays, which, though they do not assist in proving the positive existence of Robin Hood, afford ample evidence of the belief in it, prevalent throughout England and Scotland. That a general impression existed of Robin Hood's noble descent, if he were not actually himself an earl, is evident from the statements of nearly every ancient author who names him; and tradition, not to mention the epitaph preserved by Dr. Gale, has conferred on him the very appropriate title of Earl of Huntingdon."

#### SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Aug. 11.* The seventeenth annual meeting was held at Seaford. The EARL OF CHICHESTER, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was in the chair, and about 250 ladies and gentlemen were present.

Reserving the formal business for a later period of the day, the company first visited the church of Bishopston, where Mr. M. A. Lower, who had undertaken the day's task of description, observed that it was

"A very ancient seat of Christianity, and a church which, however small and unimposing, is exceeded in interest by very few parish churches in the county. Of its date we can say but little, but that it belongs to pre-Norman times can hardly be questioned. Bishopston takes its name from its having belonged, from a most remote era, to the bishops of this diocese—to the bishops of the South Saxons, the sainted Wilfrid and his successors—long before the see was transferred from Selsey to Chichester. Our ecclesiologists are not agreed as to the date of this venerable fabric, but it is probable that it is considerably earlier than the Norman conquest—at least the *porch*. It was customary in early times to preserve porches and doorways when a church was reconstructed, and this has obviously been the case here. The curious sun-dial evidently belongs to Saxon times, but who the Eadric who fabricated it was we know not. He may have been the presbyter of the church, or he may have been some local philosopher. There, however, is his name, plainly legible before us, a monument which itself needs a memorial. I will not trouble you with any account of the architectural details of the church. These have been ably given both by our late friend Arthur Hussey, in his book on the Churches of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and by Mr. Figg, in a paper in the second volume of our 'Collections.' But it is worth while to point out to you a peculiarity in the building which is very remarkable. I mean its double chancel, the eastern portion of which has been dignified with the title of a *sanctum sanctorum*. A similar arrangement appears to exist at Darenth, in Kent."

There is another peculiarity, that two of the four arches in the western chancel, which have zigzag work, seem to have formed part of the original cruciform and small church, and the north-eastern bears strong marks of fire, as if this church had suffered, like Rye, from an attack of the French.

Attention was also drawn to the interesting sculptured slab discovered here in 1848, which is now in the building:—

“It was, according to Mr. Figg’s account, built into the north wall, and had served as the lintel of a fireplace formerly existing in one of the pews. The lower portion of the sculpture is a Cross Calvary, while the upper portion consists of a cable intertwined so as to form three circles; the lowermost enclosing a cross, the second an *Agnus Dei*, and the uppermost a tall urn or phial, out of which two doves are drinking. Time forbids my entering into the use of these symbols; but as the matter has been fully discussed in our second volume, where an engraving of the object is given, I must refer you to the article before alluded to, and for a scientific account of the architecture of the church to Mr. Hussey’s book. I must not omit to mention that this village of Bishopston contained the earliest windmill that I have met with any notice of. It was erected before the year 1200. And it is curious that, although at the present day Bishopston has no windmill, it still possesses the largest watermill in Sussex,—the Tide-mill, I mean, which we have just passed,—long associated with the respected name of Catt, a family for which, whether under that designation, or under that of Willett, Sussex people may express their good wishes in an *esto perpetua*. In this village resided for some years that amiable poet, the Rev. James Hurdis, D.D., whose epitaph by Hayley is in the church. He was Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and author of the ‘Village Curate,’ and many other poems. He lived at Norton, a short distance off, and there, at his little private press, printed the poetical effusions which won for him the tender regard of Cowper and the most genial spirits of his day. He died at the early age of thirty-seven.”

On the west of the church, and immediately adjoining the churchyard, are situated the National Schools, and also a pretty building appropriated as almshouses, for maintaining and supporting three single persons of either sex. These almshouses were erected and endowed by George Catt, Esq., of the Tide Mills, as a tribute to the memory of his wife, who died in 1856.

*Blatchington*.—The archæologists next bent their steps in the direction of Blatchington, a small village situated about half-a-mile north-west from Seaford, and about two miles distant from Newhaven. As this church had not been described in the “Collections” of the Society, Mr. Lower availed himself of Mr. Hussey’s notes.

“‘This church,’ says he, ‘has been greatly altered. The chancel has some Norman features, but two sedilia on the same level with a shaft between them, and a piscina, are of later date. Close to the seats is a low, round-headed door, blocked up, but visible outside. In the southern wall of the nave is a deep recess, perhaps originally connected with the roodloft, but too small for the passage upwards, and too large for an aumbry, besides that it could have had no door. It is much ornamented in front, having a foliated pointed arch, and slight engaged shafts at the sides. On the outside two arches appear in the south wall of the nave, as if there had been an aisle. The eastern of these arches is remarkably wide, and completely ‘horse-shoe’ in shape, while the other is smaller, and of the usual proportions; the object of this arrangement evidently being, when the perforation was made, to leave undisturbed the recess above described, whatever that might be.’ These remarks were written more than twelve years ago. Since that time the church has been admirably restored; for while every interesting feature of the old times has been carefully preserved, the ‘decent beauty of God’s house’ has been largely augmented. Let church restorers learn a lesson at Blatchington.”

*Seaford*.—On leaving Blatchington, the company proceeded towards Seaford, where the report was read, and the committee for the ensuing year elected, and several new members admitted. After which the meeting adjourned to the churchyard, where Mr. Lower offered a notice of the town, which was supplemented by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper. Of their descriptions we give a summary.

*Roman Period*.—Many traces of Roman occupation are found in the

vicinity. About three-quarters of a mile to the eastward we have traces of a Roman entrenchment; and about forty years ago, at a place called Green Street, on the Sutton estate, a considerable cemetery was discovered. Many sepulchral urns were brought to light, and several of them are in the possession of Mr. Sheppard, of Folkington. Coins of Hadrian and Pius have been found here, and Mr. Harvey has a fine medal of Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony, which was found on the shingle. In 1856 a Roman urn had been found near the mouth of the Cuckmere; and Mr. W. H. Black, who was now engaged in making a survey of Roman Britain, had fairly measured the stadia from Newhaven, and had found much of Roman origin. Indeed, it would seem that the pond at the head of what was formerly the estuary had been a Roman salt-pan.

*Saxon Period.*—Mr. Henry Lawes Long considers it probable that Seaford is identical with *Mercredesburn*, a locality mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as the place of conflict between Ælla the Saxon invader and the Britons previously to the final conquest of the latter in the year 491. The next local incident is the story of St. Lewinna, virgin and martyr. In the first volume of the Society's "Collections" that story is admirably told by Mr. Blaauw. She was a lady of British descent, and was slain by the pagan Saxons soon after the introduction of Christianity into Sussex. Her bones were held in high veneration for ages, but they were ultimately stolen and carried off by a Flemish monk called Balgerus, and at Bergue, near Dunkirk, some of the sainted relics remained until a comparatively recent date.

*Norman and Mediæval Period.*—Soon after the Conquest, Seaford belonged to the De Warennes, the powerful lords of Lewes. On Monday, May 23, 1216, King John arrived at this town and passed the night here. He was on his way from Canterbury to Winchester, and here he signed a free pass for Simon, son of Wm. de Avrenches and Cecilia his wife, who had sold in the same year the adjoining manor of Sutton to Robertsbridge Abbey, to raise funds for payment of the ransom required from the father for having been in arms against John. The Warrens granted privileges here to the monks of St. Pancras. Mediæval pottery was found in 1858; and it was figured in the "Collections," vol. x. p. 194. In 1315 the customs and freedoms of the town were granted to the Abbey of Grestein by De Warren.

*Corporation.*—Seaford was, probably, at the Roman period a member of Hastings, one of the Cinque Ports; certainly it was so as early as 1229. The obverse of the seal of the town was of the latter part of the twelfth, or the beginning of the thirteenth century; the reverse, with the ship, was not original, but a copy, and an erroneous copy of it, in copper: it might be set right by reference to an impression preserved at Hastings. The small seal of office of the bailiff is of the fifteenth century. Seaford returned members to Parliament from 1269 to 1400; when it ceased sending them up to 1640. It was a corporation by prescription; but in 1544 a charter (exhibited by the bailiff) was granted, and in 1604 there was a composition between it and Hastings, the members for which appeared to have considered themselves representatives not only of that port but of its members. After the right of Seaford to return members to Parliament had revived the claim (in 1683) of the Lord Warden to nominate one of its members was repudiated, although in 1685 the corporation yielded to the direct mandate of James II., who was himself

Lord Warden, and elected the King's nominee, Sir Edward Selwyn<sup>m</sup>, in opposition to Sir Nicholas Pelham.

*Descents of the French, &c.*, had been made before 1342, (about the time that Bishopston Church was rebuilt): but the town had also greatly suffered in 1348, from what was called the Middle Pestilence, which raged fiercely here, as it did in other parts of Sussex westerly as far as Chichester: of this Mr. Lower had given an account in the Society's "Collections:"—

"It is also equally clear from the record, that Seaford participated in that awful scourge—more awful by far than even the horrors of war—the great pestilence, which so fearfully devastated this country in the year 1348, which Barnes, the historian of the reign of Edward III., characterises as 'not only as memorable as the Plague of Athens, but perhaps the greatest that ever happened in the world,'—an observation which is fully borne out by a multitude of contemporary facts. A close roll of 30 Edward III. (m. 13) presents a sad picture of the condition of Seaford in consequence of these calamities. It is a precept from the king to 'his beloved bailiffs of the town of Sefford, situate upon the Sea,' and acknowledges that the town has been accustomed to furnish forth many ships of war for the defence of itself and its vicinage from invasion, as well as to pay eleven marks for its 'fifteenths,' with divers other burthens. It then states that the town *has been lately for the most part burnt down* and further *devastated by pestilence and the calamities of war*, so that the townsmen have become so few and so poor that they can neither bear the burthens referred to, nor undertake the defence of the town against its enemies. It further appears that an ill-disposed person, 'one James Archer of Auston (Alfriston), maliciously designing to destroy the better part of the remainder of the buildings not already burnt, has by himself and his agents newly pulled down, and from day to day doth pull down many of them, and doth sell and carry away timber (*mæremium*), chalk, and stones, to the manifest destruction and disfigurement of the town.' The precept goes on to state that the townsmen have petitioned the king for a remedy, alleging that if such destruction is permitted, the town will be so diminished that the inhabitants, on account of their paucity, will be compelled, by reason of their insupportable burthens, to quit the place. 'Wherefore,' the document continues, 'not willing for the personal advantage of the said James or any other person, to subject the said town and vicinage to the dangers of our foes; We command that you by no means suffer the said James or any other person to pull down any buildings in order to convey or carry them out of the town; our meaning, however, is not to prevent any one from removing any houses from one place to another within the town; if one so wish he is at liberty to pull down his houses and to rebuild them anywhere within the said town at his pleasure. Witness the king at Westminster, the 18th of May (1357)<sup>n</sup>.' "

In 1403 the French again landed, and got as far as Selmeston, where (August 24) they took John Profoot prisoner, and carried him to Harfleur. Of the last French invasion of 1545 Mr. Lower had given the following account:—

"It was but a few months after the acquisition of their charter, that the necessity of guarding against the aggressions of a foreign foe became apparent to the men of Seaford—and well did they shew how worthy they were of the privileges accorded to them. A French invasion followed the very next year. In 1545 a fleet, under the high-admiral of France, Claude d'Annebaut, scoured the English Channel. After attacking, with little success, the neighbouring towns of Bright-helmston and Meeching (now Newhaven), the enemy sailed eastward and made

<sup>m</sup> A deed of the Selwyns of Selmeston, dated 8 Edward IV., 1468, relating to some property at "Seynmary lane," Lewes, was exhibited at the meeting.

<sup>n</sup> In 1369 Michael Lord Poynings, who held the town when it had been thus devastated, attempted to found a new town to the eastward, on Chinting Farm, still called Poynings' Town.

a descent here; but met with such manful resistance from the townsmen, aided by the gentry and yeomen of the surrounding district, that they were fain to betake themselves to their ships and galleys, and to retire, with considerable loss, to their own side of the water. The gallant leader of the men of Sussex on this occasion was Sir Nicholas Pelham, a direct ancestor of the Earl of Chichester. He lies buried at St. Michael's in Lewes, beneath a well-preserved mural monument inscribed with the following quaint epitaph:—

‘His valours prooffe his manly vertues prayse  
Cannot be marshall'd in this narrow roome;  
His brave exploit in great King Henry's dayes,  
Among the worthye hath a worthier tomb:  
What time the French sought to have sack't SEA-FOORD,  
This Pelham did RE-pel'em back aboard!’ ”

*Modern History.*—The connection of the Pelhams was earlier than had been noticed, for in the valuation of Sir John Pelham's estates in 1403 Seaford appeared as worth £73 0s. 7d. It reverted to the Crown. Elizabeth, Queen Consort of Edward IV., held the town for life; and in 1477 it was settled on the Duke of York. In 1503, Seaford was in the partition act for lands of the Marquis of Berkeley and the Earl of Surrey; in 1606 it was granted to William Parker, Lord Monteagle, the peer of the Powder Plot; and, lastly, it came back again to the Pelhams. In fact, Seaford had experienced many changes during the last few centuries.

*Port and Harbour.*—It might be asked where is the port of Seaford? The answer is at Meeching, now called Newhaven, from the fact that the Ouse, which formerly debouched at this place, found a readier outlet there, and the ancient importance of Seaford declined. This change of the river's current occurred soon after the grant of the charter to Seaford by Henry VIII. Of its former importance there was no doubt, and in proof Mr. Cooper referred to the evidence of public records. In 1301 (30 Edward I.) Seaford had to provide a ship for the king. On the 8th of October, 1309, writs were directed to fifteen places, and among them to Seaford, to prevent persons of rank or importance from leaving the kingdom during the war with the Scotch. In 1310 (4 Edward II.), one Simon Atte Flete and Boniface de Slyndon were appointed collectors in the ports of Chichester and Seaford, and all the ports between Seaford and Portsmouth. On the 10th of May, 1324, Seaford was directed to provide one ship for the expedition to Aquitaine. In the following reign the town was of more importance, and the authorities were summoned to send persons conversant with naval affairs to consult at Westminster on the best means of protecting the kingdom against France. It was also a port of commerce; in 1330 (4 Edward III.) John de Dene and Jeffry his brother were appointed customers of wool for the port of Chichester, and all ports from Seaford to Southampton. On the 3rd of April, 1327, a writ was sent, in addition to fifty-eight other ports, to the bailiffs here, against allowing any Friars to depart the kingdom without licence. On the 6th of November, 1336, a writ was sent ordering the Bailiffs to send their ships to join the western fleet at Portsmouth. On the 6th of October, 1360, a writ was sent to proclaim peace with Philippe of Valois and with the Scotch. On the 12th of February, 1341, among the twenty-eight places required to send masters of vessels to a naval conference at Westminster to consult again on the best means of preventing the descent of the French on the coast, was Seaford; and on the 15th of February, 1347, the bailiffs were called

on to send a man to consult on maritime affairs; Hull, Lyme, Ipswich, Sandwich, Dover, Winchelsea, Chichester, Bristol, and Southampton sent two each; London at the same time sent four. On the 20th of June, 1342, Seaford was ordered to send ships to join others at Portsmouth to convey William de Bohun to Brittany. The bailiffs were also ordered in 1347 to stop all ships in the port. In this year Seaford furnished five ships and eighty mariners. On the 1st of October, 1348, the bailiffs were directed to unload all vessels laden with wool and other goods and to send the ships to join the fleet. On the 15th of December, 1354, the bailiffs received the writ for regulating the price of wine. In 1352, the sheriff was directed to confiscate to the King's use a ship of Spain seized in the port of Seaford. In 1357, the port was still at the town, and the commission of sewers was from Fletching to Seaford *juxta mare*. On the 18th of February, 1361, the bailiffs were commanded not to allow the exportation of any wheat or oats. On the 8th of February, 1367, a writ was sent to the bailiffs to prevent all persons (except merchants without arms or military stores) from departing the realm without licence; and on the 28th of the same month another writ was sent to them to forbid any merchants or other persons to export, among other things named, worsted, sea-coal (charcoal), millstones, or merchandise called felware (skins). Two hundred years afterwards, in 1587, the mouth of the harbour was fortified to resist the Armada; but it was probably even then little used, since on the 30th of March, 1592, in the grant to Tipper and Dawe of the salts and Beau-lands, it was called "the decayed haven."

*The Church* was described by Mr. Lower, who said that as he had written fully on it in the seventh volume of the "Collections," he would merely ask his auditors to observe a few of its features:—

"I believe that its original plan was cruciform, the tower, as you now see it, having been originally central. What is now the nave was, I think, the choir or chancel. The true nave has long since perished, and the highway close to the west side of the tower now crosses the site. In the adjoining garden human bones have been dug up, proving that the churchyard once extended in that direction, beyond its present limits. The tower, like that of Bishopston, is built in stages diminishing upwards—a peculiarity in this district. You will observe on the north and south faces of the middle stages a Cross Calvary, surmounted by a scroll in faced flint. Please also to notice in the rubble-work of the north wall the masonry of several very small Norman windows, taken possibly from the destroyed north and south transepts. Some ecclesiologists dissent from my views as to the cruciform arrangement of the building, but I will not now resume the discussion of that subject. Observe also the peculiarity of the clerestory windows, which have a fine architectural effect. The capital of the central column between the nave and the south aisle is worthy of notice for its sculptures. It has representations of the Baptism of Christ and of the Crucifixion. Traces of the approach to the roodloft are still visible. I would also call your attention to the curious slab affixed to the carved pillar. It represents St. Michael and the Dragon. It was found many years ago in the churchyard in digging a grave. The worthy churchwardens of the period, with due reverence for antiquity, preserved it by sticking it against the column, and with a still higher regard for cleanliness, whitewashed both the Foul Fiend and the Archangel. When I wrote my description of Seaford church in 1853, the building was sufficiently squalid in appearance. The so-called chancel was a great square apartment, with sash windows and shutters outside, resembling the parlour of a country public-house. Our late friend, the Rev. James Carnegie, with the help of our President and other kind friends, succeeded in making the restorations and additions which you now see; and I think you will agree with me that the work has been very well done. I must leave some of my Seaford friends to explain these modern and tasteful additions; but I must first say, that

it is gratifying to me as an antiquary to add, that while every ancient feature of the fabric has been retained, nothing out of harmony with it has been appended. While much has been gained, there is no *per contra* of loss. All thanks to the men of Seaford, therefore, and to the lamented architect (Mr. Billing) who furthered their views. It is a singular circumstance that both the vicar who promoted the object and the architect employed should have died within a short time of the completion of this good work °.

“It may be mentioned that there are several modern windows of stained glass in the chancel of the church, and in the north and south transepts, which are deserving of notice.”

Of the *Hospital* of St. James for Lepers, which was founded or augmented in 1172 by Roger de Fraxeto<sup>p</sup>, and was in a field near Blatchington, to the north-east of the church, there are no remains. There was also a hospital of St. Leonard, and almost every Cinque port had a hospital under the management of the corporate body.

A *Fair* for the King himself is entered on the Close Roll (29 Edw. I.) 1301, and it is held on St. James's day, July 25.

A *Crypt*, with groined arches and bosses of the fourteenth century, in Church-street, was the oldest remain of a building in the town, except the church. It was not connected with any religious house, and had been a cellar (like those at Winchelsea) for storing French wines when they were a large article of import at the Sussex ports; the barons being free of dues to the king for one pipe of wine before and another behind the mast.

*Sutton*, which had been sold by Wm. de Avrenches to the Abbey of Robertsbridge, became desolate, and having only a few shepherds in the time of Bishop Sherburne (1508—1536), had been annexed to Seaford. At the dissolution it was among the possessions of Thomas Lord Cromwell, and was a sub-infeudation of Wilmington, to which it pays £5 a-year. It was subsequently granted to Sir William Sydney, and was afterwards owned by the Countess of Pembroke.

*Chinting* had belonged to Michelham Priory before 1275, and the prior held four acres of land in Seaford itself. It was granted to Sir Anthony Brown, who on the 15th of March, 1541, proposed to exchange it with the King for lands in Kent.

*Ancient Tenure*.—In 1279, Thomas de Peverel held lands in Blatchington, and Thomas Therel lands in Chinting, by the service of finding at their own expence a serving-man, each to attend the King whenever he should go with his army into Wales or into any part of England for forty days: and in 1349 William Bovet, of Steyning, held this land at Chinting by the service of finding for the like period two parts of one *hobelarii* to attend the King in Wales.

The day's proceedings closed with the usual dinner.

° Many of the inscriptions, however, have been removed, and all record of them would have been lost if they had not been copied by Mr. H. Simmons, and printed in vol. xiii. of the Society's Collections,—an early proof of the value of this portion of the proceedings of the Society, which for some cause has not been continued in the current volume.

<sup>p</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1860.

## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### DISPUTATION BETWEEN COX AND FISHER.

SIR,—The proceedings of the Puritans at Petworth and in its vicinity are well known to have been unusually violent; Oliver Whitby, often in danger of his life from the fanatics, was shot at by one of them with a pistol while preaching in Petworth pulpit, and was afterwards constrained to take up his abode in a hollow tree; while the Rector of Fittleworth, an adjoining parish, was dispossessed for no better reason than because he had, on a Sunday, induced a neighbouring tailor to sew on a button, which he had torn off in getting over a stile.—*Walker's Sufferings*, ii. 275. The *Symbolum* of Cheynell, the Puritan Rector of Petworth, appeared in your Number of March last. During Cheynell's incumbency a disputation occurred in Petworth Church between Cox and Fisher, as appears from the subjoined inscription, which has never been printed *in extenso*, and for which I would now ask a place in your columns, in the hope of eliciting information on the subject. The inscription, copied from a brass in Tillington Church, one mile from Petworth, is as follows:—

“H. S. S.  
Exuviae vere Reverendi viri D. Guil. Cox. S.S.T.P.  
Cujus si nomen audias nihil aliud de eo requireres  
Eclesiæ Cathedralis Stæ Trinitatis Cicestrensis  
Dignissimi Præcentoris  
Orthodoxæ fidei assertoris  
A Rebellibus ob intemeratam in Regem fidelitatem  
Indigna Passi  
Qui in arenam descendens contra Fisherum  
Anti-pædo-baptistarum pugilem  
In Ecclesia Parochiali de Petworth in hoc Com.  
Anno salutis MDCLIV  
Certamine memoria digno  
Strenuus athleta ac gloriosus evasit victor  
Obiit circa xv Febr.  
Anno Æræ Christianæ MDCLVIII.”

The third line would lead one to suppose that the identification of Dr. Cox would present no difficulty; but such is not the case. Dallaway, in his list of the Precentors of Chichester, does not include his name, and the present Precentor of Chichester, the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, whose acquaintance with the constitution and history of our cathedrals is well known, informs me, that although he has frequently met with his name in the Chapter Act Books, yet it never occurs, as far as he could discover, in the capacity of Precentor, or in any of the MS. lists among the muniments. Le Neve, however, mentions him as Precentor, although in the date which he assigns to his death (1631) he must be in error. Should not the date on the sepulchral inscription above given be considered decisive on this point, and the inscription itself restore him to a place among the Precentors of Chichester, since a very apparent hiatus arises if we do not so admit him. Walker, who styles him

*Chaunter of Chichester*, states, on information received from Sussex, that Cox's controversy was with "Fisher the Jesuite;" he assumes that this Dr. Cox is identical with Cox who was so barbarously treated by the Earl of Stamford at Exeter, being threatened with a dagger and nearly poisoned, and was afterwards imprisoned in Lord Petre's house at Aldersgate; but nothing satisfactory has since been adduced on the point in question. If any of your readers can supply me with evidence on the subject, and more especially with regard to the controversy carried on in Petworth Church, I shall be greatly obliged.—I am, &c.,

*The Close, Chichester.*

F. H. ARNOLD, M.A.

### THE PROVOSTSHIP OF WELLS.

SIR,—I suppose that most of your readers who are skilled in ecclesiastical lore are aware that in Norway the ecclesiastie who occupies the position of Archdeacon in our English and Irish dioceses, though with the function (restricted by us to members of the episcopal order) of confirming, is called the Prost, or Provost. They may also be aware that in Scotland the designation of the Dean of St. Ninian's, Perth, the cathedral church of the united dioceses of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, was changed some few years ago into that of Provost, in order to avoid the confusion that might ensue from the head of that chapter being styled Dean, and so bearing a title similar to that of the Dean of the diocese. It is to be regretted that in the late revision of the Canons of the Episcopal communion in Scotland the title of Arch-

deacon was not substituted for that of Dean of the diocese, thereby assimilating the distinction of rank to that usually obtaining in English and Irish dioceses; and especially since there are two recognised Archdeacons in the diocese of Argyle and the Isles.

To shew that the Provost was not in every instance the Dean of the cathedral church, I may mention that the late learned and reverend Richard Garvey, Minor Canon of Lincoln, informed me that the senior member of the College of Vicars (who have only recently been called Minor Canons) at Lincoln was styled the Provost of that incorporation, and that the house occupied by him was formerly called the Provost's House.

These observations may tend to throw some light on the above subject, lately discussed in your columns.—I am, &c.

Aug. 3, 1864.

V. S.

### ENTHRONIZATIONS OF BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

SIR,—Unfortunately we have had no Martene to describe the ancient ceremonies of the Church, which are of practical interest now when our cathedrals again are being made the scene of processions, in solemn but simple order, by a return to a regulated and becoming arrangement of its members, without superfluous ceremony, on such occasions as the enthronization of a bishop, the installation of a dignitary or a canon, a choral meeting, or the like. We require precedent, and forms are so rare as to render any suggestions of extreme value, of course *mutatis mutandis*. Even those passages which are

now necessarily obsolete throw considerable light on the hospitality and usages of the age in which they occur. It is perhaps superfluous to add that from these sources of information the names of the capitular members are for the most part derived.

In the following description of the reception and enthronization of a bishop of Chichester we are introduced to a lively picture of the scene; the dean and chapter with the choir vested in silk copes, preceded by the boy carrying the holy water, two taper bearers, and an acolyte with the cross, robed in albs and amices, stand grouped under the

east gate of the cemetery, facing the City Cross and Market-place, while the bells are solemnly rung. The bishop elect on his arrival kneels at a faldstool covered with silk cloths and cushions, and there, having been censed, takes the customary oath. He is then led through the cloisters to the west door of the cathedral, and so to the high altar. After he has given the Benediction and Kiss of Charity he is enthroned, and attended to his palace by the dean and chapter. The extract from Bishop Storey's Register furnishes the more minute touches, and fills up the outlines of the formal ceremonial, and may be compared with the somewhat earlier reception chronicled in Bishop Praty's Register and that of Bishop Redc. These three Registers only have been preserved previous to the sixteenth century, with the exception of a few miscellaneous passages copied into the "Book of Extracts."

"Ordo ad veniendum Episcopum Cicestrensem primo adventu suo ad Ecclesiam Cicestr.—Imprimis Decanus et fratres sui et totus chorus, capis sericis induti, præcedentibus eos ministris consuetis viz. puero cum aquâ benedicta, duobus ceroferariis, cum accolito crucem deferente, albis cum amictis indutis, procedant ad Portam Orientalem Cimiterii ecclesiæ Cathedralis versus forum et Crucem, pulsatis solemniter campanis in ejus adventu, non exeundo portam sed stando subtus portam, et infra expectando adventum episcopi. Ibi in portâ adornetur scabellum coopertum pannis sericis et pulvinaribus, super quibus idem episcopus post aspersionem aquæ benedictæ genu flectere debet, et tunc decanus et præcentor, si præsentibus fuerint, (alioquin ipsis absentibus duo majores et seniores personæ de canonicis residentibus) incensent ipsum sic genuflectentem et sibi tradant crucem osculandam. Postea tradant ei librum cum schedulâ continente juramentum suum in primo adventu suo præstari consuetum, cujus forma est hæc. 'In Dei Nomine, &c.' Quo juramento publicè a decano præstito in præsentia cleri et populi, suscipiant cum honorifice Decanus a dextris et præcentor, vel major persona post eum, e sinistris, ducentes eum cum proessione per claustrum ad ostium occidentale ecclesiæ, canente

choro 'R. Honor virtus, &c.' et ibidem iterum ut prius incensetur, tunc intret ecclesiam et ascendat pulpitum, si voluerit exponere verbum Dei, aliàs recte ducatur ad Summum Altare cum hoc 'R. Triune Trinitas.' Ibi ordinetur scabellum decenter coopertum, ut superius factum fuerit, ipsoque ibi prostrata, et finito Responsorio cum Kyrieleison et Pater noster, sub silencio decanus et major persona Ecclesiæ stans ad australe cornu altaris; et 'Ne nos ... sed libera,' 'salvum fac servum tuum Domine Episcopum nostrum,' 'Deus meus sperantem in Te,' 'Mitte ei auxilium de Sancto,' 'Et de Syon tuere eum.' 'Domine exaudi orationem meam, et clamor.' 'Dominus vobiscum' et 'cum spiritu tuo.' 'Oremus. Concede quæsumus, Domine, huic famulo Tuo, episcopo nostro, ut prædicando et exercendo quæ recta sunt, exemplum bonorum operum animos suorum instruat subditorum, et æternæ remunerationis mercedem a Te piissimo Pastore percipiat, per Christum Dominum nostrum Amen.' Dictisque devotionibus suis, surgat, osculetur summum altare, et conversus ad populum dat benedictionem episcopalem consuetam; quâ dictâ recipiat fratres suos ad osculum pacis. Deinde ducetur et intronizetur in sede suâ episcopali per Archidiaconum Cantuariensem, seu istius locum tenentem, quibus adimpletis adeat in palatium suum cum decano et fratribus suis assistentibus." — *Ordo Cicestr.*, book E. fol. 14.

#### "INTHRONIZATIO EDWARDI STOREY.

"Advenit villam de Mydhyrste Cicestr. dioceseos, ubi pernoctavit: die sequenti, viz. die dominica, publice inter missarum solempna in Capellâ de Mydhyrste ipse dicavit, et per totum illum diem et noctem sequentem ibidem expectavit. Die lune sequente, viz. festo Apost. Petri et Pauli, summo mane iter suum arripuit versùs Cicestriam, pro stallationis subactu explicando, et super cacumine montis, vulgariter nuncupati Bysshopstonehyll, prior de Lewys, dominus de Dakyrys, dominus Johannes Fynys filius et heres ejusdem dom. miles, et plures armigeri et generosi alii, unà cum valectis et equitibus archidiaconatus Lewensis, numero ducenti. Demum vero extra portem borealem, juxta nemus de le Bruyll, dominus de Mat., dominus de Dellawarr, dom. Henricus Rosse miles, cum quoque pluribus generosis valectis et aliis pari forte numero tricentis, præfato rev. patri obviaverunt. Sepeditum

quoque dom. et patrem summâ cum reverentiâ et letitiâ ad patriam et partes receperunt. Postea extra portam quæ communiter vocata est . . . suo pallifrido descendens, intravit quandam domum ex latere occidentali ejusdem portæ situatam, seque ibi discalceavit. Illico post hæc portam prædictam eundem rev. patrem intransit frater noster abbas de Bello, cum mitrâ et baculo apparatus, ac Mag. Joh. Waynflete decanus, m<sup>r</sup>. Joh. Wyne præcentor, mag. Joh. Plentyth arch. Lewensis, et decem Canonici ac totus chorus in capis sericis more processionali decenter ornati, ad portam prædictam ipsum patrem rev. reverentiâ condignâ receperunt; ubi, thurificatione et crucis deosculatone peractis, juramentum in hujusmodi actu præstari consuetum præstitit, cujus juramenti tenor talis est 'In Dei nomine Amen. Nos, Edwardus permissione divina Cicestr. Episcopus, juramus quòd jura, statuta, libertates, et privilegia, antiquas etiam approbatas et assuetas consuetudines istius ecclesiæ nostræ Cicestr. observabimus, quòdque possessiones ejusdem ecclesiæ [congregatas] conservabimus, dispersasque et injuste [prave] alienatas pro posse nostro congregabimus, sicut nos Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia.' Dehinc processionaliter ex parte australi Ecclesiæ Cathedralis omnes unâ præcedentes responsorium 'honor virtus' psallentes, per hostium occidentale ecclesiæ sunt ingressi; dictus pater, ex tunc genuflectione paulisper per eum ad Summum Altare factâ, precibusque per Decanum prædictum dictis cum thurificatione et collectâ actu illo dici consuetâ, unum nobile auri obtulit decanumque ac alios canonicos et ministros ecclesiam ad hoscolum pacis recepit, et continuo populum benedixit. Et hæc post M<sup>r</sup>. Jo. Cloos, legum doctor, Vicarius in spiritualibus generalis, officialis principalis consistoriique episcopalis Cicestr., ac prebendarius ecclesiæ Cath., publicè perlegit literas commissionales ei directas, &c. Eundem rev. patrem Jo. Cloos in sedem suam episcopalem honorificè induxit, installavit, et intronisavit, juris juxta exigenciam, ubi permansit quousque ministri chori 'Te Deum' plenarie cantaverant, et tunc ad Domum Capitularem accessit, et se inibi recalciavit, mox extra pulpittum petens, ibidem sermonem fecit admodùm solemne in thema suum subscriptum, assumendo verba 'ædificabo ecclesiam meam' quo finito celebravit solempniter in pontificalibus ad summum altare missam de S. Spirito, sibi assistente prædicto abbate

de Bello et pluribus aliis in almuciis in multitudine copiosâ, et postea ad palladium suum se direxit et cum eo M. et dimidium utriusque sexûs sibi solemne habuerunt convivium." — *Reg. Storey*, A<sup>o</sup> 1478, fol. 2.

Bishop Rede, when he came from his palace to visit the cathedral, was received at the west door: "Cancellarius, thesaurarius, canonici residentiarii, vicarii et ministri, cum solemni processionis apparatu, ad hostium occidentale ecclesiæ ven. patrem honorificè receperunt:" and then in solemn procession he was led to the high altar, while the choir sang the response "Summæ Trinitati;" the customary collect was then said while he prostrated himself before the altar, and afterwards he went with the chancellor and treasurer and the chapter into the chapter-house, where he preached on the text, "The Lord visited His people."

"A.D. 1438. In prioratu de Boxgrave de mane ascendens palefridum suum, Civitatem Suam Cicestreensem, causâ installationis suæ, petiit, et extra mediam portamque ducit ad vicos Civitatis, et palefrido suo descendens, intravit quandam bassam cameram, ibique discalciavit se, et tunc intus portam ibi fratrem R. Dertemowth, Abbatem de Bello cum mytrâ et baculo apparatus, ac Mag. J. Cruchere decanum, Joh. Blonham præcentorem, Jo. Kyng thesaurarium, Joh. Lyndefeld Arch. Cic., Lodew. Coychurch Arch. Lewen, et quatuor Canonicos Ecclesiæ ac totum chorum in capis sericis more processionali decenter ornatos, invenit . . . et sic per ostium occidentale ecclesiam intrantes, præfatus Rev. Pater pulpitem petens ibidem collacionem fecit, &c." — *Reg. Praty*, fol. 84.

I hope some day to publish complete *Fasti Cicestrenses*, which are now lying before me in MS. May I express an earnest hope that those members of our cathedrals who have leisure and access to their muniment rooms would investigate the valuable materials for fresh archæological information which they contain, and give the results to the public. Norwich, in its Sacrist's Rolls only, has a mine still lying almost unknown.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E.C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

## PEDIGREE OF LEIGH OF SLAIDBURN, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

SIR,—I send you a brief account of a family named Leigh, which during the seventeenth century and early part of the eighteenth were settled in the parish of Slaidburn, in the West Riding of the county of York. From their arms, as depicted on a monument at Slaidburn, it appears that they must have claimed connection with the family of that name long settled at Rushall in the county of Stafford, the elder line of which is, I believe, extinct, leaving the Leighs of Stoneleigh Abbey its present representatives. My information is principally derived from old papers belonging to the family, now in possession of one of their descendants, and from a few extracts from the Parish Registers of Slaidburn. I hope through your valuable periodical to learn more of their early history, and obtain some clue to their connection with other families of the same name. How long it is since they first resided at Slaidburn I am unable to state, but about the beginning of the seventeenth century there were two brothers, — Leigh, and Leonard Leigh, who married and had issue a son, John Leigh, living 1687. — Leigh had issue Richard of Birkitt, in Bolland, buried at Slaidburn, March 3, 1676. He seems to have been a staunch loyalist, at least he was no friend to the Protector, as we may judge from the following extract from “Depositions from York Castle,” published by the “Surtees Society,” 1861, p. 66:—

“Aug. 19, 1654. Before Alex. Johnson, Esq. *Chr. Parkinson of Slaidburne, the elder*, saith, that, aboute the 8th or 9th day of March last, hee was in company att Slaidburne with one John Day, of Newton, and Richard Leigh, of Birkett, which said John being then one of the Churchwardens did demand a church lay of the said Leigh, whereupon he answered that hee would pay none: but the said Day tould him that if God did blesse the Lord Protector and the lawes of this nation did stand, hee would have itt of him: att which words the said Leigh replied, ‘Is Cromwell gott to bee Lord Protec-

tor? if hee be my Lord Protector hee will sell us all, as the Scotts sould the kinge for silver, hee haveinge beene alwayes a soldier of fortune.’”

This Richard’s wife was named Jane; she is mentioned in a list of Yorkshire recusants taken in March, 166<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, and printed in the “Depositions from York Castle,” p. 136. Her will, dated Oct. 20, 1687, was proved at York, Oct. 30, 1689, and she was buried at Slaidburn, Aug. 8, 1688. She probably died at an advanced age, as she lived to see her great-grandson Leonard Leigh, who is mentioned in her will. They had issue:—

1. Leonard, of Oxenhurst-hey, of whom presently.

2. William, of Slemerow, will dated Jan. 7, 1682, in which he mentions his son *Richard Leigh*, and son *Marke Leigh* to whom he gives “one p’cell of land in Newton called by the name of Hameders, being about four acres, to pay unto *William Leigh* and *Jennett* his brother and sister xx<sup>s</sup> per annum during the life of Jane Leigh my mother.” And to said *William* he bequeaths his estate in Newton called Russayate. The will was proved July 7, 1682. These entries occur in the Slaidburn Register:—“Maude filia Wil<sup>m</sup> Leigh de Slemerow.” Bapt. Feb. 1681. “William Leigh of Birkett and Margaret Brockden of Slemerow,” married Aug. 23, 1659.

3. James; he had a son Richard, and two daughters, Jane and Jennett.

4. Ellin, married Nicolas Parkinson, and had issue, Thomas, George, Leonard-Leigh, Richard, James, and Elizabeth. She was executor to her mother, and proved her will, together with her brother Leonard, Oct. 30, 1689.

I am inclined to think that Richard and Jane Leigh had a daughter Jane, who married Thomas Battersbie (1681), and had Elizabeth.

Leonard Leigh, of Oxenhurst-hey, was sometime churchwarden of Slaidburn, as I gather from this inscription on a chalice there:—“This plate, bought by Leonard

Leigh, Robert Tumlinson, Thomas Brennand, and Thomas Brennand, Churchwardens of y<sup>e</sup> parish of Slaidburne, for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> church in y<sup>e</sup> year 1678."

He married, May 9, 1657, at Slaidburn, Elizabeth Brigg. They were both buried at Slaidburn; he Oct. 19, 1704, and she May 4, 1695, having had issue:—

Richard.

Christopher. (Christopher Leigh and Margaret Hide mar. Nov. 23, 1687.  
—*Slaidburn P. R.*)

James, bapt. June, 1681.

Jennett<sup>a</sup>.

Richard Leigh purchased Harrop Hall from a family named Moore. He built a Presbyterian chapel at Newton in the year 1696, and endowed it with a small farm. He was buried at Slaidburn, April 20, 1721, aged 62, having made his will Feb. 7 in the preceding year, in which he mentions, together with his children, his wife *Margaret*. His first wife, and mother of his children, bore the name *Alice*, (buried Dec. 28, 1700). I am inclined to think that her maiden name was Whalley, and that she was sister to the Rev. Thomas Whalley, of Aspul, in the county of Lancaster, who in his will dated 1706 mentions his nephews and nieces the children of Richard Leigh. The issue of Richard Leigh by his wife Alice was:—

*Leonard*, of Lancaster.

*James*, of Leeds, merchant.

*Benjamin*, of Oldcliffe Hall, co. Lancaster, married Isabella —.

*Ann*, wife of Thomas Jollye, of Emneth, co. Norfolk.

*Elizabeth*, wife of John Parker.

*Alice*, under age 1720. (Query issue by second wife.)

Leonard Leigh, the eldest son, and, as far as I know, last male representative of his family, was buried at Slaidburn Oct. 2, 1735 (? 1736), in the 49th year of his age. By his wife Anne (Glover?), who died Oct. 17, and was buried at Mobberly, in the county of Chester, Oct. 30, 1761, he had issue:—

*Leonard*, buried Oct. 27, 1730, in the 3rd year of his age.

*Alice*, bapt. March 22, 1717, buried Feb. 2, 1735.

*Anne*, sole heir, married in 1745 Samuel Harrison, Esq., of Cranage Hall, in the county of Chester, High Sheriff of that county 1759. He was son of Samuel Harrison of that place, by Anne his wife daughter of John Comberbach, of Ridley Hall, in the same county.) She died June 24, and was buried at Mobberly June 26, 1762, aged 36. He died the 19th, and was buried May 23, 1770, aged 47. They had issue:—

*Strethill*, of Cranage Hall, buried at Holmes Chapel May 2, 1801, aged 52. Married Mary Farrington, said to be niece to Sir William Farrington, Knt. Died Sept. 13, 1817, aged 74, by whom he had issue the now representatives of the family of Leigh.

*Richard*, died the 11th, and was buried Jan. 16, 1804, aged 50.

Married — Bury, and left issue.

*Edmund*, died *s.p.* April 12, 1795, aged 39.

*John*, *s.p.*, buried May 25, 1779, aged 20.

*Samuel*, died Jan. 13, 1750, aged nine months.

*Samuel*, = . . . . .

*Hannah*, buried Aug. 5, 1767, aged nine years.

*Anne*, died Dec. 25, 1755, buried 28th, aged nine years.

*Anne*, married Thomas Oakes, and left issue.

*Elizabeth*, married the Rev. John Foden, sometime Curate of Knutsford, in Cheshire; and secondly, John Adamson, of Hartford Hall, co. Chester.

The arms used by this family of Harrison are, Azure, three pheons —, on a chief argent a mullet. Crest, A naked arm embowed holding a spear.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.B.

<sup>a</sup> William Smithson and Jennet Leigh married 1689. Henry Frankland and Jennet Leigh married 1691.—*Slaidburn Parish Register*.

## "DEAN OF STAMFORD."

SIR,—CLERICUS LINC. takes exception to the correctness of my view with regard to the "Dean of Stamford." Permit me to say that the occurrence of the mere designation "Dean of Stamford" in ancient documents by itself proves nothing with regard to the nature of the office: that some canonists have held that Rural Deans, as archpriests, were permanent officials (*Ayliffe's Parergon*, 205): that parish priests excommunicated in the thirteenth century (*Canons*, 1236, c. xxxi., 1223, c. x., 1200, c. ix.), and Rural Deans had the power of citation (*Canons*, 1237, c. xxvi., 1268, c. xxv., 1281, c. xii.), and used a seal (*Canons*, 1237, c. xxviii.): that Mr. Foster's loose and unintelligible phrase, "more than a mere Rural Dean," is perfectly explained in the very letter to which your correspondent refers, "Stamford is the head of a Rural Deanery, and there has always been a dean nominated by the Bishop of Lincoln, as often as it has become vacant, in order to fill up the vacancies

in the above-mentioned Bead House:" and that on enquiry I find that the assumption of the deanery, in the sense contended for by CLERICUS LINC., is naturally regarded as "novel" by others besides myself: its appearance in the "Clergy List" is so beyond dispute.

Will CLERICUS LINC., however, kindly inform your readers (giving the original authorities in proof, and accurate references) whether—1. the "Dean of Stamford" was and is president of a collegiate foundation, or of a chapter of the town clergy; 2. whether he was and is installed or admitted to his office; 3. whether he was and is dean of a church or of a deanery; 4. whether his office was and is a dignity and endowed, or not. His replies to these questions will be conclusive of the matter under debate—whether the "Dean of Stamford" was a Capitular or a Rural Dean—with all conversant with such matters; and I know of no better tribunal than your own pages.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E.C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

## HIDDEN MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

SIR,—Will you preserve in your pages the memory of the monumental inscriptions that were until recently to be seen in the parish church of Manton, Lincolnshire?

The old church was pulled down fifty or sixty years ago, and its place supplied by a disgraceful barn-like structure, which has recently been replaced by a pretty Decorated building. I transcribed these inscriptions when the stones were laid in the churchyard, during the time the new church was building. I understand that they are hidden under the tile floor of the present edifice.

"Here lyeth the body of Charles Pelham, Esquire, sonne of Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, Knight, and Anne his wife, Daughter of Charles Lord Willoughby, Baron of Parham, who married Mary, the daughter of S'r

Edward Tirwhitt, of Stainfield, Baronet. He died 24 day of January, Anno Domini 1671, Anno Ætatis . . ."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs Mary Pelham, wife of Charles Pelham, of Manton, in the Covntie of Lincolne, Esq., Davgt. of S'r Edward Tyrwhit, of Stainfield, Kt. and Baronet, who departed this life Feb. 23, 1657."

"Here lieth the bodie of Steph. Kaye, A.M., late Rector of this Church, who departed this life upon the 12<sup>th</sup> of Feb., Anno Dom. 1708, in the 63 year of his age."

The following notes were made at the same time, from stones marking graves in the churchyard:—

"Frances, wife of Charles Wigglesworth, died 6 Feb. 1774."

"Charles Wigglesworth, died 24 April, 1783, aged 67."

"Mrs Wigglesworth, died 14 Nov. 1752, aged 78."

"William, son of Richard and Anne Brownlow, died 9 June, 1779, aged 4."

"Richard Brownlow, died 9 Sep. 1793, aged 60."

"William Burkitt, died 20 Dec. 1747, aged 59."

"Elenor, wife of William Skaith, died 16 Sep. 1767, aged 34."

"George Maw, of Cleatham, died 1 Nov. 1829, aged 75."

"William Maw, of Bigby, eldest son of late George Maw, of Cleatham, Died 8 Jan. 1843, aged 56."

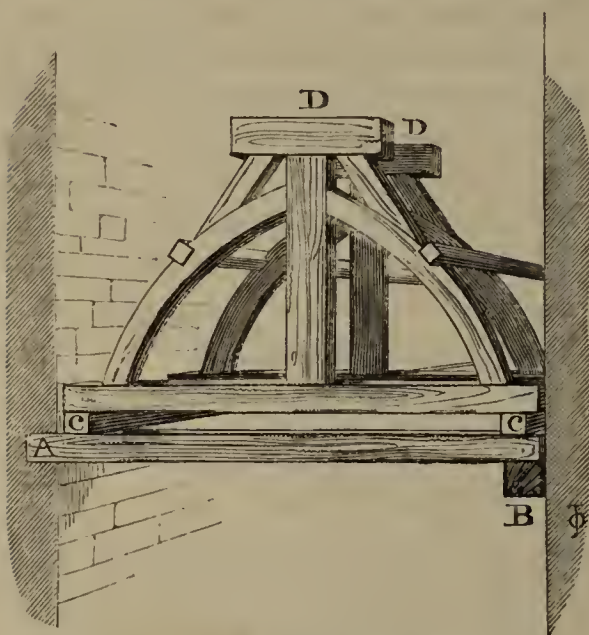
Manton Church is dedicated to St. Hibbald, its one small bell is ornamented with a floriated cross, and AVE MARIA GRACIA in black-letter capitals.

I am, &c. EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Bottesford Manor, June 3, 1864.*

### PECULIAR FORM OF BELL-FRAME.

SIR,—I have occasionally met with a kind of bell-frame which has not, so far as I know, been described, further than that in Billings's "Antiquities of Durham" there is a slight notice of those at Pitlington, from which the accompanying drawing was taken. It,



Peculiar Form of Bell-frame.

of course, represents two only of the four upright portions between which the three bells hang. A is one of a set of oak timbers about a foot wide and three inches thick, loosely fixed in the wall at one end, and resting on the beam B at the other. C C are beams resting on the planks A, and supporting the upright framework. D D are cross-pieces on which the gudgeons are fixed. The joints are secured by oak pegs, and the bases of the uprights are bolted with iron to C, A, and B. The whole construction is admirably adapted for obviating the risk of shaking the tower, for in the first place the bell is hung at a considerable height above the connection of the frame with the masonry, and

in the next place this connection is so arranged as to distribute any remaining vibration as equally as possible; for the timbers—of which one is seen on the left hand side of the drawing—let into the north wall of the tower, rest at their opposite ends upon a beam which lies in the east and west walls. Upon these timbers rest two other beams placed east and west, wholly detached from the walls, and upon these again stand the uprights. The bells are all three mediæval, and I am inclined to think that the frames are of the same period.

At Chester-le-Street there is a similar arrangement, but the side struts are straight, and the uprights more lofty. Here two of the bells date from early in the fifteenth century. In recent times some pieces of wood have been stupidly fixed in between the tops of the uprights and the octagonal upper stage of the tower, just below the base of the lofty and elegant spire, which must consequently be considerably shaken every time the bells are rung. The original intention evidently was that the bells should hang as *high* as possible, while the connection of the frames with the tower was as *low* as possible.

There are frames of similar construction, but not so lofty, at Morpeth in Northumberland, Aycliffe and Heighington in Durham, and, if I remember rightly, at Bottesford in Lincolnshire. At Crowle, in the same county, there are *two* perpendicular central pieces, and the arched side struts run up into the angles formed by these with the cross-piece at the top. The central pieces are about a foot apart.

I am, &c. J. T. FOWLER.

*The College, Hurstpierpoint,  
Aug. 9, 1864.*

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*Handbook for Travellers in Durham and Northumberland.*

*Handbook for Travellers in Ireland.* (Murray.)

Both these volumes are furnished with really valuable travelling maps, and they bear undeniable evidence of much painstaking research, and of a degree of minute personal observation that is very creditable to their compiler or compilers. The regions described differ in many essential particulars from any of those already comprised in Mr. Murray's Handbooks, and a different mode of treatment has therefore wisely been adopted. Our northern counties, picturesque as they are, derive an added charm from the wild legends and romantic deeds which are associated with each hill and dale, each moated hall, half-fortified church, and peel tower. These legends and gallant deeds are therefore briefly told, each in its proper locality, and the result is an amount of amusing reading not commonly found in a guide-book, whilst the lover of authentic history will be gratified by a well-written summary of the career of Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North," and interested in the fate of the Earl of Derwentwater and many a bold Northumbrian squire who "went out" in 1715.

Of the Irish Handbook we can speak with equal praise, so far as it goes—but it is, of necessity, the mere forerunner of a more extended work. The accuracy of its descriptions all who know Ireland will at once allow, and they will admire the industry that has crowded so much of the history and topography of the country into some four hundred pages; but to those who do not know the sister kingdom, the volume is merely suggestive, not descriptive. "Justice to Ireland" in the most literal sense de-

mands that at least the North and the South should each have a volume of its own; and if others were devoted to the East and the West, the result would be still more satisfactory. Each province has a sufficiency of objects of interest, hitherto but half explored, to repay any amount of labour, either of compiler or traveller, and by making these better known Mr. Murray will greatly increase the already deservedly high reputation of his series of Handbooks.

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*The Diary of a Dutiful Son.* (Murray.)—The author of this curious little volume was Thomas George Fonnereau, the descendant of an old French family which settled in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was by profession a lawyer, but on succeeding to a good property on the death of a relative he retired to what he called a "bachelor's kennel," in Hertfordshire, where he lived among books and friends, and where he died in the year 1850, at the age of 61. His conversation is said to have been distinguished by originality, truth, acuteness, and research, and we can well believe it, judging from his book, which, in the form of a dialogue, discusses many important subjects in a familiar manner. The work was originally printed only for private circulation a short time before the decease of the writer, but obtaining the unusual honour of a notice in the "Quarterly Review" (No. CLXXII., March, 1850), it has now been published by a friend of the deceased, as "a singularly faithful record of the author's conversation;" but indeed it seems well worth publication on its own merits.

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*A Neglected Fact in English History.* By HENRY CHARLES COOTE, F.S.A. (Bell and Daldy.)—We own to a dislike to enigmatic titles, and we would rather that Mr. Coote had chosen one that would have clearly shewn the aim of his book. His “neglected fact” is one that we hesitate to acknowledge. He maintains that the modern Englishman is the representative of the Romano-Briton of the Empire, and not of the Anglo-Saxon invaders, and he goes at some length into the question of the condition of society in Anglo-Saxon times to prove that all is “steeped in Roman institutions and observances.” We do not consider that he has established his point, but still it is cleverly argued, and his work deserves attentive consideration.

*Lectures on the Prayer-Book*, delivered in the Morning Chapel of Lincoln Cathedral, in Lent, 1864. By F. C. MASSINGBERD, M.A., Chancellor, and Lecturer in Divinity. (Rivingtons.)—These Lectures, Mr. Massingberd tells us, are the result of an attempt to restore, to some practical use, the office of Lecturer in Divinity attached to that of Chancellor, and they seem well calculated to answer their purpose. The Lectures are six in number, and they take those parts of the Prayer-Book that are earliest in time, and trace the progress of the changes by which it has attained, by degrees, its present form. The story is full of interest, and the mode of telling it, in which many illustrative anecdotes are introduced, is much to be commended.

*A Practical Introduction to Latin Verse Composition.* By THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A. (Rivingtons.)—We notice this, the fourth edition of Mr. Arnold’s valuable work, in order to say that several alterations have been made in its arrangement, which appear likely to add to its usefulness. The Alcaics and Sapphics have been arranged

in stanzas, and the order of the Exercises altered, so that each kind of verse may stand by itself, and the notes to the Exercises have been removed to an Appendix, to facilitate school examinations.

*The Reliquary.* No. 17. (J. R. Smith; Bemrose, Derby.)—This, the first number of a new volume, contains several articles of much interest, and all that admit of it are well illustrated. Among them we may mention a paper by the Rev. James Graves, “On the Seal of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin,” and another “On Interments without Coffins,” by the Rev. Samuel Hayman, (both Irish clergymen,) as shewing that Mr. Ll. Jewitt seeks and receives co-operation from all quarters, and extends his attention to anything that may illustrate the habits, customs, and pursuits of our forefathers, whether connected with the Midland district or not, thus giving his labours a greater degree of usefulness than if they were entirely local. Still Derbyshire and Staffordshire receive a good share of notice, and the work altogether is one that is well deserving of support.

*Oxford English Classics.* (J. H. and J. Parker.)—This new series is intended as a companion to the well-known “Oxford Pocket Classics” of the same publishers, and it commences with Dr. Johnson’s “Lives of the Poets,” which, we may remark, is to be completed in three volumes. The first volume, now before us, contains the Lives of Cowley, Denham, Milton, Butler, Rochester, Roscommon, Otway, Waller, and Dryden. The work is mainly a reprint of the third edition, which was published in 1783, but some notes have been added, mostly relating to dates; and from its convenient size and moderate price it is likely to be very generally used by young men preparing for the Oxford Local Examinations.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

THE peace negotiations at Vienna have resulted, apparently, in the permanent separation of the Duchies from Denmark, that Power having no means, by itself, of successfully resisting whatever demands the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets chose to make. But the question of the Duchies would appear to be very far from being settled, the minor German States loudly expressing their dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Allies, and the people in the Duchies shewing great apprehension of a design to incorporate them with Prussia, which is ascribed to M. Bismarck.

The Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of July, when a Royal Message, which we print below, was read by the Lord Chancellor. A terrible outbreak of sectarian animosity has occurred at Belfast, by which that populous town has suffered severely. Property to a very large amount has been destroyed, and about 150 persons wounded, but it is believed that only seven lives have been lost, although, from some inexplicable cause, the riots were allowed to continue for ten days, and at last seem to have died out, rather than been suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

From America the latest news is of but little importance. The Federals claim to have gained a naval victory at Mobile, but they do not seem to have made any real progress elsewhere.

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#### JULY 29.

*Prorogation of Parliament.*—This day the Parliament was prorogued by commission, when the Lord Chancellor read the following Royal Message:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her Majesty’s acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

“Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she greatly regrets that

the endeavours which she made in concert with the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, to bring about a reconciliation between the German Powers and the King of Denmark, were not successful, and that the hostilities which had been suspended during the negotiations were again resumed. Her Majesty trusts, however, that the negotiations which have been opened between the belligerents may restore peace to the North of Europe.

“Her Majesty having addressed herself to the Powers who were contracting parties to the treaty by which the Ionian Republic was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, and hav-

ing obtained their consent to the annexation of that Republic to the Kingdom of Greece, and the States of the Ionian Republic having agreed thereto, the Republic of the Seven Islands has been formally united to the Kingdom of Greece, and her Majesty trusts that the union so made will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of all the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

“Her Majesty’s relations with the Emperor of China continue to be friendly, and the commerce of her subjects with the Chinese empire is increasing.

“Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in an endeavour to bring to effect an amicable arrangement of differences which had arisen between the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia and his suzerain the Sultan. Her Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that this endeavour has been successful.

“Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty’s dockyards and arsenals.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts has to a great extent abated, and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished.

“The revolt of certain tribes in New Zealand has not yet been quelled, but it is satisfactory to her Majesty to know that a large portion of the native population of those islands have taken no part in this revolt.

“It has been a source of much gratification to her Majesty to observe the rapid development of the resources of her East Indian possessions, and the general contentment of the people inhabiting those extensive regions.

“Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours during the session now brought to a close.

“The Act for extending to women and children employed in various trades the regulations applicable to factories in general will tend materially to preserve the health and improve the education of those on whose behalf it was framed.

“The Act for authorizing the grant of Government Annuities will encourage habits of prudence among the working classes, and will afford them the means of securely investing the results of their industry.

“The Act for authorizing a further advance for public works in some of the manufacturing districts will contribute to alleviate the distress in these districts, and will afford the means of completing many works of marked importance for the health of the population.

“The Act for giving increased facilities for the construction of railways will diminish the expenses attendant upon the extension of those important channels of communication.

“It has afforded to her Majesty the most heartfelt satisfaction to observe the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions, and to remark the progressive increase and development of the national resources, and to find that, after sufficiently providing for the public service, you have been able to make a material diminution in the taxation of the country.

“On returning to your respective counties you will still have important

duties to perform, essentially connected with the linking together of the several classes of the community, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and guide them to the object of

her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people."

The Parliament was declared to be prorogued until Thursday, the 13th day of October next, and the session was brought to a close.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*July 29.* The Rev. Wm. Conway, M.A., to be a Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with the Rectory of the Parish Church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, thereunto annexed and united, void by the death of Dr. William Cureton.

### CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*July 26.* Capt. Robert Jenkins, of the Royal Navy, to be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Mr. John F. Potter approved of as Consul-Gen. for the British North American Provinces for the United States of America.

Mr. Thomas F. Martin approved of as Consul at Dublin for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Mr. James Frederick Wulff approved of as Consul-Gen. in London for the Free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Mr. J. H. Badow approved of as Consul at Bassein for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

*July 29.* Anthony Musgrave, esq. (now Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependences.

George Berkeley, esq. (now Colonial Secretary for the colony of British Honduras), to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

Henry Shaw, esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of St. Vincent.

*Aug. 5.* To be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders,—Major-Gen. John Garvoek.

To be ordinary members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, viz:—

Col. Reginald Yonge Shipley, 7th Regt.;

Lieut.-Col. John Luther Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps;

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Allgood, Bengal Staff Corps;

Lieut.-Col. Frederiek Octavius Salusbury, 101st Regt.;

Lieut.-Col. Chas. Hen. Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps;

Lieut.-Col. Chas. Patton Keyes, Madras Staff Corps; and

Major John Stewart Tulloh, R.A.

Mr. C. Daniel approved of as Consul at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Mr. Nicholas L. Humphrey approved of as Consul at Trinidad for the United States of America.

Mr. D. K. Mason approved of as Consul in London for H.M. the King of Siam.

*Aug. 9.* Richard Chiaranda Maery Stevens, esq., now British Vice-Consul Caneellier at Constantinople, to be H.M.'s Consul at Jeddah.

Mr. William Watson Harvey approved of as Consul at Cork for the Republic of Liberia.

Christopher Baldoek Cardew, esq., to be Clerk of the Patents.

*Aug. 12.* The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Thomas Bureh Western, esq., of Rivenhall, in the county of Essex, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Mr. George Thomas Guttery approved of as Consul at Cape Town for the free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

Don Manuel de la Quintana approved of as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Peru.

*Aug. 16.* Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Major-Gen. Sir Richard James Daeres, K.C.B., to be Col.-Commandant, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., deceased.

*Aug. 19.* 48th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. the Hon. Arthur A. Dalzell, from the 88th Foot, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir James Reynett, K.C.B., deceased.

88th Foot.—Major-Gen. Montague C. Johnstone to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. the Hon. Arthur A. Dalzell, transferred to the 48th Foot.

Benjamin Vickers and Charles Royes, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

### MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*Aug. 5.* *City of Exeter.*—Edward Baldwin Courtenay (commonly called Lord Courtenay), in the room of Edward Divett, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

*June 3.* At Banda, the wife of Frederic Maenaghten Armstrong, esq., Adjutant 7th Regt. Bengal N.I., a son.

*June 5.* At Jacobabad, Upper Scinde, the wife of Major W. G. Mainwaring, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

*June 11.* At Poonah, the wife of Major F. A. E. Loch, Acting Brigade-Maj., a dau.

*June 15.* At Madras, the wife of Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th Regt. Madras Infantry, a dau.

*June 16.* At Meerut, the wife of Capt. W. K. Elles, of H.M.'s 38th Regt., a son.

*June 17.* At Simla, the wife of Lieut. W. A. Garden, 19th Regt. P.N.I., a dau.

*June 24.* At Singapore, the wife of Capt. J. G. Marshall, R.A., a dau.

*June 26.* At Subathoo, the wife of Capt. C. J. East, 52nd Regt., a dau.

*June 27.* At Poona, the wife of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, a son.

*June 28.* At Dawlaishweram, the wife of Capt. F. M. Raynsford, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

*July 1.* At Masulipatam, the wife of Capt. H. D. Faulkner, 42nd Regt. Madras N.I., a son.

*July 4.* At Kurrahee, the wife of Capt. and Adjut. Hardy, R.A., a son.

*July 5.* At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Jenkin Jones, a son.

*July 15.* At Beyrout, the wife of George Jackson Eldridge, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-Gen. in Syria, a son.

*July 16.* At Minsterworth-court, Gloucestershire, the wife of G. Stewart Gracie, esq., a son.

At Fulford, near York, the wife of Henry Sherlock, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 8th K.R.I. Hussars, a dau.

*July 18.* At Woolston, Southampton, the wife of Comm. John Burgess, R.N., a dau.

*July 19.* At Holbrooke-hall, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. E. Latham, M.A., of Repton, a son.

At Trunch Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Matthews, a son.

*July 22.* At Dinan, in Bretagne, the wife of Nicholas Kendall, jun., esq., of Pelyn, Cornwall, a son and heir.

At Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Hall, a dau.

*July 23.* At Ampthill-park, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Lowther, a son.

At Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry G. Gervase Cutler, a dau.

At Stradbally-hall, Queen's County, the wife of Robert G. Cosby, esq., late Inniskilling Dragoons, a son.

At Adel Rectory, near Leeds, the wife of the Rev. Henry Trail Simpson, a son.

At St. Mary's, Torquay, the wife of Walter R. Trevelyan, esq., a dau.

At Dalston, the wife of Dr. Sykes, Surgeon to the 83rd (the Queen's Own) Light Infantry Regt., a son.

*July 24.* At Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Welby, a son.

At Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Major Stewart Cleeve, 51st (the King's Own) Light Infantry Regt., a son.

At the Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Smeaton, Vicar of Hannington, Wiltshire, a son.

At Aston-lodge, Cheshire, Mrs. Chas. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, a son.

The wife of Capt. H. B. Young, R.N., a dau.

At Downham Rectory, Ely, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Fisher, a son.

*July 25.* At Castleton, the Hon. Lady Walker, a son.

Lady Bedingfeld, a son.

At Sydenham, the wife of Major Haggard, R.A., a son.

At the Rock Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Alford James, a dau.

At Church Knowle Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Owen L. Mansel, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Coney, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At the Rectory, Wishford Magna, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Buchanan, a son.

At West Dean Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Geo. G. P. Glossop, a son.

At the Vicarage, Old Warden, Beds., the wife of the Rev. J. G. A. Baker, a dau.

*July 26.* In Upper Grosvenor-st., the Lady Mary Herbert, a dau.

At Whitestock-hall, Newton in Cartmel, the wife of the Rev. John Romney, a dau.

At the Brooklands, Shiffnal, Salop, the wife of C. H. Johnson, esq., a son.

At the Grammar-school, Needham Market, the wife of the Rev. James Brown, a dau.

At Chicheley Vicarage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. W. Jeudwine, a dau.

*July 27.* At Cassiobury-park, the Countess of Essex, a son.

At Preston, the wife of Capt. Mansel, 3rd Hussars, a dau.

In Curzon-st., Mayfair, the wife of Edmund A. Grattan, esq., H.B.M. Consul at Antwerp, a son.

At Lee, Kent, the wife of Comm. A. W. Chitty, I.N., a son.

In Torrington-sq., the wife of the Rev. W. G. Longden, M.A., Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, and Warden of St. Columba's College, Dublin, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Surgeon-Major De Lisle, R.A., a son.

At his father's residence, Cardinton, Athy, co. Kildare, the wife of Comm. Lefroy, R.N., a dau.

*July 28.* At Ballygawley-house, co. Tyrone, Lady Stewart, a son.

In Hamilton-pl., Lady Augusta Fremantle, a dau.

At the Admiralty, the Lady Hermione Graham, a son.

At Warbleton, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. J. C. S. Darby, a son.

At Burlington Parsonage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fred. Barnes, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, R.N., a son.

At Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. R. Paley Hart, a dau.

At Winechester, the wife of Capt. Norris, Rifle Brigade, a son.

At Grand Parade, Brighton, the wife of H. W. White, esq., 11th Hussars, a son.

At Stratford, the wife of Lieut. R. G. Hurlock, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, a dau.

At Ruislip Viarage, Uxbridge, the wife of Major Bowen, H.M.'s 16th Bombay Regt., a son.

At Edwinstowe-hall, Notts., Mrs. Cunliffe Shawe, a dau.

*July 29.* At Old Charlton, Kent, the Hon. Lady Stopford, a son.

At Edinburgh, Lady Maepherson Grant, a dau.

The wife of J. Orrell Lever, esq., M.P., a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Edw. Broadrick, esq., R.A., a son.

At Hunsingore, near Wetherby, the wife of the Rev. J. J. D. Dent, a son.

At the Grammar-school, Bedford, the wife of the Rev. F. Fanshawe, Head Master, a dau.

*July 30.* At Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Pettiward, a dau.

At Upton-park, Slough, the wife of Col. Butt, 19th Highlanders, a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of Hen. Horace Baker, esq., R.E., a son.

*July 31.* In Chester-sq., the Lady Frances Bushby, a son.

In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, a dau.

At Queen's-gate-pl., the wife of Major Wray, a son.

At North Kelsey Viarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Chambers, a son.

At Little Beeleigh, Maldon, the wife of S. Clift, esq., Surgeon R.N., a son.

*Aug. 1.* At Oxford, the wife of Professor Max Muller, M.A., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. G. W. Phipps, Husband's Bosworth Rectory, Rugby, a dau.

At Ashbourn Viarage, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Errington, a dau.

At Castle-house, Shooter's-hill, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Steuart Ruddach, Minister of Trinity Church, Woolwich, a son.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Prescott, a son.

At Cottingham, near Hull, the wife of Capt. C. L. A. Farmar, R.M.L.I., a dau.

*Aug. 2.* At Mauldslee Castle, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Feilden, 60th Rifles, a dau.

At the Terrace, Camberwell (the house of her father, James Phillips, esq.), the wife of Dean Thompson, a son.

At Lowman Green, Tiverton, Devon, the wife of Major T. R. Tesehemaker, a dau.

At Godinton, Kent, the widow of Capt. Henry O. Munn, 7th Royal Fusiliers, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. W. J. Stopford, a dau.

At Brixton, the wife of the Rev. E. N. Willson, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Hugh Lyle, R.A., a son.

At Bishopthorpe Palace, York, the wife of the Rev. Lloyd S. Bruce, two daus.

At Loughborough, the wife of the Rev. J. Wallasee, Head Master of the Grammar-school, a son.

*Aug. 3.* In Portland-place, Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son.

At Childwickbury, Herts., the wife of Sir Charles Lawrence Young, bart., a son.

At Leamington Spa, the Hon. Mrs. George Legge, a son.

At St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, the wife of Major R. T. Boothby, a dau.

At Wenlock, the wife of Roger Chas. Blake-way, esq., a son.

At Compton Parva Viarage, near Newbury, Berks., the wife of the Rev. John Spearman Wasey, a son.

*Aug. 4.* In South-st., Grosvenor-sq., Mrs. Matheson, of Ardross, a dau.

In De Beauvoir-road, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Jeffeock, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, a son.

At Charleote, Bremhill, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. W. Feetham, a dau.

At Lyme Regis, Mrs. Iltud Nicholl, a son.

At Lamarsh Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Baker Teesdale, a son.

At Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Castle, East Kent Militia, a son.

At the Viarage, Ilkeston, the wife of the Rev. James Horsburgh, a son.

*Aug. 5.* In Grosvenor-erece., Lady Frances Baillie, a son.

In Cumberland-ter., Regent's-park, Lady John Manners, a son.

At Chichester-house, Kemp-town, Brighton, the wife of Sir Charles Jackson, a son.

At Newnham Rectory, Hampshire, the wife of the Rev. Theodore C. Wilks, a dau.

At Brownhall, the wife of Major Hamilton, a son and heir.

At St. Breward Viarage, Bodmin, the wife of the Rev. George Martin, D.D., a son.

At Bath, Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Capt. Hamilton, 43rd Light Infantry, a son.

The wife of the Rev. George E. Tatham, Ryburgh Rectory, a son.

*Aug. 6.* At Oaklease, Toekington, Lady Cuyler, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Great Yarmouth, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Nevill, a son.

*Aug. 7.* At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Robert F. Hiekey, esq., Capt. 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, a son.

In Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-sq., the wife of J. R. Kenyon, esq., Q.C., of sons.

At the Vicarage, Prince Town, Devon, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Fuller, M.A., a dau.

At West Humble, near Dorking, the wife of the Rev. Ashby Blair Haslewood, Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, a dau.

At Newport, near Exeter, the wife of Wm. Stewart M. D'Urban, esq., a son.

At Upper Hardres Rectory, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Forster G. Simpson, Rector of Shotley, Suffolk, a dau.

At Melton-hall, Norfolk, Mrs. H. Evans Lombe, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Samuel Golding, Incumbent of Martindale, Westmoreland, a son.

At Evaneoyd, Radnorshire, the wife of R. Baskerville Mynors, esq., a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. Fred. Anderson Stebbing, H.M.'s 8th (the King's) Regt., a dau.

At Fulham, the wife of the Rev. Arthur S. Latter, a son.

At Heath Parsonage, near Leighton Buzzard, the wife of the Rev. Joseph O. Stallard, a son.

At Yaverland Rectory, Isle of Wight, the wife of G. W. Oliver, esq., a dau.

*Aug. 8.* At Queenstown, Lady Swinburne, a dau.

At Buttevant, Lady Colleton, a son.

In New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of W. G. Romaine, esq., C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, a son.

At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Dupuis, a son.

At Talke Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. M. W. McHutchin, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Bucknell, Salop, the wife of Hugh Law Rose, esq., younger of Tarlogie, N.B., a dau.

At Hever, Kent, the wife of the Rev. G. Morley, a son.

*Aug. 9.* In Upper Grosvenor-st., the Hon. Mrs. George Herbert, a dau.

At Tenby, South Wales, the wife of Capt. Chas. Webley Hope, R.N., a son.

In Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of the Rev. Jas. Gaspard Carey, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Stocks, of Latheronwheel, Caithness, a son.

At Reigate, the wife of Wm. Dawes Freshfield, esq., a dau.

At Hoby Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, a son.

At Derby, the wife of Capt. Henry Somerset, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a dau.

At Ripon, the wife of the Rev. E. Baynes Badcock, a dau.

*Aug. 10.* At Salt-hill, Bucks., the wife of Major Sinelair, H.M.'s Bombay Army, a son.

At Woodford Wells, the wife of Capt. J. A. Hysh, Paymaster 91st Highlanders, a son.

*Aug. 11.* At Branston Rectory, Lincoln, the Hon. Mrs. A. S. Leslie Melville, a dau.

At Pembroke-house, Hackney, the wife of T. B. Christie, esq., M.D., a dau.

At Little Bounds, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Henry S. Palmer, esq., R.E., a dau.

At Feltham-hill, the wife of Frederick Shells, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, a son.

At Fowne Hope Vicarage, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. E. Barton, a dau.

*Aug. 12.* At Crocker-hill, near Chichester, the wife of Capt. J. P. Luce, R.N., of H.M.S. "Esk," New Zealand, a dau.

At Colehester, the wife of Major Ernest le Pelley, 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Sidney-house, Cork, the wife of Bruce Somerset, esq., the Buffs, a dau.

In Priory-road, Kilburn, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Adam, a son.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Capt. Francis Lean, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a son.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth, the wife of Dr. James Whieher, R.N., a son.

At Lacoek, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Arthur Blomfield, a son.

*Aug. 13.* At Brayton, Cumberland, the wife of Wilfrid Lawson, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Charlton, the wife of Major Govan, a son.

At Kensal-green, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Perfect, a son.

At St. Paul's School, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Shepard, a son.

At Liverpool-house, Dover, the wife of T. W. Vallance, esq., late Capt. 5th Laneers, a son.

At Carlett Park, Cheshire, the wife of John Torr, esq., a son.

At Scarborough, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Taylor, a son.

*Aug. 14.* At Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, the Countess of Erroll, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Horatio Walmisley, Vicar of St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, a son.

At Raehan-house, Peeblesshire, the wife of James Tweedie, esq., J.P., of Quarter and Raehan, a son and heir.

In Montagu-sq., the wife of the Rev. C. Dallas Marston, a dau.

At Roborough-house, South Devon, the wife of C. J. Hale Monro, esq., late Capt. 36th Regt., a dau.

At Croydon Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Stone, a son.

At Springfield Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. John G. Bingley, M.A., a son.

At the Vicarage, Roulston, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Cooper Lewty, a son.

*Aug. 15.* At Pen-y-Pound-house, Abergavenny, the wife of Maj. T. Wiekham, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of the Rev. John Polehampton, a dau.

*Aug. 16.* At East Moulsey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilberforce Greathed, C.B., a dau.

At Rowford-lodge, near Taunton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edward Hall, Bengal Retired List, a dau.

At Fermoy, the wife of Capt. John Angerstein Rowley, 13th Light Infantry, a son.

At Folkestone, Kent, the wife of Capt. McNiell, Military Train, a son.

At Awbridge-house, Romsey, Hants., the wife of Capt. Oldfield, 1st Batt. 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. E. A. Lane, Vicar of Marske, near Redear, a son.

At Wetheral, Cumberland, the wife of M. A. Walker, esq., late Capt. 78th Highlanders, a dau.

In Devonshire-place, the wife of the Rev. R. F. Scott, of Arlesey Vicarage, Beds., a son.

At the Parsonage, Melrose, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Ryde, a son.

At Castle-park, Dalkey, co. Dublin, the wife of George Henry Haigh, esq., of Grainsby-hall, Lincolnshire, a son.

Aug. 17. In Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a dau.

In Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Parnell, a son.

At Garden-hill, near Enniskillen, the wife of

Surgeon-Maj. W. Collum, Assay-master, Bombay, a dau.

In Park-erecent, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Octavius Ogle, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Gainford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Edleston, a dau.

Aug. 18. In Abbey-gardens, St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. M. Aynsley, R.N., a dau.

In Bedford-square, Mrs. Bartle J. L. Frere, a dau.

Aug. 19. At the Curragh of Kildare, the wife of Col. Goodwyn, C.B., 41st Regt., a son.

In Mildmay-rd., Stoke Newington, the wife of Col. Mason, twin daus.

At Carleton-hall, Penrith, Cumberland, the wife of Major Cowper, 15th Regt., a dau.

At Queen's-gate, the wife of Malcolm McNeill, esq., late 78th Highlanders, a son.

Aug. 20. In Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Adeliza Manners, a dau.

Mrs. Symonds, wife of Rear-Adm. Symonds, C.B., a son.

At Hutton Bonville-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John R. W. Hildyard, esq., a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 7. At the Cathedral, Hongkong, Frank Potter, esq., 99th Regt., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. John J. Irwin, D.D., Colonial Chaplain, Hongkong.

June 8. At St. Helena, the Rev. George Barrow Pennell, B.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, to Emma Clara, dau. of Adm. Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

June 10. At St. Andrew's, Cape Town, Capt. Angelo Edward Osborn, H.M.'s Indian Army, third son of the late Colonel Edward Osborn, to Martha Storr, eldest dau. of Joseph Lister, esq., of Mowbray.

July 5. At St. David's, Jamaica, the Rev. William Edward Pierce, B.A., to Frances Dun, second dau. of the Hon. S. W. Mais, Custos, of Port Royal, Jamaica.

July 7. At Poonah, George Coussmaker, esq., Lieut. 23rd Bombay Native Infantry, son of L. A. Coussmaker, esq., of Westwood, near Guildford, to Margaret Shaw, younger dan. of the late Rev. Samuel Flood Page, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Preston, Lancashire.

July 11. At Nusserabad, Bombay Presideney, the Rev. A. L. Onslow, H.M.'s Chaplain at Nusserabad, only surviving son of the late G. W. Onslow, esq., Major Madras Artillery, and of Ripley, Surrey, to Ellen Elmira, third dau. of John Warden, esq., Bombay C.S. (retired).

July 14. At Christ Church, Paddington, R. F. Croker, esq., of Corbally, co. Limerick, to Elisabeth Jane, dau. of the late Maj. Wainman, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, of Woodhayes-hall, Cheshire, and granddau. of the late William Wainman, esq., of Carhead, Yorkshire.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, John Pringle, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Maj. H.M.'s Madras Army, to Charlotte S. F., eldest dau. of Col. A. B. Kerr, late Madras Army.

July 16. At St. James's, Paddington, Thomas H. Duneombe, esq., only son of the late Thomas S. Duneombe, esq., M.P. for Finsbury, to Mary, only dau. of Sir Matthew Wyatt.

At St. Mary's, Kingston, Joseph W. Mills, esq., of H.M.'s C.S., to Ellen Grace, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Dr. Rosewall, of Angmering.

July 20. At Epworth, Lincolnshire, Ellis P. F. Reeve, esq., Capt. Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Ellis Reeve, esq., of Montagu-sq., to Fanny Emma, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, Rector of Epworth.

July 21. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. William Earle, Grenadier Guards, second son of Hardman Earle, esq., Allerton Tower, Liverpool, to Mary, second dau. of Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.

At St. John's, Paddington, William Shearman, only son of the late William Turner, esq., and stepson of James Dunean Mullens, esq., of Cambridge-sq., and Walton-lodge, Banstead, to Helen, third dau. of the late Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., and M.P. for Shrewsbury.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Wm. Cooke, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Julia, second dau. of Jacob Jones, esq., Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of Horbury-erecent, Kensington-park.

At East Allington, Devon, the Rev. Robert Palk Carew, youngest son of the late Sir Henry

Carew, bart., of Haccombe, Devon, to Charlotte Hornsby, widow of the Rev. R. C. Clifton, Canon of Manchester, and Rector of Somerton, Oxon.

At Colton, the Rev. Edward Harland, Vicar of Colwich, and Chaplain to the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., to Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest dau. of T. B. Horsfall, esq., M.P., of Bellamourhall, Staffordshire.

At Whitmore, William C. Neweome, esq., of Upper Eyarth, Denbighshire, second son of the late Rev. Richard Newcome, A.M., Archdeacon of Merioneth, to Ellinor, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Delves Broughton, of Broughtonhall, Staffordshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Clinton, only son of Rear-Adm. Whish, to Frederica Adelaide Mary, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Twyford, esq., formerly of Trotton, Sussex.

At Paignton, South Devon, Henry, only son of Robert Manners and Lady Julia Lockwood, to Marian, youngest dau. of the late Thomson Bonar, esq.

At Twickenham, Henry J. Carter, esq., F.R.S., &c., retired Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Doyle, esq., of Sligo.

At Norbury, Staffordshire, the Rev. John Jeffery Lambert, of Great Coates, Lincolnshire, to Georgiana, sixth surviving dau. of the late Thomas H. Burne, esq., of Loynton-hall, Staffordshire.

*July 23.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Gerald Edmund Boyle, esq., Lieut. 1st Battalion P.C.O.'s Rifle Brigade, and son of the Hon. John Boyle, to Lady Theresa Pepys, dau. of the first Earl of Cottenham.

At the Catholic Church, Spanish-place, and afterwards at the parish church, St. Marylebone, James Butler Hughes, esq., of Waterford, youngest son of the late Capt. Hughes, Killenly, Cahir, to Margaret McKenzie, widow of Capt. A. D. Gordon, H.M.'s Madras Fusiliers, and youngest dau. of the late Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Territories.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., William James Tayler, esq., of Rothiemay, Banffshire, to Georgina Luey, dau. of the late Adm. Duff.

*July 25.* At St. Mary's, Boltons, Brompton, John, fourth son of the Rev. Wm. Richards, Vicar of Dawley, Salop, to Hannah, only surviving dau. of the late Charles Soame, esq., and niece of the late Sir Peter B. H. Soame, bart., and of Dr. Procter, of Marsh Brookehouse, Salop.

*July 26.* At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Hon. Ivo de Vesci Edward Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Major 9th Queen's Royal Lanciers, third son of Lord Saye and Sele, to Isabella Emily, only dau. of Charles Francis Gregg, esq.

At Alveston, Warwickshire, Charles Raymond, eldest son of Raymond Pelly, esq., to Louisa Catherine Emma, youngest dau. of Sir Robert N. C. Hamilton, bart., K.C.B.

At East Bridgford, Cromer Ashburnham, esq., Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir John Ashburnham, bart., of Guestling, Sussex, to Urith Amelia, third dau. of the late Capt. Geo. Bohun Martin, C.B., R.N., of East Bridgford, Notts.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. W. Winson, Bengal Staff Corps, to Hermine, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Mellor, of Avondale-house, Cheltenham.

At Cavan, Alexander F., eldest son of the late John Herdman, esq., Belfast, to Selina Frances, third dau. of Major Gosselin, Cavan, late 46th Regt.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Dominick Andrew, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Browne, of H.M.'s 98th Regt., and of Braeffey, co. Mayo, to Emily Louisa, only dau. of the late John Sidney Hawkins, esq., of Brompton, Middlesex.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, the Rev. Wm. H. Bloxsome, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Caroline Eliza Stanley, eldest dau. of the late Henley Clarke, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At St. Paul's, Clifton, Arthur Mowbray Jones, esq., Capt. and Adj. 1st Gloucester Rifles, to Clara Belinda, youngest dau. of the late Edwin Martin Atkins, esq., of Kingston Lisle, Berks.

At St. John's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. John Patrick Redmond, 61st Regt., eldest son of P. W. Redmond, esq., of Wexford, to Roberta Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edwin Leaf, esq.

At St. Mary Magdalene, St. Pancras, Wm. P. W. Norsworthy, esq., of Maidenhead, to Edith Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Scott, Vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, and Rector of St. Martin Pomeroy, in the city of London.

At the Old Church, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, Capt. F. Bagnell, H.M.'s 12th Regt., to Emily Grace, only child of the late George Arthur Lister, esq., barrister-at-law.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Robt. Long, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, to Susan, dau. of Marcus Martin, esq., of Montague-pl., Russell-sq.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Upton, Torquay, the Rev. Lancelot Sanderson, M.A., Assistant Master of Harrow School, to Katherine, only dau. of the Rev. George Townsend Warner, M.A., of Highstead, Torquay.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, William John, only son of the Rev. William Ree Waters, B.A., Rector of West Bridgford, Notts., to Lucy Eleanor, dau. of Edward Willoughby, esq., of Warwick-sq., S.W.

*July 27.* At the parish church, Leeds, the Rev. R. F. W. Molesworth, fifth son of the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale, to Frances Elizabeth, second and only surviving dau. of the late Adm. George Henderson.

At St. John's, Redhill, James, second son of J. Hochee, esq., of Nortons, Lingfield, Surrey,

to Emma, eldest dau.; and at the same time and place, Henry, second son of the Rev. J. Thompson, of Kidbrooke-house, Blackheath, to Georgiana, third dau., of the Rev. James Fry, of Monson-villa, Redhill, formerly Ineumbent of Lingfield.

At Towcester, the Rev. Richard Warner, Curate of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, to Mary Anne, dau. of the Rev. W. James Willets, of the Chantry, Towcester.

At Guisborough, William Thomas Quiggin, esq., of Douglas, Isle of Man, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Todd, Rector of Kildale, Yorkshire.

At Danbury, Essex, the Rev. Edward J. Harford, of Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Gertrude Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. P. Bridges, Rector of Danbury.

At Llanvair-Waterline, William Trevor-Roper, esq., late of Bombay, second son of Charles B. Trevor-Roper, esq., of Plas-Teg-park, Flintshire, to Rose Myra, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. N. R. Kinchant, J.P., of Nantiago, Shropshire.

At St. Luke's, St. Pancras, Wm. Bewicke, esq., of Threepwood, Northumberland, third son of Calverly Bewicke Bewicke, esq., of Closehouse, in the same county, and Coleby Manor, Durham, to Elizabeth Lucy, eldest dau. of B. Jones, esq., of Goring-place, Llanelly, South Wales.

July 28. At Castle Bellingham, Sir Victor A. Brooke, bart., of Colebrooke-park, Fermanagh, to Alice Sophia, dau. of Sir Alan E. Bellingham, bart., of Castle Bellingham.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Colonel Crichton-Stuart, M.P., to Gertrude Frances, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Edward John Dean Paul, esq., of Hamilton-pl., Piccadilly, to Mary Georgiana Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Col. Henry Vaughan Brooke, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., K.G.H.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-ter., St. John's-wood, Frederick Harrison Smith, esq., Capt. R.N., to Aurora, only child of Thomas Sharpe Smith, esq., of Cavendish-road, N.W.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Coghlan McLean, second son of Rear-Adm. McHardy, to Amy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Byde, M.A., of Pembroke College, and of Bengoe, Herts.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Woodward, esq., of Besford-court, Worcestershire, to Harriett, dau. of John Love, esq., of Brookstreet, Grosvenor-sq.

At Caversham, Henry Castle, esq., of Westgate Tower, Canterbury, Major East Kent Militia, to Mary, dau. of the late John Stephens, esq., of Caversham-Rise, Oxon.

At Farnham, the Rev. W. Wynne Willson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Curate of St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, London, S., to Minnie, fifth surviving dau. of the Right Rev. M. S. Alexander, D.D., late Lord

Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem.

At Holy Trinity, Westminster, the Rev. C. P. Marriott, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Ellen Marsh, youngest surviving dau. of Thomas Hamber, esq., of Bessborough-street, Pimlico.

At Combmartin, North Devon, the Rev. A. De Morgan Hensley, M.A., Assistant Master at Haileybury College, to Sarah Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. F. W. Thomas, Rector of Parkham.

At Waleot Church, Bath, E. D. H. Vibart, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, son of the late Major Vibart, Bengal Cavalry, to Emily Franees, eldest dau. of Col. H. W. Trevelyan, C.B., R.A.

At St. Marylebone Church, Howard Whitbread, esq., Captain East Suffolk Artillery, eldest surviving son of Capt. Whitbread, Loudham-park, Suffolk, to Louisa, elder dau. of the late S. Fyson, esq.

At Wormley, Herts., Wm. Stanley Hooper, esq., of H.M.'s Madras C.S., to Caroline, eldest dau. of Alfred Talbot Willoughby, esq., of Turnford, Herts.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton, the Rev. Henry Low, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Catharina Duke, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Crawley, Vicar of Hartpur, Gloucestershire.

At St. Paul's, Hampstead, Thomas Tyingham Bernard, esq., M.P., of Winchendon Priory, Bucks., to Ellen, relict of Henry Elwes, esq., late of Marcham-park, Berks.

At Fareham, James N. L. Willis, esq., Lieut. 34th Regt., second surviving son of the late William Alexander Willis, esq., Capt. R.N., to Katharine Harriett, second dau. of Edward Paddon, esq., of Wallington-hill, Fareham, Hants.

At Christ Church, Bridlington Quay, the Rev. Thomas Smith, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Ineumbent of Dunsforth, near Boroughbridge, to Frances Anne, younger dau. of the late John Sheppard, esq., J.P., of Balby, near Doncaster.

At Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Charles Young, esq., M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, to Mary Anne, dau. of William Hanson, esq.

At West Halton, Lincolnshire, Richard Oxley Denby, esq., of Manchester, to Eleanor Frances, third dau. of the late William Chapman, esq., of Old Park, West Halton.

July 29. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, T. W. Roberts, esq., R.A., to Elizabeth Mary, youngest dau. of the late Walter Roberts, esq., of Pickford-lodge, Sussex.

July 30. At Kinsale, William Alex. Henry Plasket, esq., 24th Regt., only son of the late Sir Richard Plasket, K.C.M.G., to Mary de Courey, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Newman, Rector of Ringrone, co. Cork.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Commander T. E. Lewis, H.M.'s late I.N., to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Durant.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Thomas Henry

Poole, esq., of Pierce Williams, Hatfield Broad Oak, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. Berry, late of Hatfield-heath, Essex.

At St. Andrew's, Dublin, Stephen J. Cowan, esq., J.P., Captain Galway Regiment, eldest son of J.H. Cowan, esq., Prospect, co. Galway, to Helena, eldest dau. of W. J. Skerrett, esq., J.P., of Finavara, co. Clare.

At Gatecombe, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Sackett Hope, B.A., Assistant Chaplain of Queen's College, and Curate of St. John the Baptist, Oxford, to Katharine Emily, youngest dau. of Capt. Godfrey Lamplugh Wolley, R.N., of Southsea.

Aug. 1. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. Frederick Boyd, second son of the late Sir John Boyd, bart., to Katharine Mary, only child of Henry Wm. Beauclerk, esq., and the late Lady Katharine Frances Beauclerk.

Aug. 2. At St. Edward's, Cambridge, the Rev. John Fuller, Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, Rector of Thureaston, to Emmeline Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Marshal Neville, only son of Charles Clarke, esq., D.L., of Graiguenoe-pk., co. Tipperary, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Pearson, of Cheltenham.

At Cowley, Middlesex, Frederick Evans, esq., C.E., of Bombay, to Mary Anne Frederica, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Barlee, Rector of West Chilmington, Sussex.

In the chapel of King William's College, Isle of Man, Robert Wood, esq., M.A., Second Master of the Grammar-school, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Dixon, D.D., Principal of King William's College.

At Cosheston, Pembroke, Kennett, youngest son of the late Rev. Kennett Champain Bayley, Rector of Copford, Colechester, to Louisa Jane, only dau. of the Rev. William Bowling, Rector of Cosheston.

At St. Anne's, Soho, the Rev. Arthur Ayres Ellis, M.A., Vicar of Stotfold, Bedfordshire, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Radclyffe, esq., of Frith-st., Soho-square.

At Ormesby, the Rev. Alexander J. D. D'Orsey, B.D., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and King's College, London, to Lucy Georgina, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Irvin, Vicar of Ormesby, and Incumbent of Eston-in-Cleveland.

At Christ Church, Paddington, Capt. Alfred Henry Waldy, 46th Regt., to Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late William Bradshaw, esq., of Homerton, Middlesex.

At Hythe, Kent, Nicholas Pennfather, esq., 83rd Regt., son of Edward Pennfather, esq., of Marlow, co. Tipperary, to Catharine, only child of the late Thomas Butler, esq., of Hythe, and formerly of Ivychurch.

At Broadwater, Sussex, the Rev. Henry A. Spyers, M.A., to Alice Mary, youngest dau. of George Orme, esq., of Broadwater.

Aug. 3. At Bovingdon, Herts., the Rev. Arthur Brooking, Vicar of Bovingdon, to Marian Frances Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder.

At Fareham, Hants., Capt. John Borlase, C.B., R.N., to Jane Troughton, only dau. of William Chads, esq., of Fareham.

At North Repps, George Augustus Way, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Way, Vicar of Boreham, Essex, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Corbould-Warren, Rector of Tacolneston, Norfolk, and grand-dau. of the late Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S., &c.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. William FitzRoy, eldest son of Wm. Simon Houghton FitzRoy, esq., of Turvey, Beds., to Gertrude Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Wentworth, R.E.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Capt. Frederick Close, R.A., to Lydia Ann, youngest dau. of Capt. J. Agnew Stevens, R.N.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, George Faulkner Wilkinson, esq., Military Train, and late 68th Light Infantry, younger son of the late Benjamin Wilkinson, esq., of Horbling, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth Mary, younger dau. of Robert Clarke, esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde-park.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Augustus Fennell Danvers, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Edward Fuller Danvers, esq., of Bombay, to Margaret Elyetson, only dau. of Robert Burra, esq., of Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park.

At Shipborne, the Rev. Wm. Henry Peers, B.A., St. Catharine College, Cambridge, and Curate of the church of the Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, to Dora Patience, only dau. of William Carr, esq., of Dene-pk., Hadlow, Kent.

At Toppesfield, Essex, William Henry Lawrence, Lieut. 9th (the Queen's) Royal Lanciers, to Agatha Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Charles Gooch, Rector of Toppesfield.

Aug. 4. At Stonehouse, Hext, youngest son of Deeble Boger, esq., of Wolsdon, Cornwall, to Blanche Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Anthony Bacon and Lady Charlotte Bacon.

At St. James's, Paddington, Capt. George Haggard, R.A., third surviving son of the late John Haggard, esq., LL.D., of Doctors' Commons, to Ellen Marian, second dau. of James Parker Deane, esq., D.C.L., one of H.M.'s Counsel.

At Tickton, Yorkshire, William de Wivelleslie Abney, esq., R.E., to Agnes Matilda, youngest dau. of E. W. Smith, esq., of Tickton-hall.

At Somersall, Derbyshire, Ralph Graham Smyth, esq., Lieut. R.E., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Smyth, R.A., to Lucy Theresa, third dau. of the Rev. J. J. Werge, Rector of Somersall Herbert.

At Little Bentley, Essex, John Cave New, esq., of Craddock-house, Devon, to Caroline Sophia, only dau. of the Rev. H. R. Somers Smith, Rector of Little Bentley.

At Trinity Church, Islington, John Francis Vineent, esq., of Wrentham, Suffolk, to Rachel Louisa, only dau. of the late John Ward, esq., formerly of Plumstead Manor, Kent, and Bormount-house, co. Wexford.

At Bidston, Cheshire, Stanton, second son of Thomas Stanton Eddowes, esq., of Clifton-pk., Birkenhead, to Annabella Hort, eldest dau. of Joseph Lyne, esq., of Kenyon-mount, Cloughton, Cheshire.

At Granard, co. Longford, Henry Chamberlayne Farrell, esq., Capt. R.A., younger son of Major Farrell, of the same corps, to Sophia Margaret Watson, dau. of William Webb, esq., of Castle Nugent, co. Longford.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., Frederiek, second son of G. J. Hossack, esq., to Emily Gustavia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Gustavus Evans, R.N.

At St. Barnabas', Kensington, John Lee, esq., of Woolley Firs, White Waltham, Berks., to Fanny, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Ward, M.A., of Thetford, Norfolk.

Aug. 6. At Mansergh, Westmoreland, Alexander Staveley Hill, esq., D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of Henry Hill, esq., of Dunstall, Staffordshire, to Katharine Crampstone Florence, eldest dau. of Miles Ponsonby, esq., of Hale-hall, Cumberland, and niece of Edward Wilson, esq., of Rigmaden.

At St. Marylebone, the Rev. W. Bennett Pike, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, Cambridge, to Anne Elizabeth, only child of Dr. Anthony Lax Fisher, of York-pl., Portman-sq.

Aug. 8. At St. Mary's, Bayswater, Samuel P., youngest son of John Redington, esq., High Sheriff of the county of Galway, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late John M. Grath, esq., J.P., of Charlemont, Jamaica.

Aug. 9. At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. S. B. Browne, youngest son of the late Ven. J. H. Browne, Archdeacon of Ely, to Charlotte, second dau. of Capt. George Hope, R.N., and granddau. of the late Vice-Adm. and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Michael Biddulph, esq., of Ledbury, Herefordshire, to Adelaide Georgiana, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Lieut.-General and Lady Alice Peel.

At Wigan, Thomas Godfrey Faussett, esq., barrister-at-law, and Fellow of C.C.C., Oxford, to Lucy Jane, dau. of Henry Woodcock, esq., of Bank-house, near Wigan.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, S. Henry, only son of Henry Byrne, esq., of Slead-hall, Yorkshire, to Eliza, dau. of the late Francis Hodgkinson, esq., of Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park.

At Godalming, the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, to Isabella Frances, second dau. of the late Thomas Cooper, esq., of Stone Castle, Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Raymond South Paley, 12th Royal Lancers, son of the late Thomas Paley, esq., barrister-at-law,

to Annie, only dau. of William Bryden, esq., of Eecleston-sq.

At St. Mark's, St. Helier's, William Harris, second son of the late William Norton, esq., of Epsom, Surrey, to Elizabeth Teresa, dau. of Capt. George F. Herbert, R.N.

At Lavenham, Suffolk, the Rev. Andrew Beck, Curate of Lavenham, to Harriet Mary, dau. of the late John Dillon Croker, esq.

At Woolston, Chas. G. Johnston, esq., R.N., son of the late Capt. Chas. Johnston, R.N., to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of P. Suther, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Aug. 10. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the Hon. Jas. Hay Fraser, H.M.'s Bengal Army, son of the late Hon. Wm. Fraser, to Marion Stirling, fifth dau. of John Dundas, esq., St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh.

At St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, R. A. Walters, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Madras Army, to Adelaide Barbare Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lt.-Col. Hunter Ward, H.M.'s 48th Regt.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, the Rev. Chas. Francis Routledge, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, to Dorothy Hester, youngest dau. of the late Right Rev. Chas. James Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

At Christ Church, Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, the Rev. Francis T. Hurst, Vicar of Ridgewell, Essex, and late Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, to Ruth, elder dau. of the late Robert Preston, esq., of Field-house, Bridlington Quay.

Aug. 11. At Malvern Wells, Lt.-Col. Robert Biddulph, R.A., son of the late Robert Biddulph, esq., of Ledbury, to Sophia, widow of R. Stuart Palmer, esq., and dau. of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, of Chilbolton.

W. E. Ayerst, esq., of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, to Mary, dau. of the late Sir James Tennant, K.C.B.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Lieut. G. H. Forbes Codrington, Scinde Horse, to Edith Henrietta, second dau. of Major-Gen. Codrington, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Rothesay, Bute, Capt. A. A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, to Ada Campbell, second dau. of J. H. Semple, esq., Royal Bank, Rothesay.

At Bothenhampton, Dorset, Arthur George, fourth son of Cam Gyde Heaven, esq., of Bristol, to Jane, second dau. of John P. Stephens, esq., of Bridport.

At Uppingham, the Rev. Thos. Bentley Brown, Rector of Normanton and Pilton, Rutland, eldest son of Thos. Brown, esq., of Uppingham, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Wm. Ingram, esq., of Uppingham and Postland, Lincolnshire.

At Tidenham, Gloucestershire, Francis T. E. Protheroe, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. T. Protheroe, of Malpas-court, Monmouthshire, Chaplain to the Queen, to Mary Frances Susanna, only dau. of the Rev. Francis Lewis, of St. Pierre, in the same county.

At St. Mary's, Reading, Henry N. Reeves, esq., of H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Henry W. Reeves, esq., of Britwell-

priory, near Wallingford, to Mary Ellen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. J. Tubbs, Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Reading.

*Aug. 16.* At Shepton Mallet, Somerset, Capt. Jelinger H. Symons, Royal Marines Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Commander W. H. Symons, R.N., of Plymouth, to Annie Grace, eldest dau. of Thos. Hyatt, esq., of Bowlish, near Shepton Mallet.

At Davington, Kent, the Rev. J. Henry T. Blunt, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, third son of the late Rev. Wm. Blunt, of Merchant Taylors' School, London, to Fanny Elizabeth, third dau. of Fredk. F. Giraud, esq., of Faversham, Kent.

*Aug. 17.* At Edinburgh, Robert Berry, esq., advocate and barrister-at-law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary, dau. of the late John Miller, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir Wm. Miller, bart., of Glenlee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

At the parish church, Brighton, John G. Pilcher, esq., of Stockwell, and Egham, Surrey, barrister-at-law, to Caroline Ellen, eldest dau. of Maj-Gen. Munsey, of H.M.'s Madras Cavalry.

At Southwold, Suffolk, J. J. Fairfax Scott, esq., of Worcester College, Oxford, and Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire, to Georgiana, only dau. of Wm. Tucker, esq., M.D., Brixham, Devon.

At Hascombe, Piers Thursby, esq., late Capt. 9th Lancers, fifth son of the Rev. Wm. Thursby, Ormerod-house, to Mary, second dau. of J. Godman, esq., Park Hatch.

At Charlecombe, near Bath, the Rev. James Cholmeley, Fellow of Magd. Coll., Oxford, and Vicar of Abbotskerswell, Newton Abbot, to Flora Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Arthur John Macleane, Rector of Charlecombe.

*Aug. 18.* At Leekhampton, Gloucestershire, Roderick Stevenson, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late Brigadier-Gen. Thomas Stevenson, C.B., Bombay Artillery, to Rosalie Maitland, eldest dau. of the late Thomas McKenzie, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay.

At Broadwater, Sussex, the Rev. Chas. Wm. Bradford, M.A., Vicar of Clyffe Pypard, Wilts., to Caroline Bradford Blanche, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Wyatt, M.A., Vicar of Wroxton and Balseot, Oxon., and of North Lodge, Worthing.

At Caversham, Philip Badcock, esq., of Aldridge-road-villas, Westbourne-pk., to Elizabeth May, second dau. of the late J. Richards, esq., F.S.A., of Charterhouse-sq., formerly of Reading.

At Bledlow, William, eldest son of William Allen, esq., of Cook's-hall, West Wycombe, Bucks., to Sarah, fourth dau. of Thomas Lee, esq., Bledlow-house, Bledlow, Bucks.

At Foxearth, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Edw. Wilkinson, youngest son of Hooper J. Wilkinson, esq., of Walsham-hall, Suffolk, to Annie Margaret, only dau. of the late Thomas Abbott Green, esq., of the Grange, Felmersham, Beds.

At Dunchurch, Warwickshire, the Rev. Alleyne Ward Pearson, M.A., Chaplain of Vepery Church, Madras, and youngest surviving son of the Rev. John Norman Pearson, of Bower-hall, Essex, to Elizabeth Wheler, eldest dau.; and at the same time and place, the Rev. Robt. Rowden, M.A., Vicar of Winwieh, Hants., and fourth son of the late Rev. Francis Rowden, B.D., Rector of Cuxham and Ibstone, Oxon., to Ellen Leslie, second dau. of Geo. Hume, esq., of Dorset-sq., London, and Toft, Dunchurch.

At Gissing, the Rev. Gascoigne Frederick Whitaker, Rector of Flordon, Norfolk, only son of Edward Frederick Whitaker, esq., of Bampton, Oxon., to Theresa Frances, only child of the Rev. Joseph Haddock, of Gissing Rectory, Norfolk.

At Aigburth, Liverpool, William G. Bailey, esq., Notting-hill, London, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Oakey Nash, M.A., Vicar of Throwley, Kent.

*Aug. 20.* At Holy Trinity, Vauxhall-bridge, Dr. Thomas Morton, of Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, son of the Rev. James Morton, Vicar of Holbeach, and Prebendary of Lincoln, to Laura Anne, dau. of William J. Thoms, esq., F.S.A., of St. George's-square, S.W.

At Bishop's Waltham, Hants., John James Johnson, esq., of Chester-place, Hyde-park-square, to Rosa Matilda, widow of Major Beauclerk, of Ardglass-castle, co. Down.

*Aug. 23.* At Handsworth, Theodore W. W. Bullock, esq., youngest son of Edwin Bullock, esq., of Hawthorn-house, Handsworth, to Mary Rosecoe, youngest dau. of Mr. Alderman Hodgson, of Thornhill-house, Handsworth.

Edward Comyn, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Temple, second son of Fitzwilliam Comyn, esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, to Mary Louisa, eldest dan. of John Pullen, esq., solicitor, of the Middle Temple.

*Aug. 24.* At Westcott, Dorking, James Gildea, esq., son of the Rev. George Robert Gildea, Rector of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, to Rachel Caroline, dau. of Arthur Kett Barclay, esq., of Bury-hill, Surrey.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

GENERAL SIR R. W. GARDINER,  
K.C.H., G.C.B., D.C.L.

June 26. At Melbourne Lodge, Claremont, aged 83, General Sir Robert Wm. Gardiner, G.C.B., &c.

The deceased, who was the second son of Captain John Gardiner (of the 3rd Buffs), by Mary, daughter of J. Allison, esq., of Durham, was born May 2, 1781, joined the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1795, and obtained his first commission in the Royal Artillery April 7, 1797. In October of the same year he was sent to Gibraltar, then partially blockaded by the French and Spanish fleets, and remained there till November, 1798, when he embarked with the expedition under Sir Charles Stuart, and was present at the capture of Minorca. In May, 1799, he was appointed on the Staff in Minorca as commandant of Mosquito Fort (the point where the Duc de Crillon had landed in 1782), and shortly afterwards became aide-de-camp to the General commanding, the Hon. Henry Fox, brother to the great Whig leader. He returned to England on the evacuation of Minorca at the Peace of Amiens in 1802. He became captain in 1804, and in 1805 commanded twelve guns with the force under Lieutenant-General Don, forming the advanced corps of the army destined to serve under Lord Cathcart in the north of Germany, combined with the Russian army under Count Tolstoy. They advanced as far as Hanover, when the result of the battle of Austerlitz put an end to the campaign, and the army returned home, their unmolested embarkation being stipulated for by the treaty of Presburg. He immediately effected an exchange in

order to join Sir John Stewart's force, employed against the French in Sicily, where he arrived shortly after the battle of Maida. On Sir John being relieved by General Fox, Captain Gardiner again joined the Staff of the latter, and when General Fox returned home he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore. In 1807 the army left Sicily for the purpose of landing in Portugal, but, being detained by contrary winds, only reached Lisbon to find that the royal family, whose cause they were to have assisted, had sailed for the Brazils, and the force returned to England. Early in 1808, when Sir John Moore was named to the command of the expedition to Sweden, he applied to Lord Chatham, then Master-General of the Ordnance, to be allowed to take Captain Gardiner on his personal staff, but the regulations of the corps at that time did not allow of staff employment for artillery officers from home stations. On Sir John's departure for Sweden Captain Gardiner again exchanged for active service, and joined the army assembling at Cork under Sir Arthur Wellesley. He landed with it at Mondego Bay, and advancing from Lavaos on the 10th of August, in command of a half-battery, was engaged at Roleia on the 17th, and in the crowning success against Junot at Vimiera on the 21st, followed by the capture of Lisbon and the convention of Cintra. Sir John Moore having relieved Sir Arthur Wellesley in Portugal, Captain Gardiner was called to head-quarters as Brigade-Major of Artillery, and participated in the prolonged struggle commencing on the 24th of December at Benavente, and ending on the 15th of

January, 1809, at Lugo, called the Corunna retreat.

After witnessing the death of his much-loved friend and general, Captain Gardiner returned to England, and was immediately appointed Brigade-Major to the Artillery commanded by Brigadier-General John Macleod, with Lord Chatham's army of the Scheldt. He was present at the capture of Middleburg and Flushing, and returned with the expedition to England in 1810, having been prostrated by the Walcheren fever. Three months later he effected a third exchange for active service, and joined the division of the Peninsular Army under Sir Thomas Graham. The monotonous defence of Cadiz was relieved by the expedition to Gibraltar, terminating in the battle of Barossa, in which his battery bore a conspicuous part. In February, 1812, he proceeded to join the main body of the army under Lord Wellington before Badajoz. He was mentioned in Lord Wellington's despatches for his services in the trenches, and received a brevet majority in April, 1812. In May he joined a field battery with the First Division, and commanded it through the campaign in the battle of Salamanca and at the capture of Madrid. At the siege of Burgos he volunteered with several of his men for the trenches, and took part in the operations till the siege was raised, when he resumed his field duties throughout the arduous movement and frequent engagements, from the 28th of October to the 19th of November, known as the Burgos retreat. While in winter cantonments he was nominated to the command of a troop of Horse Artillery, which he immediately joined, and marched into Spain with Lord Dalhousie's division. In June, 1813, he was attached to the Hussar Brigade, and was engaged with them (and mentioned by Lord Wellington) at Morales. The chief actions in which he took part in the triumphal march through Spain and France were—Vittoria, the affairs in the Pyrenees from the 27th to the 30th of July, Orthes (for which he received a lieu-

tenant-colonelcy), Tarbes, and Toulouse.

Proceeding through France after the peace, he embarked at Calais for England in June, 1814, and was shortly afterwards created Knight Commander of the Bath. During the Corn riots in 1815, Sir Robert Gardiner's troop was stationed in the gardens at Carlton-house, and remained till the mobs dispersed on the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba. Landing with his troops at Ostend in April, 1815, he was again attached to the Hussar Brigade. The troop was most severely pressed in covering the left of the army on the retreat from Quatre Bras on the 17th, and took part in the great battle of the 18th, and in the capture and occupation of Paris.

Returning home in January, 1816, Sir Robert was called upon to change the life of camps for that of a Court. On the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg he was selected for the post of principal Equerry. On his Royal Highness accepting the throne of Belgium in 1831 Sir Robert continued to reside on the Claremont estate. He was military Aide-de-Camp to George IV., William IV., and to her Majesty, until he attained General's rank in 1841. In 1848 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, and his public service terminated with that appointment in 1855. He had become Colonel-Commandant of the 4th Battalion Royal Artillery in 1853, and was advanced to the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1855. In April, 1864, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. He received the order of the Guelph for his services in Hanover, and the Russian Order of St. Anne for Waterloo. When at Gibraltar Her Majesty the Queen of Spain sent him the Grand Cross of Carlos III., but the regulations of the service precluded his wearing the decoration. He held a distinguished service pension, and had the gold cross and two clasps for Barossa, Salamanca, Vittoria,

Orthes, and Toulouse; the silver war medal for Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, and the Waterloo medal and clasp.

Sir Robert married in 1816, Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Macleod, and granddaughter maternally of the fourth Marquis of Lothian, of which marriage two children survive—Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner, and Emily, married to Major George Frend, late of the 26th Foot.

He was the author of a “Memoir of Admiral Sir Graham Moore,” and only about a year ago he published a pamphlet on the National Defences, with the view of supporting the Ministerial plan of fortifications, which is now being carried out.

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LIEUT.-COL. R. TORRENS, F.R.S.

*May 27.* At Craven-hill, aged 84, Lieut.-Col. Robert Torrens, F.R.S.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was born in the year 1780. He entered the corps of Royal Marines in 1797, and became captain in 1806. In March, 1811, he was in command of a body of marines which successfully defended the Isle of Anholt against a very superior Danish force, and for his services on the occasion (when he was severely wounded) he received the brevet rank of major. Soon after the close of the war he was placed on half-pay, when he devoted himself to politics and literature; he also attempted to get into Parliament, but was long before he attained his object.

At the general election of 1818 he unsuccessfully contested the city of Rochester, and presented a petition against the return of Lord Binning on the ground of want of qualification, but the petition was voted frivolous and vexatious March 15, 1819.

At the general election of 1826 he was a candidate for Ipswich. At the close of a six days' poll the numbers stood:—

W. Haldimand, Esq.	496
Col. Torrens . . .	495
R. A. Dundas, Esq.	488
C. Mackinnon, Esq.	488

Mr. Haldimand and Col. Torrens were declared elected. A petition against their return was presented, and they were unseated Feb. 23, 1827, having declined to oppose the petition. During the short period which intervened between his election and his being unseated the Colonel spoke in the House on the Corn Laws, Catholic Emancipation, the exportation of machinery, and emigration. He was returned for Ashburton in 1831, and strenuously supported the Reform Bill, on the passing of which measure he was elected for Bolton.

Col. Torrens was one of the proprietors of the “Traveller” newspaper, and afterwards had a share in the “Globe,” of which latter journal he was at one period editor.

Even whilst engaged on active service, Col. Torrens was an indefatigable writer, and the following list of his works, which is presumed to be nearly complete, extends over a period of fifty years.

“The Economists Refuted; or, An Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Benefits Conferred by Trade and Commerce, being a Reply to Mr. Spence’s ‘Britain Independent of Commerce.’” (London, 8vo., 1808.)

“Celebia Choosing a Husband. A Novel.” (2 vols., 12mo., 1809.)

“The Victim of Intolerance. A Romance.” (12mo.)

“An Essay on Money and Paper Currency.” (12mo., 1812.)

“Thoughts on the Catholic Question.” (8vo., 1813.)

“An Essay on the External Corn Trade.” (London, 8vo., 1815; 3rd edit. London, 8vo., 1826; 4th edit. London, 8vo., 1827.)

“A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on the State of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom.” (8vo., 1816.)

“A Paper on the Means of Reducing the Poor’s-rate and of Affording Effectual and Permanent Relief to the Labouring Classes. Presented to the Chairman of the Committee on the Poor Laws.” (1817.) In the “Pamphleteer,” x. 509.

"A Letter to the Independent Freemen of the City of Rochester on the Petition against Lord Binning's Return being declared Frivolous and Vexatious, and on the right of the eldest son of a Scotch Peer to represent an English City or Borough without Possessing Landed Qualification in England." (London, 8vo., 1819; 2nd edit. in the "Pamphleteer," xiv. 209.)

"A Comparative Estimate of the Effects which a 'Continuance and a Removal of the Restriction of Cash Payments are Respectively Calculated to Produce; with Strictures on Mr. Ricardo's Proposal for Obtaining a Secure and Economical Currency.'" (8vo., 1819.)

"An Essay on the Production of Wealth. With an Appendix in which the Principles of Political Economy are applied to the Actual Circumstances of this Country." (London, 8vo., 1821.)

"Address to the Farmers of the United Kingdom on the Low Rates of Profit in Agriculture and in Trade." (8vo., 1831.)

"Letters on Commercial Policy." (8vo., 1833.)

"On Wages and Combinations." (London, 8vo., 1834.)

"On the Colonization of South Australia." (8vo., 1835.)

"A Letter to Lord John Russell on the Ministerial Measure of Establishing Poor Laws in Ireland." (London, 8vo., 1837.)

"A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne on the Causes of the Recent Derangement in the Money Market, and on Bank Reform." (London, 8vo., 1837.)

"Three Letters to the Marquis of Chandos on the Effects of the Corn Laws." (London, 8vo., 1839.)

"A Letter to Thomas Tooke, Esq., in Reply to his Objections against the Separation of the Business of the Bank into a Department of Issue and a Department of Deposit and Discount, with a Plan of Bank Reform." (London, 8vo., 1840.)

"A Letter and Memorial addressed to Lord John Russell." (London, 8vo., 1842.)

"A Letter to Sir Robert Peel on the Condition of England," &c. (London, 8vo., 1843.)

"A Letter to Nassau William Senior, Esq., in Reply to the Article 'Free Trade and Retaliation' in the 'Edinburgh Review,' No. clvii." (London, 8vo., 1843.)

"A Letter to Lord Ashley on the Principles which Regulate Wages, and on the Manner and Degree in which Wages would be Reduced by the Passing of a Ten Hours Bill." (London, 8vo., 1844.)

"An Inquiry into the Practical Working of the Proposed Arrangements for the Renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, and the Regulation of the Currency, with a Refutation of the Fallacies advanced by Mr. Tooke." (London, 8vo., 1844.)

"Reply to the Objections of the 'Westminster Review' to the Government Plan for the Regulation of the Currency." (London, 8vo., 1844.)

"The Budget; or, Commercial and Colonial Policy, with an Introduction in which the Deductive Method as Presented in Mr. Mill's System of Logic is applied to the Solution of some Controverted Questions in Political Economy." (London, 8vo., 1844.)

"On the Operation of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 as it affects Commercial Credit." (2nd edit., London, 8vo., 1847.)

"The Principles and Practical Operation of Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1844 Explained and Defended." (2nd edit., London, 8vo., 1857; 3rd edition, revised and enlarged, London, 8vo., 1858.)

In the latter part of the year 1840 a rumour of Col. Torrens' death prevailed, which led to a brief obituary notice being inserted in our pages (Nov. 1840, p. 541), and it is remarkable that this report never received any contradiction.

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MARTIN THACKERAY, ESQ.

June 13. At his residence, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 81, Martin Thackeray, Esq.

The deceased was born at Cambridge in 1783, being the son of Thos. Thackeray, Esq., an eminent surgeon of that town, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, who, as Head Master of Harrow School, raised it to that eminence which it has ever since maintained. He received his education at Eton College, and was early elected on the foundation, from which he proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge. He was elected a Fellow in 1804, graduating the same year as his friend the Lord Chief Baron, who was the Senior Wrangler on that occasion. He filled for many years the office of Vice-Provost of his college, which he held until he vacated his Fellowship in 1834, on his marriage with Augusta, youngest daughter of the late John Yenn, Esq., of 39, Gloucester-place, Portman-square. On his return from the continent he settled in London, and took a very active part in various useful institutions. He was in politics what is now considered an Advanced Whig, and was, in conjunction with his brother-in-law Professor Pryme, M.P., one of the earliest members of the Reform Club. He was, with Lord Marcus Hill and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, one of the three members of Committee who gave their personal guarantee to the building fund of the Club, which eventually amounted to above £80,000. He continued for many years an active member of the committee, which brought him into connection with many distinguished characters of the day, by whom he was much esteemed. He had a clear, strong, intelligent mind, with a remarkably retentive memory, and a great capacity for statistics, which he was continually improving, even to the last day of his life. He was also remarkable for an earnest simplicity of manner and genial frankness, which endeared him to a very large circle of friends both in political and social life. He died rather suddenly, in the full possession of all his faculties, at what used to be considered the advanced age of 81, surviving his distinguished relative,

William Makepeace Thackeray, by less than six months, and near whose remains he lies buried in Kensal Green. He leaves behind him few who will be so often remembered by a large circle of relatives and friends as one of the best specimens of a good Christian and a thorough English gentleman.

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THE REV. FRANCIS MEREWETHER.

*July 21.* At Cole Orton Rectory, after three days' illness, aged 80, the Rev. Francis Merewether, Rector of Cole Orton, and Vicar of Whitwick, Leicestershire.

The deceased, who was educated first under Dr. Valpy, at Reading, and then at Eton, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, but, residing near Cambridge, he became an M.A. of St. John's College in that University. He enjoyed the intimacy of many celebrated men, among whom was William Wordsworth, and the poet's distinguished friend, the late Sir George Beaumont, of Cole Orton Hall, by whom he was presented to the rectory of that parish in the year 1816. In 1818 the Crown appointed him to the adjoining parish of Whitwick. He held his preferments for nearly fifty years.

The period at which Mr. Merewether entered upon his incumbencies was followed by a revival of interest in all that concerned the Church of England. The building of churches, the foundation of schools for the poor, and the erection of parsonages were beginning to be taken in hand. The parish of Whitwick, too, was one to which the discovery and working of coal mines began about this time to bring a large increase of population. It was fortunate that at such a time, and in such a neighbourhood, a person like Mr. Merewether should have been called upon to minister. He had only a few years before established the first National School in Suffolk, in a parish of which he was the vicar; and it was not long before he set himself vigorously to similar works in his new sphere of labour. With the assistance

of the then Sir George and Lady Beaumont, always his kind friends and hearty supporters, he first provided schools and then a church and parsonage at St. George's, Thringstone, separated as a district from Whitwick; and subsequently, in another district of the same parish, Coalville, he in like manner erected school, church, and parsonage. At Whitwick itself, National and infant schools were established; and of late, these having been found inadequate to the wants of the parish, new schools have been built a second time,—this second building having been in great measure due to the zealous exertions of the Rev. H. Wood, Mr. Merewether's curate.

The parish church of Whitwick, which, when Mr. Merewether first became incumbent, was in a state too common then throughout our land, has been in the course of his time completely restored, and the enlargement of the churchyard has contributed to render the old parish church worthy of its beautiful site. St. Andrew's Day, 1862, witnessed the completion of another work under the auspices of the aged Vicar. The simple but truly ecclesiastical building known as St. Andrew's Church, Thringstone, in an outlying part of Whitwick parish, remains as a fitting memorial of his incumbency; and he was, to the last, engaged in putting a finishing stroke to his work there by raising a fund for a parsonage to be erected upon a most beautiful site, already secured for that purpose. The present arrangement of the interior of Cole Orton Church is another good work in which he zealously co-operated with his valued and attached friend the present Sir George Beaumont, and they who have attended any of the interesting Church meetings held in that church are sensible how well our Church ritual is there represented in its genuine beauty and simplicity. These works more especially concerned his own parish, where he faithfully and zealously discharged the sacred duties of a clergyman in a manner appreciated by all among whom he ministered.

During the whole period of his incumbency there has been no interruption to his labours, and on the Sunday before his death, July 17th, he preached a sermon in aid of the Leicester Infirmary, with his usual vigorous warmth and affectionate earnestness, on the text "Heal the sick,"—a sermon which will long remain in the memory of all who heard it. In the diocese and neighbourhood his activity in all that concerned religion was conspicuous. Our Church societies ever found in him a hearty and effective supporter. The Leicester anniversary meeting of the Christian Knowledge and the Gospel Propagation Societies was originated by him. If a district committee was to be established or maintained, he was ever foremost to lend his aid. It may here be mentioned in proof of his active interest in the welfare of the country, and of the readiness with which he threw himself into any measure for its good, that he was one of the founders of the first Leicestershire Agricultural Society, which was followed by a series of similar institutions throughout the land; and he was especially earnest in furthering that intercourse among Churchmen, lay and clerical, which tends so much to strengthen our Church by promoting good-will and good understanding among its members. For such a task he was, indeed, eminently fitted. Firm in purpose, decided in opinion, resolute in acting up to his view of duty, he was of so genial and kindly a disposition that to know him was to love and revere him. His genuine simplicity, his cheerful piety, his thorough unselfishness, and his unaffected humility, exhibited the Christian character in its most beautiful aspect; and he retained to the very last a freshness of thought and buoyancy of spirit seldom seen in persons of his advanced age. His illness was but for a few days. On Sunday he went through his ordinary duty,—on Monday he was somewhat unwell,—on Wednesday he died, retaining perfect consciousness to the last, closing without pain a life of uninterrupted usefulness, and leaving to his relatives and friends

no cause of regret except that of separation from one so loved and revered, and the loss of those services which, by God's grace, he so faithfully rendered to his Church and to his country.

His funeral took place at Cole Orton on the 26th of July. He had identified himself so especially with the clergy of his neighbourhood, that it was only fitting that they should gather round his bier; and ten of his more intimate friends belonging to that ministry which he had himself adorned bore his pall. No man, perhaps, more than Mr. Merewether valued the co-operation of clergy and laity, or more highly honoured the office of churchwarden, and he was singularly fortunate in having a most efficient churchwarden and lay consultee in Sir George Beaumont, who, with his brother churchwarden, followed the surpliced choir. His sons (one of them, the Chancellor of the University of Sydney, had returned home only a few months ago, after an absence of twenty years) and many other near relatives and friends, together with a group of attached servants, closed the procession, which was joined at the church gates by the ladies of his family; and the church was crowded by persons wishing to pay a tribute of respect to one so deservedly dear to them. The last rites of the Church were performed by Mr. Waddilow and Mr. Harwood, a present and a former curate.—*Abridged from the Guardian.*

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THE REV. JOSEPH ROMILLY, M.A.

*Aug. 7.* Very suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Great Yarmouth, aged 73, the Rev. Joseph Romilly, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, chaplain to Dr. Musgrave, late Archbishop of York, and for many years the able and highly respected Registrar of that University.

Mr. Romilly, who was the son of Thomas Peter Romilly, Esq., of London, and Jane Annie his wife, nephew to the famous Sir Samuel Romilly, and cousin to the present Master of the Rolls, be-

came a member of Trinity College in 1809, and obtained a Scholarship. In 1813 he took the degree of B.A., attaining the high position of fourth Wrangler. The Mathematical Tripos was headed on that occasion by Sir John Herschel, the distinguished astronomer, who was followed by Dr. Peacock, late Dean of Ely, and Fearon Fallows, late Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. Immediately after the lamented subject of this notice followed Mr. Amos, late Downing Professor of Law, and Dr. Mill, late Regius Professor of Hebrew. Mr. Romilly was elected to a Fellowship in 1815, proceeded M.A. in the following year, and in due course entered into Holy Orders.

He was elected Registrar of the University on March 23, 1832, after a contest, when 233 votes were recorded in his favour, and 193 for the Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D., late Fellow of Catharine College, and now Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham. It is not improbable that he owed his success rather to the general estimation in which he was held, than to any opinion of his special fitness for the office; however that may be, he soon justified the choice of the Senate. He laboured very assiduously in the duties of his office, putting the numerous and important records committed to his care into most admirable order, and compiling useful indexes to facilitate reference, to the lasting benefit of the University, by reason of his indefatigable application and exactitude. His readiness to oblige has been gratefully and publicly acknowledged in many instances. Messrs. Cooper, in the preface to the first volume of *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, say: "From the Rev. Joseph Romilly, M.A., Registrar of the University, we have received much valuable information, communicated with such alacrity and urbanity as greatly to enhance our obligations." The second volume of that work is dedicated to Mr. Romilly. A consciousness of failing health induced him to resign his office at the close of

1861, and the members of the Senate and numerous other friends evinced their sense of his long and valuable services by presenting him with a handsome testimonial. Mr. Romilly compiled, with great care and remarkable accuracy, two editions of *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, the last of which appeared in 1856.

Throughout his long life he was a firm and consistent supporter of Liberal political opinions. He, however, enjoyed the respect and esteem of men of all parties. We think we may safely say he never made an enemy.

Unmarried and possessed of an ample income, with hearts to direct its employment aright, the charity and benevolence of Mr. Romilly and his lamented sisters (who died before him) were only bounded by their means of doing good, and their names will be "household words" both in the University and town of Cambridge so long as these virtues are held in repute or gratitude can actuate the objects of their care. It was to the young more particularly that their fostering solicitude was directed, and many there are who owe to it not only their rescue from sin and degradation, but education, and such aid as has secured them respectable stations in life. But this was not all: none in distress, whatever their class or circumstances, ever retired unaided from Mr. Romilly's door. Among his social equals none was more noted for uniform urbanity and good-nature, while his courtesy in the discharge of the duties of his office endeared him to all who came in communication with him. During Mr. Romilly's long residence in the University he took an active part in the management of academical affairs, and no opinion was more highly esteemed and respected, or carried greater weight, than his.

His remains were interred in the family vault at Christ Church, St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, on the 11th. The chief mourners were the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly (Master of the Rolls), and Charles Romilly, Esq.; there were also present, the Very Rev. the Dean of

Ely, the Rev. the Master of Christ's College, Professor Sedgwick, Professor Selwyn, Professor Grote, Professor Challis, the Rev. W. G. Clark, Public Orator, the Rev. F. Martin, the Rev. W. J. Beamont, and the Rev. C. W. King.

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THE REV. E. R. WILLIAMSON.

Aug. 7. At Campton Rectory, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Edmond Riland Williamson, M.A., for twenty-five years Rector of Campton-cum-Shefford.

The deceased was the son of a clergyman who held the same charge for the long period of forty-eight years, and his grandfather was rector of Millbrook in the same county. Mr. Williamson was well known in his early days as a warm supporter of the Conservative cause, and remained firm in his attachment to it throughout life. But his exertions and good offices were far from being confined to his own party, or to the maintenance of political principles. Upon the inhabitants of Bedford and its neighbourhood he conferred a great and lasting benefit by setting on foot the Bedford and Bedfordshire Library, of which he may justly be regarded as the founder. To the management of this Institution Mr. Williamson for many years devoted much attention; and the success which it enjoyed was mainly due to his untiring energy. He continued in office as one of the Honorary Secretaries until its recent amalgamation with the Literary and Scientific Institute (at which time it consisted of at least 6,000 volumes), when he was elected a Vice-President of the united Society. While his efforts were thus bestowed in behalf of the upper classes, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those institutions which have for their object the comfort and welfare of the working-man. He took an active part in the business of the Bedford Savings Bank, and the maintenance and improvement of the Benefit Clubs of his own parish and district engaged much of his time and thoughts, while the local charities found

in him a liberal benefactor. Mr. Williamson was also addicted to Archæological pursuits: he considerably increased a collection of English gold coins commenced by his father, and entered upon another of the silver coinage. He felt great interest in the frequent discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains on his own property at Kempston, which have lately formed the subject of a paper read at the annual meeting of the Bedfordshire Archæological Society by the Rev. S. E. Fitch; while sundry Roman articles, yielded by his neighbourhood from time to time, served to enlarge his museum, which comprises many objects of antiquarian interest. For upwards of thirty years Mr. Williamson had been engaged in acquiring and arranging letter-franks; and his collection, arranged in the several Parliaments to which the members belonged, is believed to be one of the most complete hitherto formed.

Mr. Williamson was held in much esteem and respect among his parishioners; and the sterling qualities of his character had won him the regard of a large circle of friends by whom his loss is greatly regretted.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*July 14.* At Long Critchell, Dorset, after a few days' illness, aged 68, the Rev. *Moss King*, of Trinity College, Oxford, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1817, second son of John King, esq., of Grosvenor-pl., Under-Secretary of State in the reign of George III., and who married a dau. of the Right Rev. Charles Moss, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells 1774–1802. The Rev. Moss King, the Bishop's grandson, was presented to the consolidated rectories of Long and Moor Critchell in 1822, by H. C. Sturt, esq., and in 1825 married Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Latham Coddington, of Timolin, co. Kildare, by whom he leaves a family.

*July 19.* At the Vicarage, Merrington, aged 80, the Rev. *John Tyson*, Vicar of Merrington.

*July 21.* At Cole Orton Rectory, after three days' illness, aged 80, the Rev. *Francis Mervether*, Rector of Cole Orton, and Vicar of Whitwick, Leicestershire. See OBITUARY.

*July 27.* At his Parsonage, aged 47, the Rev. *Alfred Bligh Hill*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Tiverton.

*July 31.* At Blackheath, aged 36, the Rev.

*Samuel Meyrick Higgins*, Rector of Icomb, Gloucestershire.

*Aug. 2.* At Abbots Ann, Andover, aged 83, the Rev. *F. H. White*, formerly Vicar of Blakesley, youngest and last surviving nephew of Gilbert White, of Selborne.

*Aug. 6.* At his residence, Godolphin-road, Shepherd's-bush, aged 49, the Rev. *Thomas Beames*, M.A., of Bashley-lodge, Hants., and for seventeen years Preacher and Assistant at St. James's, Piccadilly.

Aged 55, the Rev. *Edw. Robert Laseelles*, Vicar of Little Ouseburn, near York.

*Aug. 7.* At Campton Rectory, aged 68, the Rev. *E. R. Williamson*, M.A. See OBITUARY.

At Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 66, the Rev. *Henry John Lodington*.

At Datchworth, Hertfordshire, aged 57, the Rev. *Frederick Toller*, late Curate of Hanley, Staffordshire.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 73, the Rev. *Jos. Romilly*, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. See OBITUARY.

*Aug. 8.* At Hill-house, Southwell, Notts., aged 58, the Rev. *John Drake Beecher*, M.A., for twenty-nine years Vicar of South Muskham, in the same county.

*Aug. 9.* At the Grange, Newton Purecell, aged 66, the Rev. *William D. Ryland*, twenty-seven years Rector of Hinton-in-the Hedges.

*Aug. 11.* At the Vicarage, Whissendine, Rutland, aged 71, the Rev. *Henry Applebee*, M.A.

At his residence, Bradfield-hall, near Reading, after a long illness, aged 79, the Rev. *John Connop*.

At the Vicarage, St. Michael's, Southampton, the Rev. *Edward Edmunds*, M.A., Surrogate, Vicar of St. Michael's. He had been in indifferent health for some days, when on the evening of the 11th, while conversing with his family, he staggered and fell, and on his being lifted up it was found that life was extinct.

*Aug. 13.* At his residence, Church-terrace, Lee, Kent, aged 70, the Rev. *George Spence*, of Jesus College, Cambridge.

At Willey Rectory, Shropshire, aged 31, the Rev. *Richard Rowley*, late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Incumbent of Maiden Bradley, Wilts.

*Aug. 15.* At Jacobstow, Cornwall, aged 66, the Rev. *John Glanville*, Rector of that parish.

*Aug. 16.* At Yatton, aged 72, the Rev. *Stephen B. Dowell*, Fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge.

*Aug. 19.* At his residence, Coynant-house, Mile-end, aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, B.D., Rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street.

#### DEATHS.

##### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*April 29.* At the Gate Pah, Tauranga, New Zealand, Capt. Robert Thomas Francis Hamilton, 43rd Light Infantry. He was killed while

leading his Company into the Maori entrenchments.

*May 16.* At H.B.M.'s Embassy, Peking, aged 26, George Compigne Parker, only son of the Rev. George Martin Braune, Vicar of Wistow, and of Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

*May 17.* At sea, on his way from Shanghai to Yokohama, aged 39, Henry, only son of the Rev. Henry Hubbard, Rector of Cheriton, Hants.

*May 27.* Near Solothurn, aged 66, Charles Sealsfeald, a writer whose works have exercised no trifling influence on the modern school of German novelists. Sealsfeald's nationality has often been disputed; it has been said that he was an American, a German, and also that he was born in Liverpool, and had been taken abroad as a child. What is certain is, that America was his adopted country. He was a citizen of the United States, and perhaps he felt himself most comfortable in a republican climate, for, since he left America, he seems to have lived almost constantly in Switzerland. A writer in the "Solothurn Journal," noticing his death, says that his origin, his youth, and many of the circumstances of his life are shrouded in mysterious obscurity, but that it nevertheless seems pretty certain that he was an Austrian by birth, and that his real name was Seefeld. When the census was taken in Switzerland in 1860, he wrote himself down "Charles Sealsfeald, born 1797, citizen of the United States of North America, belonging to another religion,"—other than the Catholic or Protestant. His vigorous, graphic, and highly characteristic novels, tales, and travelling sketches, the scene of all of which is chiefly in North or South America, have found translations both in England and in the United States, and have been made the subject of numerous articles in magazines and reviews. There seems no doubt that his first literary attempts were made in the English language, but, oddly enough, some of the sketches thus written were laid aside, and rewritten by himself in German before they were published. One of the longest and most important of his romances, however, seems to have appeared first in English, at Philadelphia, in 1828, under the title of "Tokeah; or, The White Rose." This he afterwards did into German, and published it four years later at Zürich as "The Legitimates and the Republicans." His "Transatlantic Travelling Sketches," "Pictures of Life in both Hemispheres," and "South and North," abound in striking and vivid delineations of life and character, and have been surpassed by no English or American writer on the like topics, while his great Mexican novel, "The Viceroy and the Aristocracy," is, perhaps, the most powerful and original of all his works. Towards 1830 he was for a short time in Paris and London, occupied with journalism. His last work appeared in 1842.

*June 2.* At Silkote, near Almorah, in the

Himalayas, aged 35, Capt. Launcelot Machell, Bengal Horse Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance at Allahabad, second surviving son of the late Rev. Robert Machell.

*June 10.* At Calcutta, of cholera, Louisa, wife of Lieut. Frank Henry Goold, H.M.'s 7th Regt. N.I.

*June 14.* At Ootacamund, aged 25, Agnes Paterson, wife of F. T. Pollok, Capt. Madras Staff Corps, and fifth dau. of Robert Campbell, esq., late of Calcutta.

*June 20.* Accidentally drowned, in the Madras Roads, by falling out of a porthole, aged 31, George A. Tyrwhitt Drake, First Lieut. of H.M.S. "Severn," third son of the late Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Malpas, Upper Mediety, Cheshire.

*June 24.* At Glen Moidart, Inverness-shire, Lt.-Gen. Hugh Ross, of the Madras Army. The deceased was the son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Ross, of Kilmonivaig, who came of the ancient family of the Earls of Ross, and was married to a sister of Sir Ewen Cameron, of Fassifern. The predilections of the sons, and the influential connections of the father, led to no fewer than four of them being officers so soon as their ages admitted of their obtaining commissions. Three of the number, David, John, and Hugh, selected the East India Company's Service, but Ewen chose the Royal Service in the ranks of the Gordon Highlanders (92nd Regt.) General Ross served for thirty-four years in India, where he suffered much, and was compelled to come twice home on leave of absence from ill health. On one of these occasions he was labouring under a jungle fever, from which he never wholly recovered; but he preserved his national feelings in all their freshness and vigour, as his devotion to the old customs of his country and his many donations, unostentatious as they were substantial, well testified. That these were not unmarked by his countrymen was shewn by the almost unprecedented attendance at his funeral, which was carried out in a style worthy of an old Highland chief. The procession proceeded from his house of Glenmoidart, by Lochshiel, in a stormy wet day, to the head of the loch, where a hearse was waiting for it near the monument erected by the late Glenaladale to Prince Charles and, his clans. It was attended by all the proprietors, and almost all the gentlemen of Arisaig and Ardnamurchan. The party dined and passed the night in the Banavie Hotel, and proceeded with no small accession of numbers, next day, at eleven o'clock, by Glenlochy, to the family burial-ground in the churchyard of Kilmonivaig. Up to Gairlochy the procession consisted chiefly of the hearse, a few mourning coaches, and a long train of the carriages of the General's friends; but they were met at Gairlochy by the men of Lochiel, Dochinassie, and Brae-Lochaber, and the body was taken out of the hearse and carried shoulder-high. At the top of the ridge at Torness they were met by a firing party of volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Fraser and Ensign Mac-

gregor, who preceded them with reversed arms to the churchyard, where after a brief extempore prayer, the remains of the deceased were deposited in his father's grave, his brother, Capt. Ewen Ross (a Peninsular veteran), being chief mourner.

*July 5.* At Leonard-place, Kensington, aged 82, John Taylor, esq., author of "Junius Identified," and other works. See OBITUARY.

*July 7.* At Delhi, aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of Major James Twibill, Paymaster 38th Regt.

*July 8.* At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Harriet Johnston, wife of John G. Wood, esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon Major.

*July 12.* At the house of her daughter, in Dublin, aged 89, Anne, relict of John Kenworthy, esq., Madras Civil Service, and eldest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Eecles Nixon, H.E.I.C.S.

*July 17.* Aged 89, John Dysart, esq., J.P., Mall-wall, Londonderry.

*July 18.* At Woodcot-park, near Dalkeith, aged 75, A. Wood, esq., of Woodcot, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of Scotland, and bearing the courtesy title of Lord Wood. His Lordship, who was born Nov. 12, 1788, was the son of Dr. George Wood, of Edinburgh; his mother was a daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Glensaddle and Newfield. He was married in 1815 to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. John Anderson, of Inehyra, in Perthshire. He was called to the bar in 1811, was appointed Crown Counsel in 1825, and Steward of Kirkeudbright in 1830. In 1841 he received the appointment of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and was raised to the bench about a year after. In 1843 he was appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary, and his Lordship remained on the bench till 1862, when his advancing years caused him to retire from active life. Woodcot Park, about ten miles to the south of Dalkeith, on the Hawick road, was Lord Wood's summer residence, and thither he went in May last, as was his custom; at that time he was enjoying tolerably good health, and it was not until ten or twelve days before his death that any danger was apprehended. His Lordship leaves two sons and one daughter. He had also another daughter, who was married to the present Lord Justice Clerk, but this lady died some years ago.

At Ramsgate, Rebecca, wife of Capt. Wm. Hutchinson.

*July 20.* At Dublin, at a very advanced age, William Kemmis, esq. For half a century his name was familiar to the Irish public as Solicitor for the Crown. He conducted the State prosecutions from 1798 to 1848, having been actually present and assisting at all the great State trials of his time. He was at the trials of the Sheareses and others in 1798, of Robert Emmett in 1803, and many others which took place under the Duke of Richmond's Administration, and were directed by the Attorney-General Saurin. When the Attorney-General Plunkett prosecuted the Orange rioters who flung a bottle at the Mar-

quis Wellesley in the Theatre Royal, the ease was prepared by Mr. Kemmis. He performed the same duty at the prosecution of Daniel O'Connell and others in 1844, and of John Mitchel and Smith O'Brien in 1848. He was appointed Crown Solicitor for Dublin, for the Leinster Circuit, and for the Treasury in 1801. He resigned the former office in 1852 and the latter in 1859, since which time he has been in retirement. During all those troubled times Mr. Kemmis discharged his difficult and delicate duties without giving umbrage to any party, while from every Administration during the half-century he received in private the strongest testimonials as to the skill, discretion, and integrity with which his important services were performed.

At Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, aged 75, James Yeames, esq., late H.B.M.'s Consul-Gen. for the Ports on the Black Sea.

At Woodside, Plymouth, Caroline, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Darke, formerly Rector of Kelly, Devon.

*July 22.* At his residence, Castlefield, Wilts., aged 84, Mr. Serjeant Merewether. He was called to the bar on the 5th of May, 1809, and was for many years previous to his death a serjeant-at-law, with a patent of precedence. He was also Attorney-General to the late Queen Dowager, a Doctor of Civil Law, Recorder of Reading, and went the Western Circuit. He was elected to the office of town-clerk of London on the 23rd of June, 1842, on the death of Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, the father of the present town-clerk, who had held it for seventeen years. On that occasion he stood a contest with Mr. William Pritchard, the then High Bailiff of Southwark, and was returned by the Common Council. The salary was £2,000 a-year, with an official residence, and many incidental emoluments besides. At the age of sixty-two he entered on the duties of the office, relinquishing with that view the whole of his professional practice, which had become very lucrative from the extent to which he was retained as counsel before Parliamentary committees. He was, in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Stephens, the author of a "History of Boroughs," in which a Conservative view is taken of those institutions, and it is said that he owed his appointment as town-clerk to an able pamphlet which he wrote in defence of the right of the corporation of London to the foreshore of the Thames, then a subject of litigation with the Crown; his last appearance as an advocate was in the Court of Chancery, where he spoke for a whole day with his accustomed ability on the side of the corporation. He was afterwards examined as a witness before the Royal Commission, of which Lord Taunton (then Mr. Labouchere) was chairman, and threw much light on the constitution, customs, and affairs of the corporation. On the 10th of February, 1859, when verging on eighty years of age, Mr. Merewether resigned the office of town-clerk on a pension of £1,000 a-year. He was a man of fine presence, with

much suavity of manner and a dignified bearing, and it was generally acknowledged that the office was never within living memory more worthily sustained than by him. Mr. Merewether had a large family, five of whom survive, his eldest son being Mr. Henry Alworth Merewether, Q.C., and Recorder of Devises.

At Sandywell-park, aged 55, Christopher Wilmot, second son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, and late Capt. Coldstream Guards.

Col. Fielding Browne, C.B. (p. 262), formerly of the 66th Foot, an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer, was for some years barrack-master of the Regent's Park Barracks. He accompanied the 40th Regiment to the Peninsula in July, 1808, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, and Busaco, on the retreat and at the occupation of the lines of Torres Vedras, at the siege of Badajoz in May, 1811, and the repulse of the sortie from Fort San Christoval, actions of El Bodon and Aldea de Ponte, siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storming of Badajoz, action at Carruzal, battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid and subsequent retreat therefrom. He served in the expedition against New Orleans, and also took part in the campaign of 1815, where he commanded his regiment at Waterloo. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1815, beside receiving the gold medal for Badajoz, and the silver war medal with seven clasps for the other battles and siege. He retired from the Service in 1837.

At Seend Manor-house, Melksham, Isabella Elizabeth, wife of Adm. J. W. Montagu.

*July 23.* In London, aged 76, Adm. Bertie Cator. He was one of those officers who were actively engaged during the great struggle which terminated in 1815, and consequently saw much service. He was born at Beckenham, Kent, in 1787, and was fourth son of the late Joseph Cator, esq., a merchant of high standing. He entered the Navy in April, 1800, on board the "Windsor Castle," 98, commanded by his uncle, Capt. Albemarle Bertie, on the home station, and after next joining in succession the "Glory," 98, "Malta," 80, and "Carysfort" and "Hydra" frigates,—in the latter of which he assisted while on the Mediterranean station at the capture of several heavy privateers and other armed vessels, beside participating in much boat service,—he was promoted to an acting lieutenancy in the "Delight" brig, off Cadiz, employed in conveying despatches to the Archipelago and Egypt, and also to England, and on one occasion, during a tremendous hurricane, was the main instrument of saving the vessel from destruction. He was confirmed a lieut. March 3, 1807, and as such served off Brest, off Lisbon, and at the Cape of Good Hope, and while in command, at the commencement of 1810, of the "Otter," sloop, assisted in blockading the Isles of France and Bourbon, and particularly distinguished himself at the capture of St. Rose. He assumed command of the Hon. East India Company's

ship "Bombay Anna" in the summer of 1810, and assisted at the capture of the Isle of France, and was then sent home with the duplicates of the despatches as acting commander of the "Actæon," 16, and was in consequence confirmed to that rank Feb. 13, 1811. Continuing in command of the "Actæon," he carried despatches to Calcutta and back, and escorted the Russian fleet from the Baltic to Gottenburg, and landed with a party of marines on Lynn Haven Bay, on the coast of America, in 1813, and destroyed the enemy's barrack, with all its stores, after a short action, in which nine of the enemy were taken and several killed or wounded, with a loss to the British of only one marine badly wounded. He commanded all the watering parties during the blockade of the "Chesapeake" in the winter of 1813, and afterwards cruised off the coast of Norway. He obtained post rank June 7, 1814; accepted the retirement October 1, 1846; became rear-admiral November 5, 1849; vice-admiral November 12, 1856; and admiral April 12, 1862.

At Brixton, Capt. R. H. Ker, unattached, of H.M.'s 37th Regt., and last surviving son of the late Hugh Ker, esq., J.P.

In Grosvenor-ter., Warwick-sq., aged 28, George William Steward, M.B. and M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. G. W. Steward, Incumbent of Caister, near Yarmouth.

*July 24.* At Southsea, aged 12, the Hon. James Neil, third son of Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide.

At Balcombe Rectory, Janet, wife of the Rev. H. R. Sarel, Rector of Balcombe, Sussex.

*July 25.* At the Crescent, Ripon, Capt. Robinson, R.N.

Aged 63, Julia Rebecca, wife of Lieut.-Col. C. R. Newman, R.F.P. 14th Regt.

In Dorset-street, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Cordelia Isabella, third dau. of the late Col. Cox, of Sandford-park, Oxon.

At his residence, at Eton, aged 65, F. W. H. Schonerstedt, esq., thirty-one years German and Hebrew Master at Eton College.

At Hampton Wick, Mary, relict of the Rev. Charles Cotton, Vicar of Chertsey, Surrey.

At her residence, College-green, Gloucester, aged 83, Hannah, relict of the Rev. Thomas Evans, Vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxon.

Drowned, aged 17, Theresa Katherine, second dau. of Philip Elliott Farnall, esq., J.P., of Boldnor, near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

*July 26.* At Braust, Isle of Man, aged 46, Capt. James Birley Leatham, formerly of the 88th Regt., only son of the late Col. Leatham.

At Ashford-house, near Staines, Alexander Miller, esq., D.L. for Middlesex.

At Belsize-park, aged 77, William Leach, esq., late of the India Board of Control.

At Bournemouth, Clementina Barbara, youngest dau. of the late Col. Moody, R.E.

*July 27.* In Connaught-place, Hyde-park, Lady Harriet Barbara Eilerton. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of the seventh Earl of

Scarborough, and was twice married, first to the Rev. Fred. Manners-Sutton, and secondly, in 1837, to Mr. J. L. Ellerton.

In Dover-street, London, aged 34, Robert, youngest son of the late Sir N. Colthurst, bart.

At Ystrad Mynach, aged 28, Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. George Thomas, of Ystrad Mynach, Glamorganshire.

At Putney, Capt. James Bedford, formerly of the 2nd (Grenadier) Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry, E.I.C., third son of the Rev. J. G. Bedford, of Winchester.

Aged 68, Robert Batt, esq., D.L. and J.P., of Purdysburn, co. Down.

At Southampton, Lieut. Alexander Henderson, R.N.

Adeliza Clarissa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Gower, of Little Hempstone, near Totnes, Devon.

*July 28.* At Bradney, near Bridgnorth, aged 80, Vice-Admiral Brasier. He entered the navy in December, 1799, and was midshipman of the "Defence," 74, at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; of the "Pique," 36, at the blockade of Capt. Françoise, and surrender of the French frigates "Clorinde," &c., in 1803; and at the attack on Curaçoa in 1804, and in September, 1806, assisted in storming the fort of Batabano, Cuba. He became lieutenant June 10, 1807, commanded a gunboat at the siege of Flushing in 1809, served on shore at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810, and assisted at the destruction of two batteries and convoy at Morgion in 1813; he was also present at the reduction of Genoa in 1814. After further serving in the Mediterranean and on the Irish station he became commander Dec. 26, 1822, and as such served in the West Indies, and again in the Mediterranean. He obtained post rank Jan. 10, 1837, became rear-admiral on the reserved list May 14, 1857, and vice-admiral Nov. 14, 1863.

At Ash-hill, near Newton Abbot, Col. John Heatly, Retired Full Pay, 69th Regt.

Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. Charles Tett, well known in the musical world, and formerly Secretary of the Choral Fund.

*July 29.* At Brunswick-house, Eastbourne, Vice-Admiral Morier. He entered the navy in November, 1803; and after serving at Woolwich, on the Irish station, in the Mediterranean, and at Lisbon, including the defence of Cadiz, and assisting in setting fire to a prison-ship driven on shore by the French prisoners, he was made a lieutenant May 4, 1810. He contributed to the reduction of Ponza in February, 1811; and among other boat affairs performed on the coast of Calabria, displayed great zeal at the destruction, June 16 following, of ten armed feluccas, on the beach, near Cetraro, in the Gulf of Policastro; and after further witnessing the bombardment of Stonington, in America, became commander June 13, 1815, and after three years' service in the North Sea obtained post rank Jan. 18, 1830; became retired rear-admiral July 9, 1855, and vice-admiral June 16, 1862.

At Brighton, Henrietta, youngest dau. of Mrs. Cureton, of Hampton Court Palace.

At North Berwick, Robina, only surviving dau. of Comm. R. Fulton, R.N.

*July 30.* At Mickleham, Surrey, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. James Grissell.

*July 31.* At his residence, Congleton, aged 35, William Lowndes Yates, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple.

At Woodridings, Pinner, aged 34, Jane Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas D. Halsted.

At Haven Cliff, Devon (the residence of her brother, J. H. Hallett, esq.), Sarah, relict of Dr. O'Connor, of Widecombe-crescent, Bath, and third dau. of the late Rev. R. H. Hallett, of Stedcombe, Devon.

At Pimley-manor, Salop, Mary Emma, widow of A. W. Corbet, esq., of Sundorne Castle, Salop, and sister of the Viscount Hill.

At Brigg, John Gilliatt. He served in the army between the years 1797 and 1814, and in 1848 received the silver war medal for his service in Egypt. According to his order of discharge from the army and his own statements, he was 103½ years of age.

*Lately.* At Bulcliffe-hall, Bretton West, near Wakefield, Mrs. Wood, formerly a dramatic celebrity. She had retired from public life for many years, and devoted her talents to the teaching of music at Leeds. It was at the national theatres, Drury-lane and Covent-garden, that Mrs. Wood, as Miss Paton, first won her great fame as a vocalist, and gained a hold upon the admiration of the public, which never ceased until her final retirement from the stage. Her répertoire, when her fame became established, extended through the whole range of English opera, in which there was scarcely a piece which she did not adorn by her attractive vocalisation and dramatic talent. It was in the zenith of her reputation as a vocalist that she was married to Lord William Lennox. The union, however, did not prove a happy one, and no very long time elapsed before a separation, followed by a divorce, took place. She subsequently married Mr. Wood, himself a vocalist of considerable talent. As Mrs. Wood she continued to maintain the high position she had achieved as the first of English female vocalists, gradually contracting her public engagements, however, until she finally retired from the stage, and took up her residence at Wakefield, where she lived for several years. She afterwards removed to Leeds, where she occupied the position of a teacher of music.

*Aug. 1.* At Wokingham, aged 42, Colonel Charles Thomas Trower, late of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.

In Upper Southwick-st., Hyde-pk., aged 54, Mary, widow of Lieut. Benjamin Worthington, R.N., of Dover.

At Worthing, aged 75, Caroline, wife of Vice-Adm. Lyons.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 72, William Jeeks, esq., of Framingham-hall, Norfolk.

*Aug. 2.* At Kincardine Castle, Perthshire, aged 64, Francis Grove, esq., Capt. R.N. He

entered the navy Jan. 28, 1813, as first-class volunteer on board the "Dædalus," 38, Capt. M. Maxwell, and on the 2nd of the following July was wrecked near Ceylon. From that date until his return to England in July, 1815, he continued to be employed in the East Indies, and in the following year he served at the bombardment of Algiers. After much other service in every part of the world he went on half-pay Sept. 2, 1832; and was advanced June 28, 1838, to Commander, and to Captain on reserved half-pay April 1, 1856.

On board the s.s. "Edinburgh," on his passage home from Canada, on sick leave, aged 23, John Miller, esq., Lieut. 60th Royal Rifles, only son of John Miller, esq., of Leithen and Drumlithie.

At her son's residence, Margate, aged 89, Elizabeth Susannah, relict of the Rev. H. B. Owen, D.D., Rector of St. Olave's, Hart-st., London, and Magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Herts.

Aug. 4. Suddenly, at Sandgate, Kent, aged 82, Major-Gen. Duncan Grant, R.A.

At his residence, Grove-house, South Hackney, aged 77, George Ofor, esq., J.P.

In Norfolk-terr. (the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Boyd), aged 83, Anne Isabella Augusta, widow of the Rev. Richard Bawden, Rector of Warkleigh and Satterleigh, Devon.

At Kirkton Bank, Carlisle, N.B., Dr. Archibald Gilchrist, R.N.

At Dinard, near St. Malo, aged 20, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William John Meech, Rector of Hammoon, Dorset.

At the Convent of the Visitation, in Paris, Flavia, dau. of the Rev. Charles Dayman, late Vicar of Great Tew, Oxfordshire.

Aug. 5. At Knowlton-court, Kent, aged 67, Harriot, wife of Adm. Hughes D'Aeth.

At his residence, Rose-hill, Dorking, aged 85, John Dennis, esq., formerly Receiver-General of Exeise.

In Berners-st., London, aged 57, Francis Sitwell, esq., of Barmoor Castle, and of Yeavinger, Northumberland.

At Calcutta, aged 38, George Beresford L'Estrange, esq., Capt. in the King's County Rifles, third son of the late Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, Ireland.

Aug. 6. At Bath, aged 76, Vice-Adm. John Drake. He was born in December, 1788, entered the navy in July, 1804, and as a midshipman was on board the "Defiance" in Calder's action at Trafalgar; he was also at the destruction of three French frigates off Sables d'Olonne in 1809, and he commanded a boat at the re-capture of the "Elison" timber ship, by cutting her out from Palais Harbour, Belle-isle. As lieutenant of the "Northumberland," he was present at the destruction of two frigates off L'Orient, and was much employed in boat service against the enemy's coasting trade. He was also at the disembarkation at Corunna, and in Parker's expedition to Ferrol, and was senior lieut. of the "Albion" at the battle of Navarino, for which

he was promoted to the rank of commander. His commissions bore date as follows:—lieut. Aug. 1, 1811; comm. October 22, 1827; capt. March 21, 1835; rear-adm. (retired list) February 14, 1857; and vice-adm. Sept. 12, 1863.

At his father's house in Pembridge-crescent, Notting-hill, after a long illness, aged 27, Matthew James Lawless, esq., the well-known artist who has so often delighted the town with his sketches in "Once a Week," "London Society," and various other periodicals. Mr. Lawless was one of the sons of Barry E. Lawless, esq., formerly of Dublin. His first production in "Once a Week" was dated Dec. 17, 1859, "Sentiment from the Shambles;" his last, an illustration to "John of Padua, a Legend of Longleat," Jan. 9, 1864. Among his best sketches were those to the poems, "The Lay of the Lady and the Hound," and "Florinda;" to the "Head Master's Sister," to the "Secret that Can't be Kept," "Pearl Wearers and Pearl Winners," &c. Mr. Lawless painted in oil cabinet pictures full of character and marked by extraordinary correctness of costume. He was distinguished for his studies for large pictures, a cavalier of George the First's reign and several military figures being most conspicuous. He was connected with "London Society" for a considerable time, and this year his picture of a gentleman seated, smoking, will be remembered. Endowed with a classical taste somewhat like Mr. Leighton's ("Romola" to wit), Mr. Lawless was most conscientious in his work, and his women, especially, were typical of the purity and beauty of his own life. He died, as he was born, a Roman Catholic.—*Morning Post*.

At Wincanton, Somerset, aged 65, Susanna, widow of Capt. George James Bower, H.M.'s 62nd Regt. of Foot.

At the Vicarage, Kensington, Catherine, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Hornsea, aged 31, Annie, the wife of Hugh H. Christian, esq., late Capt. Bengal Infantry.

Aug. 7. At his residence, Bouverie-sq., Folkestone, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Rowland Eustace.

At his episcopal residence, Perpignan, somewhat suddenly, Monsignor Gerbet, who has been Bishop of Perpignan since 1853. As the Abbé Gerbet he was associated with the Abbé Lamennais in the revival of religious earnestness at the fall of Charles X. He was author of many publications marked with fervid zeal and no small ability. At one time a zealous advocate of the entire severance of Church and State, he had of late years been a warm adherent of Imperialism.

Jane, younger dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Neville Bull, formerly Vicar of Dovercourt-cum-Harwich.

Aug. 8. At Anglesea-cres., Gosport, aged 72, Anne Palmer, widow of Rear-Adm. Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, K.H.

At Chateau Chaulier, Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 31, Capt. John Hearsey, son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hearsey, K.C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Kenningham-hall, Mulbarton, Norfolk, aged 54, James Muskett, esq.

At Astbury-hall, near Bridgnorth, aged 76, Richard Hodges Gwyn, esq.

*Aug. 9.* At the Banqueting-house, Hampton Court Palace, aged 80, Gen. Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Col. of the 48th Regt. He was the son of the Rev. James Reynett, D.D., and was descended from Henri de Reynett, who emigrated from Languedoc to Ireland in 1688, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born in 1786, and in 1837 married the dau. of Mr. James Campbell. His military services commenced in 1800, when he served with the 52nd Regt. on the expedition against Ferrol, and was present at the action before that place. On the army entering Spain in 1808 he was appointed to the quartermaster-general's staff, and was present and took part in many of the actions and affairs of the Peninsula, including the battle of Corunna, the passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto, and battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor. He had received the war medal with four clasps. In 1860 he became general in the army, having ten years previously been appointed colonel of the 48th Foot, which command he held at his death. He was created a knight in 1862. Among other posts held by Sir James he was Groom of the Bedchamber and aide-de-camp to William IV., and deputy-ranger of Richmond-park. He was also Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey from 1847 to 1852.

At his residence, at Tooting, Surrey, aged 86, Capt. George Randall. He served in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo in the 1st Life Guards.

At his residence, Bath, aged 74, Commander Samuel Hill, R.N.

At his residence, Walton-st., Oxford, aged 78, Mr. William Kirtland, for a long period under-keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

*Aug. 10.* At Lordswood, near Southampton, the residence of his brother, Frederick Deacon, esq., formerly Capt. in H.M.'s 19th Regt.

At Alice Holt, near Farnham, aged 75, Chas. Wentworth Dilke, esq. He was born Dec. 8, 1789, and began his career in the Navy Pay Office. In early life, he was an extensive contributor to the leading reviews and magazines. On the consolidation of public offices, which occurred some years since, Mr. Dilke withdrew from official duties, and bought the "Athenæum," which had been unsuccessful under its originator, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, and afterwards under John Stirling, and laid himself out deliberately to build it up into a powerful and profitable literary paper, by reducing its price and increasing its matter. He continued to act as its editor until 1846. In that year, he became manager of the "Daily News," and tried a similar experiment to that on which he

had ventured in the "Athenæum," but not with equal success. He has since been an occasional contributor of literary communications to the "Athenæum." The son of Mr. Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke, bart., (of creation 1861,) was one of the earliest promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was appointed by Her Majesty one of the five Royal Commissioners of the second Exhibition of 1862.

At the house of her nephew (Horatio Girdlestone, esq., M.D., Wangford, Suffolk), aged 82, Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Bolton, esq., Burnham, Norfolk, and niece of Adm. Viscount Nelson.

Aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Edward Hickey, second son of the late Capt. Hickey, R.M. of Parkwern, Glamorganshire. Col. Hickey who was a well-known sporting man, belonged to a very old Welsh family, on entering the army joined the 90th Light Infantry; from that regiment he exchanged into the 75th, and completed his military career in the 69th. He retired from the service in Nov. 1856.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, the residence of his father, aged 43, Thomas Ball, esq., of Mondellihy-house, Adare, co. Limerick, second son of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ball.

*Aug. 11.* At the Bourne, near Maidenhead, aged 68, Sarah Ann, Lady Sydney, wife of Sir William Robert Sydney.

At Hungerton Vicarage, near Leicester, Sophia, wife of the Rev. G. Knight, Vicar of that place, and Rural Dean.

*Aug. 12.* In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour. She was the eldest dau. of Clotworthy, first Lord Langford, by Frances, only dau. and heir of the Hon. Clotworthy Rowley, brother of Hercules, last Viscount Langford, and sister of Col. the Hon. R. T. Rowley, M.P.; and was the second wife of Adm. Ferguson, to whom she was married April 7, 1825.

At Keswick, aged 53, Miss Katherine Southey, the third and only unmarried dau. of the poet. She had been for some time confined to her room, and died of congestion of the brain, at Lairthwaite-cottage, Keswick, where her aunt, Mrs. Lovell, expired a few years since. By the death of Miss Southey a civil pension of £100 per annum reverts to the Crown. She was buried in Crossthwaite churchyard, under the shade of Skiddaw, where already repose her father and mother, her brother Herbert (the eldest born), and her sisters Emma and Isabel.

At his residence, Ampthill-sq., Hampstead-road, aged 42, Mr. F. Robson, a well-known comedian. He was born at Margate in the year 1821, and was apprenticed at an early age to a copper-plate engraver in the metropolis. Not relishing this occupation, he was tempted to essay the stage, and while yet a very young man made his *début* at a private theatre in Catherine-st., in the part of "Simm Mealbag" in the drama of "Grace Huntley." Had Mr. Robson been wanting in perseverance the result of his first essay would have deterred him from any further prosecution of his new de-

signs, as several professional critics strongly advised him to abandon all idea of adopting theatrical pursuits; but, fortunately for his future prospects, a conviction of latent power more than counterbalanced the depressing influence of their advice; and after two short provincial engagements at Whitstable and Uxbridge he again appeared on the London boards, playing at the Greeian Saloon from 1844 to 1849. By this time he had so far acquired a reputation as an original delineator of character that his services were eagerly sought by several provincial managers, one of whom secured him for the Queen's Theatre, Dublin. At the termination of this engagement in 1853, Mr. Robson returned to London, having accepted an offer from Mr. Farren, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre. His success was now placed beyond doubt, and so high an appreciation did metropolitan audiences evince of his peculiar talents that the pieces played at the little theatre in Wyeh-street were mainly selected with the view of affording a vehicle for their exhibition.—*Men of the Time.*

*Aug.* 13. At Cheshunt, aged 87, Lady Tarleton.

At Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 51, Edward Stephen May, esq., late Capt. in the Inniskilling Dragoons.

At Leamington, aged 66, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. E. B. Vardon, and wife of the Rev. J. R. Cotter, of Donoughmore, Ireland.

At Alverton, Torquay, Frances, wife of the Rev. W. W. Harvey, Prebendary of Exeter.

In Conduit-st., London, aged 60, Thomas Keay Hassall, esq., of Montpelier-eres., New Brighton, and of Liverpool.

*Aug.* 14. At Ham-house, Petersham, Surrey, aged 70, Lady Frances Emily Tollemache, sister to the Earl of Dysart.

At Mortimer-house, Halkin-st., aged 62, Capt. the Hon. A. J. Douglas, R.N. He was the youngest son of the fourteenth Earl of Morton, by his marriage with Lady Frances Harewood, eldest dau. of the first Earl of Harewood, and cousin of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P. He was born Jan. 12, 1802, and obtained his commission as lieutenant in February, 1825, and as commander on Nov. 20, 1829, since which he had not been afloat; and he was gazetted as a captain on the retired list on April 1, 1856.

*Aug.* 15. At her residence, Connaught-place West, Hyde-park, aged 44, Emily Frances, youngest dau. of the late Sir Compton Domville, bart., of Santry-house, co. Dublin.

At the Bury, Chesham, Bucks., aged 56, William Lowndes, esq.

*Aug.* 16. At the Cloisters, Bath, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Denis Dun, H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Blackheath-terr., Kent, aged 87, Juliana, widow of the Rev. Isaac Richard Arding, formerly Rector of Baldon Marsh, Oxon.

*Aug.* 17. At Richmond-hill, Surrey, aged 90,

Amelia, last surviving dau. of the late, and aunt of the present, Sir Lionel Darell, bart.

At her residence, Addison-lodge, Addison-road, Kensington, aged 75, Harriett, relict of Col. Henry Mellish, formerly of Hodsack Priory, Nottinghamshire, and second dau. of Maria Arabella, relict, first, of Sir Duke Giffard, bart., and afterwards of John Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne.

At the residence of his brother, Dunstable-house, Richmond, aged 53, Robert Dundas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., President of the British Meteorological Society, and Medical Officer of Health for the parish of St. Mary-lebone. See OBITUARY.

At the Preenets, Canterbury, aged 63, Jas. Jennings, esq., of the Elms, Old Windsor, Berks.

*Aug.* 18. At Upper Norwood, aged 64, Colin Lindsay, esq., late of the Bengal C.S., and younger son of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balearres.

*Aug.* 19. At Berrington, Leominster, aged 43, the Right Hon. Lord George Dennett Rodney, sixth Lord Rodney. His lordship, who was the son of the Hon. Capt. Robert Rodney, R.N., by the youngest dau. of Thos. Dennett, esq., of Lock Ashurst, Sussex, was born in 1820. He served for some time in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and succeeded to the title in 1846, on the death of his uncle. Of late years, owing to ill health, he seldom appeared in public, choosing rather to minister to the wants of those in the immediate neighbourhood of his family residence than enter into political life. His last appearance in public, we believe, was on the occasion of the annual gathering of the Leominster Agricultural Association, of which society he was a warm supporter. His Lordship married in 1850 the second dau. of John Singleton, esq., and leaves three children, two boys and a girl; the eldest son, who succeeds to the title and estates, is now in his seventh year. Lord Rodney was great grandson of the gallant Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, who after the capture of St. Eustatia in 1781, with an immense booty, was appointed Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and on the 12th of May, 1782, was advanced to the peerage in reward for his defeat of the French fleet under Count de Grasse in the West Indies.

From the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 31, Charles S. Geach, esq., of Dorset-sq., eldest son of the late Charles Geach, esq., M.P. for Coventry.

In the Close, Salisbury, aged 70, Charlotte, dau. of the late Samuel Emly, esq., of Salisbury, and widow of the Rev. Hugh Preece, Rector of Newtontony, Wilts.

*Aug.* 20. Aged 75, Eliza Ella, widow of Gerard de Visme, esq., of St. Andrew's-pl., Regent's-pk.

Aged 23, Arthur Washington, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, second son of Adam Washington, esq., of Darley-dale, Derbyshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			July 23, 1864.	July 30, 1864.	Aug. 6, 1864.	Aug. 13, 1864.	Aug. 20 1864.
Mean Temperature . . . .			66°5	63°6	65°0	61°2	59°6
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1399	1607	1595	1433	1451
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	218	269	242	225	205
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	280	339	330	276	297
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	209	234	216	179	178
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	353	378	403	367	383
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	339	387	404	386	388

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July 23 .	840	160	188	168	30	1399	976	894	1870
„ 30 .	978	172	220	183	31	1607	1011	940	1951
Aug. 6 .	981	176	196	190	46	1595	974	932	1906
„ 13 .	862	173	162	176	43	1433	1014	948	1962
„ 20 .	824	177	218	185	47	1451	1048	903	1951

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,  
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Aug. 16, from the Returns to the Inspector by  
the Corn Factors.

Qrs.	s.	d.	Qrs.	s.	d.	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ... 1,807 ... 44 11			Oats ... — ... 0 0			Beans ... 219 ... 40 9		
Barley ... — ... 0 0			Rye ... 100 ... 29 0			Peas ... 132 ... 35 8		

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.....43	2	Oats.....21	8	Beans .....38	0
Barley .....27	9	Rye .....31	8	Peas.....35	1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, AUG. 18.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, AUG. 18.
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts ..... 1,540
Veal .....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep ..... 11,360
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Calves ..... 579
Lamb .....6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Pigs..... 100

COAL-MARKET, AUG. 19.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

*From July 24 to August 23, inclusive.*

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	63	74	65	29. 85	cloudy, fair	9	56	68	65	29. 81	heavy rain
25	57	68	63	29. 81	rain, fair	10	56	64	53	30. 04	cloudy, fair
26	61	72	62	29. 82	fair	11	54	65	56	30. 28	fair
27	62	73	64	29. 76	fair, cloudy	12	58	70	59	30. 30	do.
28	63	74	64	29. 86	do. do.	13	59	72	62	30. 36	gloomy
29	62	73	63	29. 94	fair	14	62	75	59	30. 40	cloudy, fair
30	62	76	63	30. 0	cloudy, fair	15	65	74	58	30. 35	fair
31	65	77	67	30. 03	fair, cloudy	16	60	73	63	30. 18	slight rain, fr.
A. 1	64	73	59	30. 05	cloudy, fair	17	61	67	57	30. 10	fair
2	59	67	59	30. 12	fair	18	57	65	66	29. 95	do.
3	58	69	60	30. 10	do.	19	54	64	54	29. 65	fair, cloudy
4	60	75	68	30. 08	do. cloudy	20	53	64	53	29. 67	slight rn. fr. cl.
5	65	80	67	30. 13	fair	21	58	59	52	29. 80	cl. th. lg. hy. rn.
6	65	75	64	30. 05	cloudy, fair	22	51	62	54	29. 92	cl. fair [cl.
7	65	75	64	29. 98	fair	23	49	51	52	29. 61	heavy rain
8	67	77	67	29. 87	cloudy, fair						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
25	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		5. 1 dis.	212 14		104 $\frac{3}{4}$
26	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2	5 dis.			104 $\frac{5}{8}$ 5
27	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2	6. 1 dis.	211 12		104 $\frac{7}{8}$
28	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	242	6 dis.	210 12	20 dis.	104 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
29	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		10. 7 dis.			104 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
30	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	242			10 dis.	104 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
A. 1	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	240 2	7 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
2	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	242	10 dis.	211 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
3	89 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	240 2	18. 14 dis.			104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
4	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	240 3	20 dis.	211		104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	243 4	10 dis.	212 13		104 $\frac{1}{8}$
6	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	240 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20. 10 dis.		20 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
8	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	240 2	20. 15 dis.	210		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
9	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	243 5	20 dis.	210 13	15 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
10	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	242 $\frac{1}{2}$		210	25 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	242 $\frac{1}{2}$		210 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
12	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	242 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	25 dis.	210	25 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
13	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$		25. 23 dis.			103 $\frac{7}{8}$
15	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$		15 dis.	211		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	242 4	24 dis.			108 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$			212 13	16 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
18	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		24. 15 dis.	210 13		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
19	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		20. 16 dis.			103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		15 dis.			103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	242		210 13		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	244	23. 15 dis.	213		103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—VIII.

#### CASHEL.

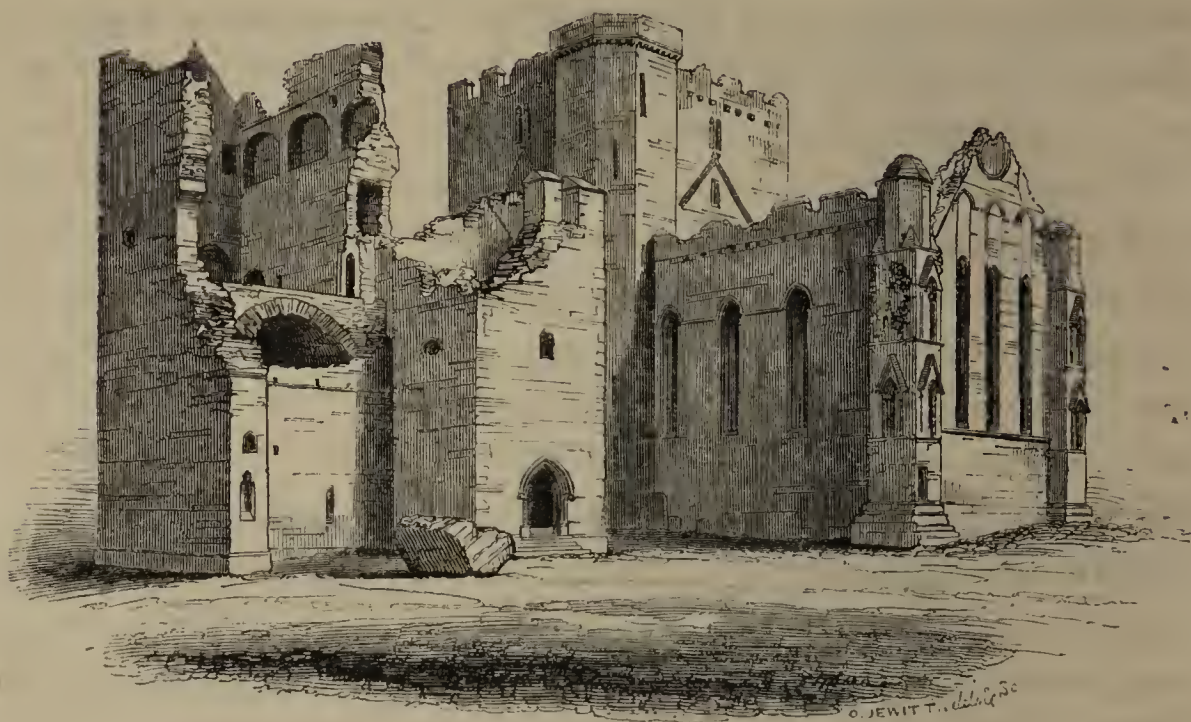
FROM the midst of a fertile plain in the southern part of the county of Tipperary, rises abruptly the immense mass of limestone known as the Rock of Cashel, and which, crowned as it is by lofty and venerable ruins, forms a conspicuous landmark to the surrounding country for many miles.

On a nearer approach it increases in grandeur and interest. The town lies at its foot, and the small whitewashed hovels which are nestled under it serve to give interest and contrast to the scene. The rock is inaccessible on all sides except the south, where it is defended by a gateway. On entering within this gateway, and while standing on the greensward at the west end of the buildings, it is impossible to describe the feelings which crowd upon the imagination. The grey, hoary, solemn, and melancholy-looking ruins seem in their mute eloquence like spirits of the past standing in the present,—silent, and yet speaking. The ruined cathedral, the shattered castle, and the weather-beaten cross, all raise thoughts which it is not possible to express. And when all these are seen by the light of a setting sun, shining from behind clouds over the distant Galtees, the effect is beyond anything that can be conceived, and must be seen in order to be felt.

The view looking westward from this point is magnificent. In front is a long-extended plain, bounded on both sides by mountain chains, on which the clouds rest, and which stretch far into the distance, while in the meadows nearer at hand lies the ruined abbey of Hore, or as it is sometimes called, St. Mary's of the Rock of Cashel.

The ruins on the rock consist of a cathedral, to the west end of which is attached the archiepiscopal palace or castle,

a round tower now connected with its north transept, and a beautiful Norman building known as Cormac's Chapel, which



The Cathedral from the south-west.  
The Castle, Porch, Central Tower, and North Transept.

now forms apparently part of the south transept. There are besides, on the south brow of the Rock, a hall for the Vicars Choral, with other domestic buildings, and a gateway. Before going into more details of the buildings, it will be convenient, first, to search out so much of the history as can be gleaned from the Annals or other original sources; and next, to see how the architectural characters agree with this history, and then endeavour to fix the dates of the various erections.

In the early ages of Ireland's history, when the hand of every petty chieftain was against his neighbour, and when his sole occupation seems to have been little more than rapine and murder, such a natural fastness as this Rock could not remain unnoticed; and we accordingly find that it was selected as the stronghold of one of the more powerful leaders, who as King of Munster exercised jurisdiction over the surrounding country. At what period this took place is not easy to ascertain, but St. Patrick in the fifth century is said to have visited Cashel, and converted the King and his family, and to have destroyed a pagan temple there. It was therefore at that time the residence of the kings, and it continued to be so for several centuries. These kings seem to have enjoyed an ecclesiastical as well as a royal dignity, and were termed Kings and Bishops of

Munster or of Cashel. From this time there seems to have been a regular line of kings, who resided at Cashel, but we find nothing recorded of them until the ninth century, after which we have various notices of Cashel in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Annals of Innisfallen, &c., which have been collected together, and are given in the Appendix to this paper.

The architectural history of Cashel, therefore, seems to divide itself naturally into two periods. The first, from the first occupation of the Rock until the eleventh century. Of this period no buildings remain. It is most probable that they consisted only of a wall or *cashel* on the top of the Rock, and particularly on the south side, the only part where it is accessible. The houses for the king and the other inhabitants of the place would most probably be of wood, or of wattle-work, which we know was used in Ireland to a much later date, a palace having been constructed in this mode for Henry II. when in Dublin. These buildings were easily swept away and easily replaced, and of this kind were the miserable hovels of the inhabitants outside the Rock, always liable to be plundered and burnt by every marauding party, and their wretched inmates compelled to flee to the interior of the walls of the Rock for safety. These plundering parties were being continually sent forth, and no one knew how long he would be able to hold even the wretched tenement he had erected. In such a precarious state of society it would be impossible, or if possible it would have been folly, to erect any but the most temporary dwellings. Houses liable at any hour to destruction ought not to take long in rebuilding, and wattle-work, plastered with mud, was the easiest for this purpose. Every chieftain had his stronghold, but the poorer inhabitants were left to their mercy. A reference to the Irish annals year after year will shew this dreadful state of society much more vividly than any description can do.

During this period, however, several of Ireland's most eminent princes flourished, and as the kings of Munster took upon themselves the title of Bishop, they must have had a church within the walls of Cashel; and as in 1100 King Murtough O'Brien dedicated his chief seat, court, and town to God and St. Patrick, in the presence of a great assembly of the clergy of Ireland at Cashel, it is fair to suppose that there was at that time a cathedral, and that the present round-tower was the belfry belonging to it. This church was no doubt, like all

those now remaining in Ireland, a small building, and was afterwards removed to make room for another.

In 1127 Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, was driven from his possessions by the faction of his cousin, and forced to take refuge at Lismore; but he had before this built a church at Cashel, which was situated between the cathedral and the south wall, but which was not yet consecrated. It was finished with great care and expense, and still stands as one of the most valuable and beautiful buildings in Ireland or in Britain. In 1133 Cormac assembled an army, slew his rival, and retook his stronghold at Cashel, and the year following, 1134, he brought together a vast assemblage of the clergy and magnates of the land, and in their presence the church he had built before his expulsion was solemnly consecrated.

In 1152 a great synod was held at Drogheda by the Pope's legate, at which *pallia* were granted to Armagh, Dublin, Connaught, and Munster; and it is stated by Ware that O'Brien, King of Limerick, rebuilt the cathedral soon after this time, that is, about the time of the arrival of the English. If this was so, it would still probably be only a comparatively small church, and it seems to have been finally removed about the middle of the thirteenth century to make room for the present cathedral, on a much more magnificent scale, and which was so planned as to occupy the whole space between the round tower and Cormac's Chapel, and to preserve both by building them into the new church, according to the usual Irish custom.

It is to be regretted that no record has been preserved of the building of this cathedral; but it is highly probable that it was erected by David Mac Carwill, a violent and turbulent man, who held the see from 1253 to 1289. He seems to have been fond of building, and was very likely to require a stronghold to protect himself from the enemies he had made. It seems that a convent of Dominicans had been established near the cathedral on the Rock by his predecessor, and that Mac Carwill having about 1269 founded an abbey of Cistercians known as Hore Abbey, and which is in the same style as the cathedral, made a pretext for quarrelling with the "black monks," and drove them out, and gave their possessions and revenues to the Cistercians<sup>a</sup>. Having thus made room within the walls of the

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<sup>a</sup> See Appendix.

Rock, it is highly probable that he commenced building the present cathedral and his own castle. The style of the architecture quite agrees with this date: it is Early English, or, as it may be more proper in this case to say, Early Gothic, but not bold or massive. The foliage of the capitals is of the same style, but the mouldings seem feeble, and approaching to a later date.

From this time the cathedral seems to have gone to ruin, and we find no mention of it until the time of Richard O'Hedian, 1406 to 1440, who repaired or partly rebuilt it, and also the palace or castle; and no doubt to this date must be assigned the shortening of the long lancet windows in the cathedral, the erection of the south entrance tower of the castle, the upper part of the central tower, and many other alterations in the style of that period.

This bishop built the hall for the Vicars Choral within the walls of the Rock. Various alterations have taken place in later times, but they are not of much interest.

**THE ROUND TOWER.** The masonry of this is different from that of Cormac's Chapel, and earlier. It consists (beginning from the ground) of, 1, a projecting plinth of sandstone, cut into blocks of about 18 in. to 2 ft. long; the depth cannot be seen, as they are partly buried in the ground, but they probably rest on the solid rock for a foundation: 2, then five courses of sandstone and limestone intermixed, in pieces of irregular shape, not squared, and many of the vertical joints sloping: the courses vary in depth from 8 in. to a foot, and the fifth course from the bottom is only 6 in. deep; the stones also vary very much in length, from 6 in. to 2 ft. The sixth course is only 6 in. wide, the seventh about 9 in.; then come nine courses of limestone in long and narrow pieces, from 4 to 8 in. thick; then a narrow course of sandstone; then another of limestone; and above that all the rest seems to be of sandstone in about eighty more courses. The limestone is far more irregular than the sandstone, and hammer-dressed only, with the interstices filled up with the chippings, as usual in this sort of construction. The sandstone is much more regular than the limestone, but still not in regular square pieces like those of Cormac's Chapel, and many of the vertical joints in the sandstone are sloping; the joints are not very wide, though not fine; there is no thickness of mortar, and none of it projects, as at Caen.

The masonry altogether is better than that of Gundulph's work at Malling, and quite as good as that of the White Tower in London. The original doorway has been blocked up, and another opened into the cathedral, which has evidently been built up against the tower. The lower windows are small, with sloping sides and square tops. The belfry windows have triangular heads. No. 1 (beginning on the east side) is cut out of one stone; 2, is cut out of four stones, in three regular courses; 3, is cut out of four stones of irregular sizes; 4, over the church,



Round Tower and North Transept of Cathedral.

is of one stone. In all of these the triangular head is a sham; it only goes part of the way into the wall, and the rest of the opening is square-topped: the same construction of window-heads occurs in the Round Tower at Ardmore, and in the original windows in the west front of Malling Abbey in Kent, built by Bishop Gundulph in 1092. The sloping joints occur also in the church of St. Stephen at Caen, in work of about the same period. The most probable date for the tower at Cashel,

judging by the construction, is about the year 1100, or a little earlier.

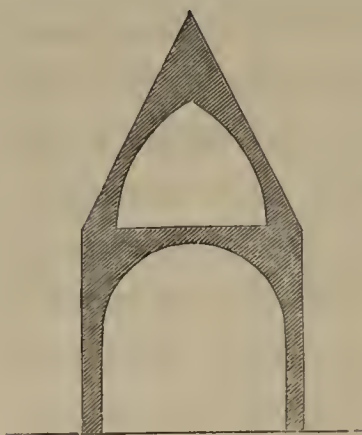
CORMAC'S CHAPEL consists of a nave and chancel, with a small projection at the east end for the reception of the altar. The nave and chancel are not placed symmetrically with each other, the former being much wider than the latter; the chancel-arch is not in the centre, but abuts on the south wall. At the junction of the nave and chancel are placed externally two towers, one on each side; the plan being in this respect the same as that of the Norman part of Exeter Cathedral, where the towers form transepts. Here the south tower is occupied with a staircase, and the northern one has had a series of small apartments, one above another, the corbels for the floors of which still remain. Externally, the south tower is divided by stringcourses into seven stages, most of which are lighted by small openings or windows. The central story is the largest, and is ornamented with an arcade of plain round-headed arches, resting on double shafts with cushion capitals. This tower is



Exterior of Cormac's Chapel.

finished with a parapet, and is much taller than the other. The north tower terminates in a pyramidal stone roof. The

nave and chancel also have stone roofs: they are of high pitch, and their construction is the same as we find in many of the early buildings in Ireland, that is, the vault over the principal



Section across Nave.  
(Not measured.)

space is a round or barrel-vault, but above this is a pointed vault, and on this the solid high-pitched roof of stone is carried. This is an excellent and very durable mode of roofing a building which is intended to be permanent, and it is no doubt owing to the roof that this beautiful little building is in such excellent preservation. The rooms so formed between the vault and the roof were used as dwelling apartments, and one is

furnished with a fireplace. In this room occurs what has been considered a flue for hot air. It is carried round the room next the floor, but the fireplace is an open one, and there is no contrivance whatever for causing a draught through the passage. It does not, therefore, seem possible that it could have been for that purpose, and Mr. Gordon Hills<sup>b</sup> suggests that the space was originally occupied by a timber-beam, or bond-course, now decayed away, as he has found other instances in which palpable traces of the timber still remain. The same construction occurs also in the tower of Thann in Normandy: at the base of the pyramidal roof a wooden wall-plate was inserted, which is now entirely decayed, and has left a hollow space just as at Cashel.

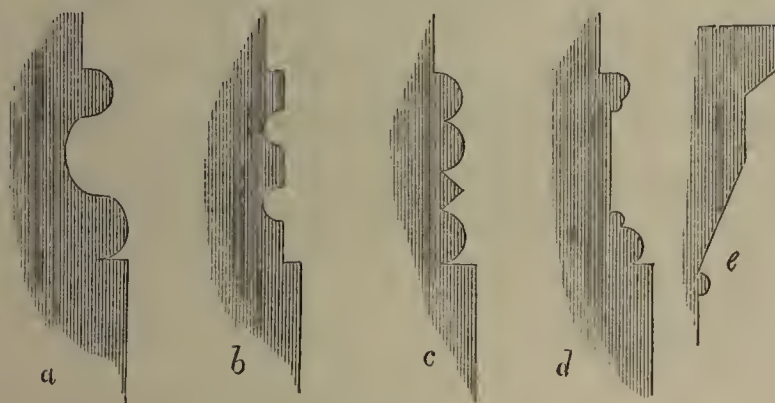
“In the larger apartment, a series of corbels project from the side walls at the height of about 6 ft. from the level of the floor, apparently for the purpose of supporting a wooden floor, and thus forming a second apartment, which was lighted by a square window placed at the summit of the east gable. The formation of the roof of this apartment is worthy of notice, inasmuch as it exhibits a considerable knowledge of the art of construction. It consists of two distinct layers of stone, of which the external one is formed of sandstone ashlar, and the internal one of squared blocks of calc tuffa; a construction admirably calculated to lessen the superincumbent weight, and obtain a greater security against moisture, without decreasing the stability of the building<sup>c</sup>.”

The exterior of the nave on the south side is ornamented with arcades similar to that described on the tower, and it has a richly sculptured door on this side, now blocked up, though

<sup>b</sup> To whom we are indebted for the Plan of the Cathedral.

<sup>c</sup> From Dr. Petrie's "Round Towers of Ireland."

the principal entrance and the most ornamental one seems to have been on the north side, as no doubt the cathedral and the residence of the king lay on that side. This north doorway is deeply recessed and richly sculptured, and in the tympanum has the figure of a lion and a sagittarius, which was a favourite subject at that period. There is also the elongated head, which is sometimes called a dragon's head, and which is common in England as the label termination at that date. The ornamented mouldings are much the same as would have been used in England at the same period: the chief variation being in the profuse use of the human head as a decoration in all places, in corbel-tables, capitals, labels, and even on the mouldings of the bases; and another singular use of this is in the vaulting, where it is not only introduced on the ribs, but even on the vault itself over the altar, and they form the chief ornament of the chancel-arch. The capitals are in general of the usual cushion or scalloped forms, but some are plainer



Sections of Bases.

*a. b. c.* Bases of Altar-screen.*d.* Base of Chancel-arch.*e.* Section of Capitals.

and ruder; the bases present great variety, and have in general a rude and early look, and others have a later character; some of the shafts are twisted or ornamented with the zigzag. In the interior, the nave has an arcade on each side next the floor, and above this short shafts which carry the transverse ribs of the barrel-vaults. The chancel-arch is ornamented with the zigzag and a series of human heads. The chancel is small; it is groined with diagonal ribs. The north and south sides are arcaded, and on the east is a recess for the altar, of which the bases of the shafts which supported it still remain. But this building has been so well and so elaborately described and illustrated in Dr. Petrie's valuable work on the Round Towers of Ireland, that it is not necessary to enter into further particulars here. Taken altogether it is a most valuable specimen,

and as the date of its erection is undoubted, it is a starting-point for the Norman style in Ireland. It is neither earlier



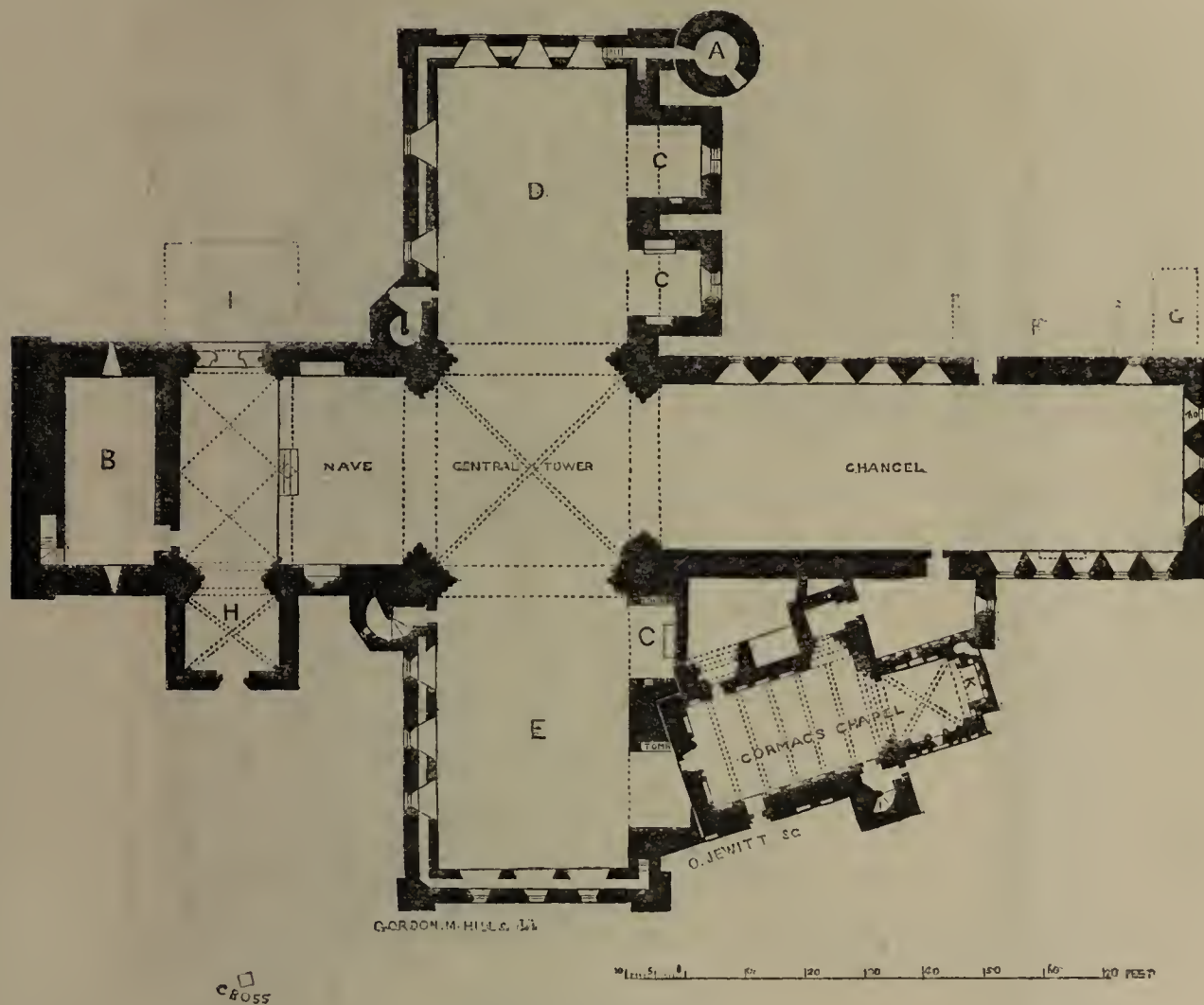
Interior of Cormac's Chapel.

nor later in style than buildings of the same date in England, and with the exception of a few particulars agrees in detail with them.

THE CATHEDRAL, which is of thirteenth-century date with later additions, consists of a long choir, a short nave, and a north and south transept, with a tower at the intersection. Adjoining the west end of the nave, and forming part of the same building, is the archiepiscopal palace or castle, which communicates with the nave by a fine Early English door; and at the eastern angle of the north transept stands the Round Tower, to which a communication has been made from a passage in the wall of the church.

The east end of the choir is in ruins, but there is a series of long lancets on the north and south walls, and between these, on the exterior, small quatrefoil panels; the parapet has the

usual Irish stepped battlement, and the weather-mouldings of the original high-pitched roof remain. The tower is square, with a stair-turret on the south-west angle, and has been



Plan of the Cathedral, &c.

- |                                       |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Round Tower.                       | F. Chantry (destroyed).     |
| B. Archbishop's Residence, or Castle. | G. Modern Buttress.         |
| C. C. C. Chapels.                     | H. South Porch.             |
| D. North Transept.                    | I. North Porch (destroyed). |
| E. South Transept.                    |                             |

gabled on the east and west sides; it is supported on Early Gothic piers, having clustered shafts with bands and foliated capitals, but the upper part of the tower is fifteenth-century work, and has been much altered. The transepts are very fine, particularly the north. It has three remarkably long lancet windows, and in the gable a circular window. These lancets were originally of magnificent dimensions, but were stopped up and reduced to half the length when the alterations and repairs were made in the fifteenth century. The buttresses have niches with projecting canopies of very good design.

By the zealous care of Archdeacon Cotton, various portions of monuments, and other fragments which have been found in the cathedral, have been preserved by being built up against the wall of this transept. To Dr. Cotton the thanks of all

archæologists are especially due, for arresting the wanton destruction to which these valuable ruins were subjected be-



Interior of North Transept, Cathedral.

fore his time, and for the care with which they are now preserved.

THE CASTLE, which adjoins the nave, is chiefly of the same date as the cathedral; but the porch on the south side, the upper story, and various other parts, are additions of the fifteenth century by Bishop O'Hedian. It is well contrived as a place of defence, the lower room is vaulted, and the chief apartment was over this, and there were other rooms over it. In this apartment is a fireplace, and close beside it a flue, which goes perpendicularly down to the passage to the staircase, the only entrance, so that water could be boiled on the fire, and poured immediately on the head of any one attempting to force his passage in. There is just above the staircase an entrance, not

more than 2 ft. square, to a secret passage in the wall, leading from this apartment to those over the vault of the cathedral. It is a good example of the Irish tower-house.

#### APPENDIX. EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNALS.

854. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, went to Caiseal, of Munster, and again carried off the hostages of the men of Munster.

896. A change of kings at Caiseal, i.e. Cormac, son of Cuileannan, in the place of Cennghegan, i.e. Finguine.

933 (recté 939). Morthaugh mac Neale, with the king's forces, went to Cashell, and there took Ceallaghan (that unruly kinge of Munster, that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Munster, and the other provinces of Ireland with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donnogh mac Melaghlin.

934 (recté 941). Ceallachan, of Cashell, and his Munstermen, gave an overthrow to the Desies, and slew of them 2,000. They of Offalie and Kyneleagh killed 2,000 Danes.

939. Muircheartach then went to the men of Munster, who were in readiness on his arrival to give him battle, but they ultimately resolved to give up (their king) Ceallachan, and a fetter was put upon him by Muircheartach :—

“Muircheartach went to the south,  
To the beautiful chalk-white Caiseal,  
And he brought with him Ceallachan of troops ;  
He did not accept of any other hostage for him.”

1089 (recté 1091). Cynath O'Morrey, and Mollronie Mac Concorye, fought hand to hand in the king's house in Cashell, and were both slain. (This king was Ua Briain.)

1101. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiseal, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the laity, and Ua Dunain, noble bishop and chief senior, with the chiefs of the clergy ; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religious, without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general.

The same meeting is thus recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 1100 (recté 1101) :—

“There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell, in the pressence of King Morthaugh, and in the pressence of O'Downan, archbishopp and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdom, where the King of his meer motion and freewill, granted to the Church and all devout members thereof, such a graunt as none of his predecessors, the Kings of Ireland ever granted to the Church before, which was his chiefest seat, court, and town, Cashell, to be held in common by spirituall men and woman in perpetuall (recté perpetuity) to them and their successors for ever.”

1124. Tadhg mac Carthaigh, Lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died after penance, at Caiseal.

1126. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-cliath and Leinster to his own son Conchobhar ; he afterwards proceeded (to the south) and defeated Cormac Mac Carthaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caithligh.

1127. A great army was led by Turlough O'Connor to Cork, he himself going by land, and a fleet by sea round to Cork, and he and Donough Mac Carthy with his people caused Cormac, son of Muirheartach, son of Carthach, to be dethroned, so that he was obliged to go on a pilgrimage to Lismore, and take a staff there; and Donough, son of Muirheartach, son of Carthach, was inaugurated in his presence. . . . Two churches (were erected) at Lismore, and a church at Cashel, by Cormac.

1133. An army was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain in Connaught, and they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil Maeleruain; and they demolished Dun-Mughdhorn and Dun-mor, and plundered a great part of the country; they afterwards returned without hostages.

1134. A church which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy assembled in one place.

This consecration is also thus mentioned in the Annals of Innisfallen:—

1134. The consecration of the church of Cormac Mac Carthy at "Cashel, by the archbishop and bishops of Munster and the magnates of Ireland, both lay and ecclesiastical."

1137. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Ceinneidigh Ua Briain, and the foreigners of Luimneach.

1138. Cormac, son of Muirheartach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the Kings of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O'Conchobhar Ciarraighe.

1138. Cormac, grandson of Carthach, chief King of Desmond, and bishop king of Ireland in his time for piety and the bestowal of jewels and wealth to the clergy and the churches, and for ecclesiastical wealth to God in books and implements, fell treacherously by Thomond, and a blessing on his soul. (Annals of Kilronan.)

1138. Cormac, son of Muirheartach, son of Carthach, son of Saorbheartach, son of Donough, son of Ceallachan Cashel, King of Desmond, and a man who had continual contention for the sovereignty of the entire province of Munster, and the most pious, most brave, and most liberal of victuals and clothings, after having built (the church called) Teampull Chormaic, in Cashel, and two churches in Lismore, was treacherously murdered by Dermot Sugach O'Connor Kerry, at the instigation of Turlough O'Brien, who was his own son-in-law, gossip, and foster-child. (Annals of Innisfallen.)

1172. A synod was held at Cashel by the command of King Henry II., in which Christian O'Conarchy, the Pope's Legate and Bishop of Lismore, presided. At this synod all the archbishops and bishops of Ireland assisted, except Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh; as also divers abbots, priors, deans, and other prelates, and the king sent thither on his part Ralph, Abbot of Bildewas in Shropshire, Ralph, Archdeacon of Landaffe, in Wales, Nicholas his chaplain, and many other clerks. Brompton, Abbot of Jervall, in Yorkshire, informs us that King Henry received from every archbishop and bishop charters with their seals pendent, whereby they confirmed the kingdom of Ireland to him and his heirs Kings and Lords of Ireland for ever; to which

Roger Hoveden adds, that the king sent a transcript of these charters to Pope Alexander, who by his apostolic authority confirmed the said kingdom to him and his heirs according to the letters of the archbishops and bishops.

1216. Archbishop Donat O'Lonargan is said to have erected Cashel into a borough.

1224. Bull of Pope Honorius III. confirming the number of twelve canons to Cashel.

1243. Archbishop David Mac Kelly founded a Dominican convent at Cashel.

A hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded at Cashel, by Sir David Latimer, seneschal to Archbishop Marian O'Brian. "That Latimer had a fair daughter, who hated a leper worse than death. It happened one day that Latimer's wife sent this her daughter to serve the poor at the door, and among the beggars was a leper. The daughter was affrighted at the sight, threw down the bread, and ran in. The leper, affronted at the behaviour of the young lady, prayed to God that she might be afflicted with the same misery before the year came about; and it happened according to his prayer. The father, touched with his daughter's misfortune, built a lazer-house, in which he placed fourteen beds, and endowed it with four plowlands."—(Ware.)

1253 to 1289. Archbishop David Mac Carwill founded the charity of St. Nicholas, and also Hore Abbey, of the Cistercian order, which he endowed with the revenues of the Benedictines whom he had displaced. The following is given as the reason: "In the time of David Maccarwill, Bishop of Cashel, there was a certain abbey of Black monks near the cathedral of St. Patrick's at Cashel, founded in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. And the said David having told his mother that he was warned in a dream that the said Black monks had a mind to cut off his head, he by the advice of his mother, turned out these monks, and gave their lands and possessions to the new abbey which he had founded. . . . And David being desirous to unite the Hospital of St. Nicholas to the abbey of his own foundation, he came to the Hospital, and forcibly turned the inhabitants out, broke open their chests, and carried away their charters, and by his own deed united it to the abbey."—(Ware.)

1317 to 1326. William Fitzjohn. The city of Cashel was encompassed with a stone wall.

1495. The cathedral burned by Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

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THE COBHAM BRASSES.—We are pleased to hear that these beautiful brasses are at last to be restored fully and efficiently. The marble monuments of the church are assigned to the care of Mr. Richardson, and the brasses are under the superintendence of Mr. Waller. In better hands they could not be placed. The entire restoration is by order, and at the expense, of Captain Brooke, a lineal descendant, we believe, of the former Lords of Cobham.

## ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—VIII.

## EXTERNAL ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS.

It is not now so many years ago since a distinguished statesman and novelist created a very considerable sensation among the Art world by the enunciation of two propositions. These were, firstly, that in the present day we mistake comfort for civilization; and secondly, that as our houses and public buildings all resemble one another, and are all equally wretched, the best way to remedy the evil would be to hang an architect—instancing the very excellent effect the execution of Admiral Byng had upon the naval service. Whether the remedy proposed would have the desired effect, is a very open question—perhaps it might; but that we are too apt to mistake comfort for civilization, and that our modern houses are lamentably poor and remarkably like one another, is unfortunately but too true, for there is probably not another capital in Europe which can come up to us as regards the uniformity and ugliness of our dwelling-houses, to say nothing of our public buildings. In fact, it would almost appear that the great object of the richest city in the world is to spend as little money as possible on its edifices, and when to this is added the fact that in some twenty-five years, or even less, everything is covered with a thick coating of smoke, one is apt to despair of any improvement. Still the state of things, although unfavourable, is not to be despaired of. Could the law of leasehold be abolished, and could the builder be made to build only on land owned by himself, people would spend a great deal more money on houses which they knew would descend to their children. On the other hand, could some material be found capable of being periodically washed without injury, the smoke nuisance would be comparatively harmless. But before going into this latter question, it may be as well to see with what materials buildings have been constructed or faced in former times, and how such facing or construction has been ornamented.

## MARBLE.

To begin with the richest material, viz. marble. This can be applied in three ways, i. e. the building may be entirely con-

structed of it, as the Parthenon at Athens, or it may be faced with it, as the Duomo at Florence, or it may be applied in a thin veneer, as in the various edifices at Venice. It is needless to say that the application of these systems was greatly influenced by the distance of the work from the marble quarries. If, then, we take the first method, i.e. that of the Parthenon, we shall find that the architect had by no means finished his work when he had put the marble blocks together, and had inserted the sculpture; on the contrary, the painfully bright colour of the white marble under a powerful sun necessitated some method by which it might be toned down. This was effected by painting. By this I do not for one moment suppose that large surfaces were covered with coatings of opaque colour; on the contrary, what few remains have come down to our own times tend to shew that the gold and colour was applied in thin lines, but at the same time in strong tints; in fact very much as we see it applied to Parian statuettes. Now the effect of marble thus treated, when viewed from a distance, is that of being suffused with a very delicate tint of the prevailing colour of the painted lines; and in this manner the glare of the white marble was to a great degree counteracted. There is also some reason to believe that the excessive whiteness was occasionally toned down by means of a stain, such as a solution of saffron—more especially as Pausanias mentions the walls of a temple which when wetted gave out the smell of that herb. But the Greek architect did not restrict himself entirely to lines and ornaments; on the contrary, some portions of the building, although not very large ones, were covered with paint, such as the triglyphs and the backgrounds of the sculpture. Again, there is good reason to suppose, from a passage in Pliny, that the walls behind the columns received colour, and even paintings, and as the columns were comparatively close together, this would have the effect of making them stand out well from the wall without sacrificing the general white tone of the whole building. Again, gilt bronze was largely employed for the accessories of the sculpture, as we see in the Elgin Marbles; and one building is mentioned where the joints of the stones were filled in by thin fillets of gilt metal. In the capitals of the columns of Minerva Polias we find glass beads employed as an architectural decoration: and were it possible for us to go back to the Athens of ancient times, I have no doubt but that

we should find a great many things for which we are by no means in the habit of giving the Greeks credit.

Such was the way in which a marble temple was anciently treated. I believe it is a disputed point whether the Greeks, like the Romans, were in the habit of employing coloured marble columns, but that they did not confine themselves to white alone is proved by the string of black marble which may be traced more or less all round the Acropolis, and which probably served as the support of the Gigantomachia.

The second way of treating marble is by building the walls of the edifice with brick or rubble, and then facing it with a coating of marble, say from six inches to a foot thick, according to the necessity. The brick or rubble should be so constructed as to allow of the marble being well toothed in, and hence the very rough appearance such walls present when the marble has never been applied, as is so often the case in Italy. Of course it was always right to give time for the wall to settle well before applying the facing, but somehow or other, in nine cases out of ten, the said facing has been put off indefinitely. The cathedrals of Florence, Sienna, Prato, and Orvieto are instances where it is more or less perfect. In this case the architect generally divided his wall either in horizontal lines or square panels, using for the purpose black, white, and red marble; the red not appearing in any great quantity. The windows, doors, &c., were richly carved and inlaid, while an elaborate tarsia of these marbles, which may be described as a coarse mosaic, (not unlike the Tonbridge-ware patterns enlarged,) ran round the building with the strings, round the arches and jambs of the windows, round the panels, and in fact almost everywhere. Glass mosaic was also occasionally introduced instead of sculpture. The best example of this sort of work is Giotto's campanile at Florence; and although a great deal of valuable material is expended, and a great deal of human labour, still to my mind the effect is hardly worth the trouble and cost. The contrast of the marbles is violent, and the panel system is but too apt to remind one, as it did Pugin, of a Brighton workbox. This facing system is also to be found in Eastern buildings, but there the ornaments and inlays are far more beautiful and delicate than in the Italian edifices. It has not been my lot to see the larger specimens of marble buildings in the East, and I am unable therefore to speak of their effect.

M. Fossati told me that he imagined that St. Sophia at Constantinople was anciently faced with marbles, the spoils of antique temples; all, however, have disappeared, and the building is now plastered over and coloured with red longitudinal bands.

Some of the better fountains in the same city are exceedingly beautiful; they are large square edifices with towers at the angles, faced with marble cut into the most delicate patterns and foliage in low relief, parts of which were doubtless gilt; the grilles, which occupy a considerable portion of the surface and the tops, are in bronze; the overhanging eaves of the high lead-covered roof are boarded underneath, and painted and gilded in various patterns; and the finials on the top of the roof are also gilt. As regards inlaying marble, the Easterns are unrivalled. Some years ago a very considerable quantity of marble was brought into this country from Delhi, and it is even now occasionally to be met with in curiosity shops; the ground is a coarseish white inlaid with black, like slate, green like our Irish green; there is also a yellow marble, and the flowers are formed of cornelian and most beautiful rose-coloured agates.

The examples of the third way of using marble are principally to be found in Venice. Here the columns are solid marble, the walls are brick, and the facing is applied in very thin slabs, secured to the wall by mortar and by metal hold-fasts which appear on the outside; the strings, of course, are solid marble, so also is the tracery and moulded work, although the latter is generally avoided, and the arch turned in brick, so that the thin soffit-slabs of marble, when applied, project outward, and thus afford support to the outer casing above. Sometimes the Venetian architect contented himself with making what we should call the dressings only in marble, the walls proper being plastered and painted, sometimes with figures, but generally according to Mr. Ruskin with a diaper, which in the ducal palace has been translated into marble of different colours. In the earlier buildings of a better character, such as St. Mark and the Fondaco dei Turchi, the whole façade was covered with thin slabs of marble interspersed with panels containing sculptures, which often had a gold mosaic ground, or with panels inclosing more valuable marbles, such as porphyry or serpentine, as in St. Mark's, where we find

marble carving, serpentine, porphyry, and glass mosaic in juxtaposition. As also a picce of architectural colour the west front of St. Mark's at Venice certainly stands unrivalled at the present day, whatever the group of buildings on the rock of Athens may have been. The picture of Capacechio certainly shews us that we have lost something; but after all it has not been very much, being principally confined to the gilding in the upper portions of the buildings, such as the crockets, pinnacles, &c., some of the ornaments of the latter having been cast in lead.

### STONE.

Stone is a more difficult material to treat than marble for external decoration, people being generally content to carve it and there to leave it. This was not the case formerly. The temples at Pæstum and that of Vesta at Tivoli are worked in a very coarse hard stone, full of holes—a stone that in the present day would probably be rejected for external facing. The Greeks and Romans did not think so: everything is worked in it, and then covered with two thin coatings of plaster; the first stops up the holes and brings it to a fair surface, the latter, which is about one-eighth of an inch thick, is largely mixed with marble dust, so that it can receive a polish. The building had then very nearly the white glaring effect of new marble, and was treated in a similar manner. In the museum at Palermo are some bas-reliefs found at Selinuntum, made of this stone and plastered in the usual manner: some are, it is true, very archaic, but others are post-Phidian, and very beautiful works. Stone, again, in the Middle Ages was used in strips, like marble, alternating with stone of other colours, or with brick, as at Verona; in this case the mass of wall is brick, the stone forming a sort of chain, or rather a series of coffers at certain intervals. A very favourite way of using stone, especially during the fifteenth century, was to make it alternate with bricks or flints, so that the wall looks like a chess-board. In Norfolk the surfaces of stone walls, or rather of parts of them, are cut into elaborate tracery or other ornaments, such as letters, &c., and the interstices filled with flints; and if the flints are cleanly broken and nicely squared the effect is very good indeed. Occasionally ornaments are incised in the stone and then filled up with black cement, as in the porches of Nôtre Dame at Paris, and at St. Etienne at

Beauvais; but this process does not often occur, and would appear to have been reserved almost exclusively for floors. At other times an effect is got by the jointing of the stone, such as a thin course and a thick one alternately, or by making certain portions of the facing reticulated, as in Notre Dame at Poitiers: of course in this latter case the joints should be kept very wide.

In the Middle Ages we find positive colour and gilding applied directly to stone buildings, but then it was confined to sheltered situations, and was executed in oil or in distemper, covered with oleaginous varnishes; thus there are traces of painting on the statues and architecture of many of the French *portails*, such as Amiens, but then they were protected by the great depth of the arch. Coats of arms were generally coloured; the tympana of dormer windows, when protected by the barge-boards, were coloured; and crockets and finials were often gilt. At the Chateau of Blois the windows being deeply recessed from the front, the jambs of the arches which contain them are coloured and gilt. At Florence the projecting machicolations of the Palazzo Publico have emblazoned coats of arms. In fact, our ancestors coloured those parts which could be protected, but, like sensible men, abstained from putting paint where it would be destroyed by the climate.

#### BRICK.

It must be confessed that brick is not a particularly agreeable material to work with; if used alone it is exceedingly monotonous, and if different colours be introduced a piebald effect is very likely to be the result: used with stone dressings of a warm colour is perhaps as good a way as any to employ it, and if the building is to have any architectural features it will probably be found the cheapest, for bricks become rather expensive articles when they have to be cut, rubbed, and gauged. However, effects can be produced by bricks of different colours, although many attempts of late days in this direction can hardly be pronounced successes. Our own ancestors, for the most part, contented themselves with very sparing reticulations of black glazed bricks. At Verona, Padua, and elsewhere in Italy, a very curious mode of decorating brick-work is adopted. Patterns are formed in the voussoirs of arches by cutting away the surface of sundry of the

voussoirs, and then filling up the space so obtained with plaster. At St. Antonio at Padua, the spaces within the terra cotta arches, which form the cornice of the cloisters, are thus filled in with plaster, and have had painted ornaments.

In the north of Italy we find a very great employment of terra cotta, one of the finest examples being the Ospedale at Milan; somehow or other the effect is not pleasing, being too apt to conjure up suggestions of the burning city described by Dante. Much of our modern terra cotta is of a very harsh and bright colour, so much so that it would hardly be an acquisition to any building. A fountain in this Museum, of Austrian manufacture, is an excellent example of what carefully to avoid as regards colour in terra cotta. In our own time a whole medieval church has been constructed of this material, but as the experiment has never been repeated we may presume that it has hardly been a success.

Far better than terra cotta is majolica—here we obtain beautiful form and imperishable colour. Majolica may be either in relief, or painted on a flat surface; the former is more commonly applied as an external ornament, and is by no means uncommon in Tuscany and the circumjacent parts of Italy. It occurs in the form of friezes, medallions, coats of arms, figures, &c.; but I never, as far as I remember, ever saw a façade entirely covered with it. There are some most excellent examples in the South Kensington Museum, foremost among which may be cited the coat of arms with its surrounding wreaths, ten feet in diameter; this, like all large examples, is made in several pieces, all of which had to be properly imbedded in the wall. Similar coats of arms occur in the Or San Michele at Florence, and the Palazzo del Podesta at Certaldo is literally covered with them. The inventor of this majolica was Luca della Robbia, a Florentine sculptor, who set himself to invent, or rather re-invent, a stanniferous enamel to cover his terra cotta figures; I say re-invent, for the secret had been known to the Spanish Moors long before. The works of Luca della Robbia now command high prices, not only on account of their rarity, but for their own intrinsic value, for Luca was a real artist, and got beautiful feeling and expression in his work. Several of his figures are simply in white, with a light-blue background. Afterwards other colours were added, and sometimes the flesh is left unglazed. But with all this the

general effect of the colour of his figures is never thoroughly pleasing, and I am barbarous enough to think that Minton colours his figures much better.

Glazed earthenware for architectural purposes appears to have been used in Germany at the beginning of the sixteenth century, for Erasmus, in his *Colloquies*, mentions columns of earthenware glazed to represent marble supporting a portico. The medallions in Holbein's gateway at Whitehall were also of terra cotta, but I do not know whether they were glazed. The angels, however, which surmounted the high altar of Henry the Eighth's Chapel, were glazed to represent marble; and as they were executed under the direction of Torregiano, were most probably of Italian workmanship. Luca della Robbia did not content himself with reliefs; on the contrary, he appears to have painted on majolica as well, if we may trust the series of discs attributed to him, which are preserved in the South Kensington Museum. They represent the labours of the year, and are in three different blues, with black outlines, and white high-lights: they probably formed a decoration for some small building, such as the study of Cosmo the Elder, described by Vasari.

If we want to know what can be done with enamelled majolica, we have only to go to the East. One of the mosques, I think that of Suleyman, has one of its courts covered with large inscriptions and ornaments, painted in blue on white tiles, and I must say that the colour was exceedingly rich, and the result very good indeed. Pieces of plain pottery are found in the campaniles at Rome, and are far more bright than marble would be at that height. Again, several of the churches at Pisa have dishes inserted in their gables; the story being that it was the custom of the Crusaders to bring them home and deposit them in the front of the church as trophies.

In the South Kensington Museum is a figure painted on majolica, manufactured by M. Rousseau of Paris; it was purchased at the Great Exhibition, and it is said that the colours and glazing have been affixed in one firing—a most important discovery, should this sort of decoration ever come into extensive use. The division lines of the various tiles composing the figure follow the outlines, and thus avoid the confusion which would arise had they been made square; as it is, the joints serve to accentuate the outlines like the leading in stained glass.

## PLASTER.

Few people would suppose that plaster could be rendered ornamental unless it be cast into moulds, or, as in the last century, worked by hand. If, however, we go to Florence, we shall find that with an artistic people even this material is susceptible of high art. To begin with the simplest decoration. In the vicinity of Florence, the rough walls which divide one vineyard from another are covered with plaster: this plaster when wet is covered with very deep scratches; the principal lines run vertically, and the spaces are then filled up with various patterns. This is without the town: within, we find the *graffito*. After a building had received the first coat of plaster, a second was applied, very much thinner and mixed with colour, very often soot; when this was set, a finishing coat was applied over it, and while it was wet the artist scraped it away in various patterns and figures, so as to shew the black ground: the whole, when completed, forms a decoration or picture in black and white. Several houses of apparently the sixteenth century retain this decoration, which in that climate appears to be tolerably durable. It is practised at the present day, and specimens were to be seen at the Florentine Exhibition of 1861. The earliest example I have seen was at Assisi; from the costume the date might be from 1460—1470: it is also noticeable from the fact of the ground being in various colours instead of black. Plaster is also cast in patterns and applied to external surfaces of walls, as in the Alhambra; but then it was probably protected by overhanging eaves. It can be stamped in patterns while wet, as we occasionally see in old half-timber houses in our own country, and even when not stamped it has a very good effect if the wood be only painted a dark colour. At Galata the old Genoese houses are made of indifferent brick, and then plastered and painted; there is no moulded work of any kind; all the decoration is obtained by what we call tuck-joints, i.e. projecting ones, which are made of much finer plaster than the ground. These tuck-joints are left white, while the general surface of the wall is a dull grey; the ornamental bands, which do duty for strings, on the contrary, have their grounds coloured red; the window jambs and lintel are simply great stones on the Stonehenge principle, and the cornice is composed of tiles on edge. Sometimes the wall is made to represent

alternate courses of stone and tiles; in this case the surface of the sham tiles is coloured red. In some of the plaster I detected little pieces of chopped linen which did duty for hair.

#### PAINTING.

In a country where the material was not a good one, and where the climate was favourable, a very common way of obtaining decoration was to cover the whole surface of the walls with plaster and then paint it. This, according to Mr. Layard, was the case with regard to Babylon, where sunburnt bricks were used, and distinguished it from Nineveh, where the basement was of stone and the superstructure of wood. At Pompeii we see the same thing. In one of the streets a good part of an external wall remains tolerably perfect; it is plastered all over in the usual manner, i.e. marble dust is mixed with the last coating. For six or eight feet high the wall is coloured red, but divided into vertical divisions by white lines. Above, the plaster is jointed like regular stonework, the joints being represented by broad and deep incised lines, which if I remember rightly were filled up also with red.

In our own country during the Middle Ages, paintings were reserved for the insides of dwellings, and we must, therefore, go to Italy for information as regards external paintings. The custom anciently must have been very common, for in spite of the perishable nature of the decoration, nearly every city can shew some one specimen, if not more. Thus in Florence there is the hospital on the north side of the Baptistery of St. John, besides several other houses which are painted in black and white, and therefore difficult to distinguish from *graffito*. There are one or two houses at Brescia painted in colours, several at Venice, and portions of others at Vercelli. If we read the lives of Maturino and Polidoro in Vasari, we must believe that these artists alone must have painted the fronts of a vast number of houses in Rome. Our author almost appears to intimate that the fashion went out after the sack of Rome by the army of the Constable Bourbon, when all the artists, including the two in question, had to flee. Vasari distinctly states that Maturino and Polidoro worked only in two colours—in fact, did not make regularly coloured façades like those in Venice and Brescia. He praises them for their introduction of antique ornaments, and for the invention they

displayed in their figure subjects. They appear to have enjoyed great popularity, if we may judge of the number of their subjects which were engraved, and their works were executed in imitation of marble and bronze; the colours employed were principally terra verte and terretta.

### ROOFS.

Having thus described the various ways of ornamenting a façade, it may perhaps be as well to add a few words about the roof. The roof can be covered with lead, slates, or tiles. If with lead, the lead can be partially tinned either before it is put up or after; it is needless to say that the former makes the best job. Remains of historiated lead-work are to be found in various parts of France, e.g. at Chalons-sur-Marne. Sometimes the tinned parts were covered, if in a sheltered place, with a thin coat of transparent oil paint, the lead being left for the outline: this occurs in the lead *flèche* at Amiens. Gilding is also often applied to lead, but it is not lasting, as the rain washes off the metal in course of time, leaving nothing but the coloured mordant to tell what has been there. Crestings and figures can also be made in lead, and add greatly to the beauty of the roof. They can be equally well applied to slates; which, by the way, were anciently about three times as thick as they are made in the present day. Slates can be procured of various colours, and arranged in patterns on the roofs; they can have their edges rounded, or made into an angle, or otherwise ornamented; but it may be questioned whether anything is preferable to a roof of good green slate, and if there is a good cresting there will be but little occasion either to cut the edges or to mix them with any other colour.

Tiles, also, can be made into any form, and can be coloured and glazed like any other pottery. The cathedral at Mantua possesses a roof of glazed and coloured tiles disposed in an elaborate species of Greek fret, and many of the houses at Dijon have roofs with the different coloured tiles disposed in patterns. At St. Andrea, Vercelli, the pinnacles and spires are covered with tiles in the form of truncated cones, coloured and glazed; and while upon this subject we must not forget the bronze tiles of the Pantheon, so barbarously taken away to make the hideous baldachino at St. Peter's, or the gilded tiles over the bow-window at Innsbruck.

Such, then, are some of the ways by means of which our ancestors made their houses pleasant objects to themselves when living, and studies hereafter to their descendants. Now let any one go into Harley-street, Baker-street, or any other respectable thoroughfare, and look at the houses, and then ask himself whether they are either beautiful objects or things to study. Carefully looked into, they resolve themselves into very dirty brick walls, pierced with a certain number of square holes, one house exactly resembling its next neighbour. I protest, in spite of modern opinion, I like the painted stucco of Belgravia better than what is called the honest brick of Baker-street; the stucco can be re-painted and made clean, but hardly the brick. Although thus much may be said for the plaster, if it be once neglected it rapidly goes to the bad, for instance, the exterior wall of the Colosseum, in Albany-street, has not been painted for some time, and looks anything but what it should.

We must always bear one thing in mind, and that is the London smoke and its attendant acids and gases: it is said that its influence extends to no less a radius than forty miles, and if we wish to counteract it, we must face our dwellings with some imperishable material which will afford no lodgement for the smoke to penetrate, and which will sustain without injury a periodical cleansing by means of a fire-engine.

Now marble will hardly fulfil these conditions, seeing that it has a great faculty of losing its polish and getting its surface disintegrated in this climate; thus, the celebrated Marble Arch has been twice scraped and cleaned within the last fifteen years: so that marble will not do. Granite does appear to keep its polish, but then it is very expensive, and very hard to work, and not of a very pleasant colour. Stone is not very successful: if soft, it soon decays; if hard, like Portland, it gets very white in some parts and very black in others; this parti-colour I have heard poetically compared to ebony and ivory, but I am afraid that there is more ebony than ivory, and indeed we should only be too glad to dispense with it altogether. Stone cannot be cleaned except by scraping, which involves a scaffold, and cannot be often repeated; the same objection holds good with regard to brick or terra cotta, except that when dirty it is of a much more disagreeable colour than stone.

*Graffito*-plaster and paintings are all open to the same objection, viz. that of getting intensely dirty, without much power of being cleaned. We have, therefore, as far as I can see, but three courses open to us: the first is, to build the window-dressings, doors, &c. in majolica, plaster the walls between, paint them with subjects, and then cover them with large sheets of plate glass: this is the first. The second would be to supply the place of the paintings covered with glass, by means of mosaics. Now these mosaics might be made in various ways: 1. they might be of glass chopped up in the regular manner, as Signor Salvieto does it; 2. or made of sticks of glass broken off short, in Mr. Fisher's manner, (see the stained glass exhibition); or they might be manufactured in earthenware and glazed. I do not think unglazed tesserae would do, as the smoke would stain them like bricks. It is by no means necessary that these mosaics should represent subjects, although it would be a gain for them to do so; on the contrary, they might be diapers, and the tesserae might be made like some discovered near Babylon, viz. in the shape of cones, with the bottom part glazed. Some system might also be found for making figures in pieces of stained glass, foiling them from behind, and then embedding them in mortar or lead. Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, have invented something of this kind, but I am afraid that their material would be too porous for external use. We now come to majolica, which with mosaic would, I think, solve the problem before us. It should be remembered that, thanks to Messrs. Minton and other manufacturers, we can now obtain majolica both in relief and painted; it is true that at present it is rather dear, but should an increased demand arise, it would doubtless go down in price. M. Roussel's system would give us great advantages in the pictorial part of the work, while it would rest with the manufacturers generally to give us a glaze that would not shine too much in a side light, and at the same time would stand the frost. With these advantages I really see no reason why we should not have buildings in smoky London glowing with imperishable colour, while the other processes would still be applicable in country places beyond the reach of the fumes of London. At present we are building in stone, and brick, and plaster, which we well know in a few years will be so black that no ornaments can be distinguished. With painted majolica and mosaics all this would be changed; but people can

hardly be expected to spend much money on their houses as long as they know that they are building for the benefit of the landlord and not of their descendants; hence a change in the law of leasehold is the very first thing required. In the meantime, the study of the numerous beautiful objects in the South Kensington Museum and elsewhere will do a vast deal, as it has already done, for the diffusion of a correct taste both in drawing and colour; and were the study of the figure more general with ornamentists, we might possibly arrive at good results rather sooner than we generally believe.

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### MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

M. VILLET-D'Aoust, an engineer of mines, has published an interesting account of certain tumuli visited by him in various parts of Mexico, especially near the hacienda of Gardenas, where one of these *cuisillos*, or *moctezumas* as they are called, entirely built of white stone, contained some very curious objects. First, a small figure coarsely executed in baked clay, and representing some Mexican goddess, perhaps Tozitlos, the mother of the gods. It was placed in a niche situated in the upper part of the interior of the monument; below was a human skeleton, the bones of which, having become red, could not be preserved; but it was as usual in a crouching posture, and bore various ornaments made of very hard jade or dionite, cut into spherical and other shapes, highly polished and perforated, in order to be strung into necklaces. Underneath, and mixed up with the common stone of the monument, there were a vast number of translucent pieces of green and white fluor spar, some weighing as much as a pound, also perforated for purposes of ornament, the sharp edges having been ground off in order to prevent their inconveniencing the person that wore them. The author here remarks that in some cases the hole was only bored half way, as if to make room for something to fix a ring on; but at a period when it is supposed the Mexicans did not know the use of metals, what, he asks, could the ring be made of, to be strong enough to support so large a weight? Two important consequences result from the above with respect to the state of the arts among the Mexicans; first, that they perfectly understood the art of cutting and polishing the hardest stones; and, secondly, that they had begun to work certain metallic mines, as is shewn by the abundance of fluor spar, which seems to have been obtained from regular veins rather than from the surface, where it is not frequently met with. This is further proved from their having possessed cinnabar, if not for the purpose of extracting mercury from it, at least as a pigment. However, there have been found, in places which must have been worked as mines, certain stones shaped like some of our present miners' implements. In some *cuisillos* the ground was found covered with boards blackened over a fire to prevent their rotting; a proof that the Mexicans were not so ignorant as has been believed.—*Galignani*.

## BRONZE STATUETTE FROM WYCOMB.

WE have now the pleasure of submitting to our readers an engraving of the Bronze Statuette found at Wycomb in October last, to which allusion has before been made in the pages of this Magazine. It is represented as standing on a small stone altar, also discovered at Wycomb, and which perhaps may have been its pedestal in past days.

The figure, which evidently represents Mars, is perfect in every particular, except the spear in the right hand and the shield on which the left rested, and is of exquisite workmanship, more especially as to the finish and delicacy of the features, and the accuracy of every the most minute detail of either the dress or figure.



Profile from the Statuette  
of Mars.

The paludamentum thrown gracefully over the shoulder, and the greaves which it wears, are considered by some antiquaries of eminence to be unequivocal evidences of Grecian origin,—by others it is held to be Roman.

The annexed figures of the Statuette and the Small Altar (see opposite page) which serves it as a pedestal are both of the exact size of the originals.

The small profile is given in order to shew more clearly the form of the helmet.

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THE SAXON CEMETERY AT SARR.—Mr. John Brent continues successful in excavating the Saxon graves at Sarr, in Thanet. A brief account of some of the discoveries made in 1863 has been printed in the *Archæologia Cantiana*<sup>a</sup>; but we trust the Kentish Society will soon be able to afford to place on record a complete description of the explored graves and their contents; and, at the same time, exhibit the entire collection of remains. The Charles Museum at Maidstone has been selected as the destination of these interesting antiquities, and probably a more appropriate and convenient receptacle could not easily be found, but for all scientific purposes it is indispensable that the entire collection be rendered accessible for free examination and reference. In these researches the Kent Archæological Society is fulfilling one of the main objects proposed by the original Archæological Association, hitherto but very feebly prosecuted. We know of no other society, local or metropolitan, that can point to such successful and important researches.

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<sup>a</sup> See p. 441 of the present Number.



Statuette of Mars.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN KENT<sup>a</sup>.

Two of the most important archæological events of late years we conceive to be the restoration of the desecrated Church in Dover Castle and the excavation of the great Saxon Cemetery at Sarr; both these works have been accomplished by the influence and the outlay of the Kent Archæological Society, and the record of each therefore very properly occupies a place in their recently issued volume. These we shall describe at some length, after briefly glancing at the other papers of which it is composed, but not confining ourselves to its order of arrangement.

Mr. Wykeham Martin and Mr. Pretty describe objects that have been added to the Society's Museum, and some of which were exhibited at the late meeting at Sandwich<sup>b</sup>. The objects are, a wooden battle-axe and dagger found at Hollingbourn, which Mr. Martin ascribes to prehistoric times, and some golden armillæ found in the Medway below Aylesford, one of which has been cut and hammered out in so primitive a way as to suggest a very early date. Representations are given of all these objects, as also of some bronze armillæ, stated to be undoubtedly Roman, found near Canterbury.

Mr. Foss gives a paper on the Legal Celebrities of Kent, which ranges from the time of Lanfranc and one of our first recorded trials, to that of Lords Camden and Tenterden. We make a brief extract from this most valuable paper:—

“No one will dispute the antiquity of the Serjeants-at-Law. In William the Conqueror's time the pleaders in the Curia Regis were called Conteurs or Narratores, and that King, and all his successors, exercised the right of appointing them. They at first treated the office as a ‘Serjanty in gross,’—a species of royal service;—from whence they took the designation ‘Serjeant:’—being originally always called ‘Serviens ad Regem;’ which in process of time became a distinction from the simple ‘Serviens ad Legem.’

“Fortescue, whose work, ‘De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,’ was written 400 years ago, gives the first account of the making of Serjeants, which he speaks of as then of great antiquity. One of the customs was to ‘give gold,’ in the form of rings, presented to the Sovereign, and to all grades, from the prince to the meanest clerk of the Courts,—the expense of which alone to the author, he says, amounted to £50; a sum considerably exceeding £200 of our present money. Whether in Fortescue's time posies were inscribed on these rings he does not mention; and I do not find any instance till about twenty years after, when Sir John Fincux's rings, in 1485, one of which is in the possession of Lord Viscount Strangford, his descendant, bore the inscription of ‘Suæ quisque fortunæ faber.’ The ancient custom of giving rings is still preserved, and invariably with posies;

<sup>a</sup> “*Archæologia Cantiana*; being Transactions of the Kent Archæological Society.” Vol. V.

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept., 1864, p. 335.

but the number of them is considerably limited, and the other attendant expenses very properly diminished.

“As these Serjeants had originally a monopoly of practice, the Judges were of course appointed from among them: a custom which still exists, for in these days no Barrister is raised to the bench without first taking the degree of a Serjeant.

“The dress, too, of both Judges and Serjeants preserves much of its ancient form; and on the modern bench of Westminster Hall in Term time, we see a representation of the same scene in the earliest ages; excepting indeed in respect of the wigs; but the black patch with which they are now always surmounted is intended to represent the coif, with which the ancient Serjeants and Judges, who were commonly clergy, used formerly to cover their shaven crowns.”

The Heart-Shrine in Leybourne Church affords a thoroughly congenial theme to that most persevering investigator of Kentish family history, the Rev. Lambert B. Larking. Everything that can possibly throw light on the history of the Leybourne family for half a score generations he has with untiring industry collected from the public records and other sources, and his conclusion is, that the heart enshrined was that of the Roger de Leybourne who, at first an adherent of De Montfort, afterwards joined the King's party, and whose very curious “bill” for hunting down his former associates formed the subject of a most interesting paper by Mr. Burt, read at the Rochester meeting of the Archæological Institute<sup>b</sup>.

A large number of Charters of Cumbwell Priory exist in the College of Arms, and we have here the first instalment of them; as they contain much valuable matter for monastic and county history, it is intended to print the whole in the next few volumes; what we have now, give the history of that foundation in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Copies of most of the seals are appended, and much pains has been bestowed on their careful annotation.

Another instalment is given of Philipott's Visitation of Kent, which, among others, embraces the family of Lambarde, relating to which we have pedigrees, grants of arms, extracts from registers, monumental inscriptions, and wills in abundance, with the seal and signature of the



*W. Lambard*

good Kentish topographer himself. *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post mortem* bring us down, in the one case, to 13 John (A.D. 1211-12),

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 303.

and in the other to 54 Henry III. (A.D. 1270); their nature and value we have pointed out on a former occasion<sup>c</sup>, and we are glad to see that the series is in a fair way of completion.

Coming to more modern times, we have from Mr. Lightfoot "Notes from the Records of Hawkhurst Church," consisting mainly of extracts from the churchwardens' accounts, from 1515 to 1714, from which, if we had room, we might quote many curious entries<sup>d</sup>; but also embodying a document of much topographical interest, viz. a perambulation of Hawkhurst, A.D. 1507, carefully annotated.

The Family Chronicle of Richard Fogge, of Danes Court, in Tilmanstone, printed from a transcript in the Faussett MSS., is full of curious matter for the historian. Mr. Fogge was a Churchman and Royalist, and the following few extracts from the fly-leaf of his family Bible, in which the births and deaths of his children are recorded, give a pleasant picture of Puritan ascendancy:—

"Mar. 31, 1645. Jane. xtened the follow<sup>s</sup> day after the new fashion according to the directory. my Sister Jane Darell and my cozen Mary Bolton godmothers and Mr Thos. Monyns godfather only for a Show. She was xtened by Niehlas Billingsley rector of Tilmaston in the Chamber over Kitchen.

"—My Mother was that day buried after the new fashion by Mr Billingsley who then preach<sup>d</sup>.

"Oct. 3, 1647. Richard. xt. 14 Oct. follow<sup>s</sup> by Mr Thos. Russel a great Cava-leere with the Book of Common Prayer and signed with y<sup>e</sup> Cross. Sr Tho<sup>s</sup> Payton Bar<sup>t</sup> and my Cozen Edw<sup>d</sup> Belke Godfathers. my Sister Anne Fogg Godmother. N.B. He was xtened in Chamber over Kitchen.

"March 1, 1649. Christopher xtened in above Chamber by young Mr Harrington. Mr Christopher Boys and Cap Philemon Pownell Godfathers. and Mr<sup>s</sup> Mary Monyns of Eythorne Godmother.

"20 June, 1650. W<sup>m</sup> baptized in above Chamber by Parson Hart of Goodneston. Cap<sup>n</sup> John Fletcher and Mr W<sup>m</sup> Swann of Southfleet Godfathers. and Mr<sup>s</sup> Pettit of Elmston Godmother.

<sup>c</sup> GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, pp. 142 *et seq.*

<sup>d</sup> The parish did not run much risk of suffering from indiscreet liberality, if we may judge from such items as these:—

"1673. Gave to two souldiers y<sup>t</sup> ware under y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Monmouth eommand, 6<sup>d</sup>.

Gave to two seamen y<sup>t</sup> were taken by the Dutche, 6<sup>d</sup>.

Gave to 3 seamen and a woman and child taken by y<sup>e</sup> Dutch, 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.

"1690. Paid to relieve 9 dutchmen, on sight of their eertificate, 2<sup>s</sup>.

Paid to redeem 11 men which had beene slaves in Turkeyon, 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.

"1714. Relieved a Minister's Widow and four ehildren, 1<sup>s</sup>."

The misfortune of a "Minister," however, in the year 1698, caused a most remarkable loosening of the purse-strings, for we read—

"Paid John Clare, who came with a certifieate under severale hands and seals, to redeeme Luke Ogly, a minister, who was goeing to New England with his goods and taken by y<sup>e</sup> Turkes and kept as a slave there, 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>."

And in 1686 and 1687 we aetually have the sum of 8s. paid to "Mr Roberts man" for killing as many foxes.

"Nov. 27, 1652. Thomas entended to be called died and buried in y<sup>e</sup> Chancel of Tilmanstone.

"Oct. 6, 1654. Cecily baptized in the old Way *cum signo Crucis* by M<sup>r</sup> Henry Gayn Shoolmaster of Northborne. Lady Cecily Peyton and M<sup>rs</sup> Cecily Sandys Godmothers. Col<sup>l</sup> Andrew Meunes Godfather."

An elaborate pedigree is subjoined to this paper, which shews the gradual stages of decay in a renowned Kentish family, extending from Sir John Fogge, the founder of a college and builder of Ashford Church, to his ninth descendant, who late in the last century was "the wife of a poor shepherd, living in a wretched hovel at Eastry."

"A Chapter of County Gossip" is a series of letters written between the years 1713 and 1728 by Miss Isabella Twisden, of Bradbourn, to her friend Mrs. Hammond, of St. Alban's Court, Kent. The letters are printed *verbatim et literatim*, and are very indifferently spelt, but that cannot conceal the fact that they are very lively and spirited. Take the following passages from a letter of November, 1714:—

"Pray how can you reconcile y<sup>r</sup> self to the odious Hanover cutt? I sopose you saw the Princes at Canterbury. We hear she took perticular notice of the dress of M<sup>rs</sup> Marsham's head and the beauty of M<sup>rs</sup> (but I can't think of her name)'s face. I flatterd my self a great while y<sup>t</sup> the Princess wou'd find out that we dress'd after a much genteeler way then her highness, but I hear all the Town have paid her the compliment of dressing their heads half as ugly as her own, and without doubt we must all follow the example within this half year or submitt to be hollow'd at. M<sup>rs</sup> Rider and her daughter are the only people have had the courag to put one on hear abouts, except some of the country Town Ladys. I did not see her in it, but the discription is most tirible, and indeed it sutes so ill with my pockett to buy two y<sup>ds</sup> where I used to buy one, and that only to make me ugler than Nature has done allready, y<sup>t</sup> I think to walk off into a nother Land, or ells content my self with a good warm sute of nightcloths in my chamber, and intirely have done with all the vaintys of dress. But Lord, Madam, if you shou'd be gott into one of these heads after I have been railing at it without that consideration, may I hope you will forgive me? Upon my word, I beleive if I were to see you in one I shou'd not think it one quarter so disagreeable as I have represented it to my self.

"But to have done with this subject, I must tell you w<sup>t</sup> an unhappy Plainit rules over us at this time in the affair of mariage. About 2 months agoe a gentleman of a bout 3 or 4 hundred p<sup>d</sup> a year—his name's Watton<sup>e</sup>, a neighbour of Cosen R. Twisden's—thought fitt to marry his maid. He had five daughters by a former wife, the eldest a woman; but there mother was but of just y<sup>e</sup> same ranck, so it is not so much to be wondered at, for I sopose the poor man was born for the binifitt of the Cook-maids."

The Church on the Castle Hill, Dover, is described by its restorer, Mr. G. G. Scott, and his clerk of the works, Mr. Marshall. By reference to a former volume it will be seen<sup>f</sup> that a visit to the ruined church was made by the Society in August, 1860, when the work of restora-

<sup>e</sup> "Edmund Watton, Esq., of Addington Place.

<sup>f</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1860, p. 285.

tion had only recently been commenced. The church had been disused and unroofed early in the last century, and of late years had served as the coal depôt for the Castle. Of course it was in a state of utter ruin and desolation. Happily, however, the walls were in the main sound and upright, and much of the ancient work everywhere remained, but both without and within very large parts of the surface had been stripped or had fallen off; the walls were in many parts reduced in height, and left in ragged, ruinous forms, and a large archway had been formed in the wall of the north transept, for the admission of coal-carts. About the year 1856 it was proposed to pull the church down, and erect a chapel for the troops with the materials. The Society of Antiquaries was induced to present a memorial on the subject to Government, which had the effect of staying the measure, and when the project was revived two years later, the Kent Archæological Society had sufficient influence to cause it to be finally abandoned, and the present most successful restoration to be carried out instead.

As to the age of the structure, Mr. Scott speaks with judicious reserve. He says,—

“The church on the Castle Hill, at Dover, is probably about the most entire (as to its general outline at least) among all the pre-Norman remains which have come down to us: for though it was till recently a ruin, it retained the general form of nave, chancel, transept, and central tower so completely, that one felt that its entire design could with little difficulty be reproduced.

“I will not venture into the disputed subject of its history. There is no question whatever as to its belonging to that variety of Romanesque architecture which we know, on the fullest evidence, to have prevailed in this country before the Norman Conquest. . . . .

“Whether the church at Dover, however, is late or early Saxon, is another question. I confess that in my Report upon it to the War Office, I—in ignorance of its reputed history—conjectured that it might have been erected by Earl Godwin, thus unwittingly making it accord with Mr. Parker’s theory<sup>g</sup>. I now know that there is no Saxon period early enough to satisfy the cravings of some of the investigators of its history, and that after attributing it to the age of Ethelbert, they are almost disposed to carry it out of the Saxon into the British period. I will content myself with a strong opinion that it is *Saxon*, leaving it to others to adjudicate on the claims of Eadbald and of Godwin, and of the great gulf of 400 years which severs them.

“The nave is externally about 62 ft. long by 34 ft. wide; the chancel about 27 ft. long by 25 ft. wide. The transepts each above 22 ft. long by 20 ft. wide. The tower about 35 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in. The walls of the church generally are about 32 ft. high, and those of the tower remain to a height of about 70 ft.

“Of the three great classes of architectural features,—the doorways, the windows, and the arches supporting the tower,—all possess characteristics distinctively Saxon.”

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<sup>g</sup> Namely, that, in general, our stone churches are not earlier than the time of Canute. On this subject see GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, p. 608; Dec., pp. 745, 749 Feb. 1863, pp. 213, 215; Aug. 1863, p. 213.

Mr. Marshall furnishes a report which gives in detail the discoveries made, but we have not room for more than a portion:—

“Wednesday, April 27th, 1860.—Workmen commenced clearing out the *débris* within the walls of the church, consisting chiefly of old mortar, flints, fragments of Caen-stone masonry, and human bones in all parts of the church, varying in depth from 1 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. in the nave; but in south transept and chancel bones were found at a depth of 8 ft. below the surface, also a leaden coffin at the north-west corner of the chancel. Also a steined chalk grave in nave containing about three sets of bones, but these had evidently been before disturbed, as they were found to be placed indiscriminately at the bottom of the grave, which was arched over with hewn chalk.

“The foundations of the church are formed mostly of large flint, with flat pieces of stone at the sets-off and plinth lines, of the green sandstone formation and very hard. Some few pieces of the same description of stone are to be seen in the ancient pharos laid to bond with the Roman tiles, the only difference being that used in the church is somewhat thicker, and the edges appear to be rounded off by the action of the sea. No doubt they were brought from off the beach with the sea boulders that are used in the flint walls.

“(I have, since writing the above, found that this description of stone used formerly to be quarried at Saltwood, about eighteen miles west of Dover. The set of the tide from the direction of Saltwood Castle would bring the stone on the coast at these parts.)

“At the end of the south transept, in forming the external trench, I discovered a singularly-shaped steined grave, formed with hewn chalk sides and top, the head, or upper part, being recessed to receive the head; the joints of this work are pretty closely fitted together, but no mortar appears to have been used in the construction. The depth is about 8 ft. to bottom of grave from the present surface, and about 3 ft. below the floor of the church, which no doubt was about the surface-level on the outside at the time of interment, the earth having been raised very considerably from here towards the chancel end of the church. The bones were very much decayed in this grave, much more than those found embedded in the earth; I attribute this to the vault forming a dry cesspool for the water to penetrate into; no sign of any coffin or ironwork in the grave. Neither do I think there could ever have been one, from the position I found the bones to be in; a stiff clay formed the bottom, that being the natural soil at this level.

“On continuing the excavation further forward toward the east or chancel end, I found another steined grave of Caen stone, about 6 ft. below the surface, and about 6 ft. above the level of the other grave. The earth rising here very considerably will account for the disproportion of the levels. This grave was formed of sawn Caen stone, put together without mortar and covered over with the same material. The bones were those of a very young person, and much decayed, as those described in the former grave. Many other skeletons were also found about this part of the excavation, varying in depth from 3 to 15 ft., a circumstance conclusive that the place was used as a burial-ground many years after the church had fallen into decay.”

We must now let Mr. Scott describe the work that he has accomplished. He very truly remarks,—

“It has been no easy task to restore a building which has been reduced to the condition of a ruin. In such a case, even the most necessary works seem to be a tampering with the identity of an ancient relic; yet who could wish to see one of the most ancient churches in our land left a ruin, and used as a coal store, or desire to forbid its restitution to its sacred uses?

“The course which I have followed has been to preserve every ancient feature which remained in its place, to restore to their places all fragments whose original position could be discovered; to leave unrestored those ancient features whose restoration was not necessary to the safety or the reasonable completeness of the building, and to restore others, as nearly as evidences would permit, to the old forms, without an attempt to disguise what was new, or to render it mistakeable for old work.

“In cases where it was necessary to restore parts formed of Roman brick, I have either used similar brick from the excavations, or modern paving-tiles. The latter sufficiently harmonize, but are at once distinguishable.

“The great south doorway I have left intact, as a specimen of a Saxon doorway in a sufficient state of completeness to be intelligible; but in dealing with the small doorway in the north transept, I have taken quite a contrary course, for which I must make my apologies to the strict antiquary. This doorway had been destroyed in making the great arched cart-entrance already mentioned, except the lower part of its jambs, and one of these (the eastern one) crumbled away when exposed. A door was needed, and it may be said the right course was to leave the fragment which remained, and to form a new doorway in another style. Another idea, however, occurred to me. What with the remains of the south doorway, and of that under consideration, the doorway high up in the west end, and some door-like openings in the tower, sufficient evidence could be gathered to shew the exact construction of a Saxon doorway, but none remained perfect and in use. It occurred to me, therefore, that it would be interesting to make a reproduction of the doorway from this collected evidence. I wish it therefore to be clearly understood that the doorway is rather to be viewed as a *model* than as a *restoration*. The lower part of its western jamb is original and untouched; its width is that of the old doorway; the mode of hanging the door was proved by the stump of its iron hook run with lead into the old jamb; but beyond this the doorway must be viewed as a model founded on collateral evidence deduced from other parts of the same building, and must appeal for the interest and forgiveness of the antiquary to the fact of its being a truthful exponent of a Saxon doorway when perfect and in use. The windows, as I have before said, were in parts sufficiently perfect to shew their exact construction, and I have restored them precisely as they were, inserting wood frames into the old grooves which had contained them, or reforming them where they had perished; four of the windows had had square heads with wood lintels. In these cases we have inserted lintels in the very holes which the ancient ones had occupied, so that, strange as is their form and appearance, they are precisely what the originals had been. I could discover no cause for this peculiar form, so far as concerns the western windows of the transepts; but as regards the north and south windows, near the west end of the nave, the purpose was rendered clear by the existence of holes for the reception of the timbers of a floor immediately over them. These, taken in connection with the existence of a Saxon doorway in the west wall at about the same level, prove the original existence of a gallery across the west end, which it would appear must have been approached from the exterior, possibly from the Pharos tower. If a similar cause should have given rise to the square-headed windows in the transepts, it would be an unfortunately early instance of the Anglo-Saxon love of galleries. I have had to convert the gallery doorway into a window, but have done so by merely introducing a wood frame, and without altering any old work. The Early English windows in the east end of the chancel and in the south transept had been broken down to within a few feet of their sills; with the exception therefore of the sills and the section of the jambs, their restoration is conjectural. The gable of the north transept remained, all the others had fallen. The roofs have been made to

fit the old marks against the tower<sup>h</sup>, but in other respects there was no evidence as to the lacking gables. The opening in the west gable is conjectural, and I must apologize for its quasi-Saxon form. The gable-crosses are imitated from one found in the excavations.

“The vaulting of the chancel and tower has been with reasonable certainty restored from the fragments which remained.

“The tower has been carefully strengthened and rendered secure.

“The earth around the building has been lowered to its natural level, and the various floor-levels in the interior carefully brought back to what they appear to have been during the Early English period.”

To this description by its restorer we may add, from recent personal observation, that the interior of the church is a model of simplicity and good taste. The chancel is laid with encaustic tiles, and has a handsome painted window; two smaller ones appear in other parts, the beginning only, we believe, of the complete adornment of the edifice. The body of the church is supplied with open benches, and the military congregation is so large, that admission to the morning service can no longer be allowed to visitors. Having, however, been present before this restriction was in force, we were much struck by the hearty yet orderly manner in which the soldiers joined in prayer and praise, and we much regretted that neither public nor private liberality had supplied an organ to the church; the deficiency is one that, we think, only needs to be pointed out to receive a remedy.

The Account of the Society's Researches in the Saxon Cemetery at Sarr is from the pen of Mr. John Brent, jun., F.S.A., under whose personal superintendence the work was carried on, in the autumn of the year 1863. The large number of 187 graves was opened, with the following results:—

“The relics found throughout our researches bear, with few exceptions, a great resemblance to those exhumed some years since from the neighbouring cemetery at Ozingell. Beside the usual weapons and implements in iron, such as swords, umbones, spear-heads, knives, and keys, we have added to the Society's Museum several glass vessels, two being of the pillared or tear-drop form; much pottery, some of which is of curious shape; a bronze balance and scales, in fine preservation, and accompanied by their weights; a door-lock with bolt, constructed to work diagonally; a horse-bit; an axe-head; two weapons, like a Highland dirk and knife, in one double scabbard; a pike, three feet nine inches long; a spear, with a fastening like that of a bayonet; a sword, with two plates of silver forming part of the guard; an enamelled sword-pommel, a beautiful belt-clasp, with a plate of gold in the centre; shears, bronze tweezers, bronze and bone pins; children's toys; a number of draughts or counters; beads of great variety, of amethyst, amber, glass, porcelain, and coloured clay; carbuncle pendants, set in silver and gold; a good variety of fibulæ, &c.

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<sup>h</sup> “It is probable that the church had, originally, flat ceilings below its high roofs. This is made still more likely by the openings in the tower walls, into the spaces against which the roofs abut.

"The excavations were commenced on the 17th of September last, and concluded on the 17th of December, during which period 187 graves were opened."

They have since been resumed, with very satisfactory results<sup>1</sup>.

The following remark by the Hon. Secretary has in reality a much wider application than he gives to it, and will, we doubt not, be concurred in by every antiquary:—

"The Society owes a very great debt of thanks to Mr. Brent, who has been working most kindly and laboriously in our interests. The scheme which he has so successfully carried out has been one of no small fatigue, and from its engrossing nature one of no small inconvenience; to say nothing of the discomfort and real personal risk involved in carrying on such works for three or four days in every week during the last three unusually stormy months, and on as bleak and exposed a down as Saxon ever chose for his burying-place."

The necessary limit of the volume prevents more than a very few of the discoveries made being described in detail, but the subject will be resumed, and the following account (somewhat abridged) of the contents of one grave will shew how important an addition to our store of material for a knowledge of the real state of our Saxon forefathers has been made, and will give force to the suggestion with which the paper concludes, viz. that persons who take an interest in this very important undertaking, so thoroughly realizing the objects for which Archæological Societies are formed, and carried out so successfully and so creditably, will not grudge a small pecuniary help where others have so kindly and zealously devoted their time, to render this valuable addition to a Kentish Museum in all respects as worthy as possible of that pre-eminently Saxon county:—

"No. IV.—This grave was carefully made, and exhibited more attention paid to form than any interment found during the whole of these excavations. In shape it much resembled a coffin, widened at the shoulders and narrowed towards the feet. It was of the unusual length of ten feet; in depth, four feet six; in width, at the bottom, four feet.

"The first indication of its valuable contents was a small piece of gold braid, or flat wire, folded as if it had been woven into the dress, or worked into some ornament on the arm, for it lay just above the right hand of the skeleton. Near it was a small silver ring; six circular pendants of thin gold plate, with gold loops for suspension, lay between the shoulders. A large number of beads were found about the centre of the grave, and amongst them lay two small circular bronze fibulæ, of the shape and pattern so common in Kent, which had probably been suspended from the same wire,—a bead being found attached to a small portion of wire which had passed through the loop of one of the fibulæ. At the head was a glass vessel of delicate material. By the left side lay a large knife, much resembling one found in the grave by the Windmill, in 1860, which for some time was considered a sword; and near it a smaller knife, of the size and shape commonly found in these graves, but surrounded by the remains of a sheath, and having the blade ornamented with a small crosswise diapered pattern. Two iron keys were near, the suspending ring to one of which is of bronze, that to the other of iron;

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 432 of the present Number.

and a pair of shears, across the blades of which, above the points, adheres a piece of wood, or of some harder material, which had probably acted as a keeper to prevent the opening of the blades when not required for use. A beautiful silver spoon, or strainer, lay about the centre of the body. Lower down, between the thigh-bones, was a large crystal ball, mounted in silver-gilt, and near it two long fibulæ. The larger fibula, which is of bronze, had rolled over as the body had decayed, and lay with its face downward on the *os sacrum* of the skeleton, on which it had impressed its shape and pattern with a green ærugo.

“There were also two fragments of a bronze ferule, or ferule-shaped casing, in which wood remains; fragments of a silver binding or edging (much resembling in size and shape the brass edging so common on the covers of prayer-books), in which also wood remains, and two of which form right-angled corners; portions of silver wire; a bronze buckle; two small rivets, or tags, one of bronze, the other of silver; the fragments of a comb, made apparently of ivory or bone; a bronze pin, of which the head is lost; a fossil echinus, the *Spatangus cor-anguinum*, polished, and evidently deposited in the grave as a relic, ornament, or charm, and two Roman coins. The larger of these coins (as Mr. Faussett, the Honorary Secretary of our Society, to whom I have been indebted for many valuable suggestions, has informed me) is a large brass of Aurelius; the smaller is too much obliterated to be easily deciphered<sup>k</sup>.

“The evidence, as far as I may yet decide, favours the supposition that the occupant of this grave was a female,—a lady probably of rank and position. To name the race to which she belonged, or to decide upon her date or religion, would be premature until I have laid before the reader the facts which I have gathered from the opening of the 183 graves which follow.”

Almost all the objects mentioned in the above extract are engraved, and they form a very attractive portion of the illustrations of the volume. Other plates represent the chief features of the Church in Dover Castle, the Heart-Shrine at Leybourne, Gold and Bronze Armillæ, a letter of protection from Sir Thomas Fairfax, &c., and there are very many coats of arms and seals. Mr. Faussett, the Hon. Sec., has displayed much diligence in annotating almost every paper, and altogether the volume is most creditable to every one concerned in its production, fully justifying us in devoting to it a somewhat lengthened notice.

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<sup>k</sup> “Conjectured by Mr. Vaux, of the British Museum, to be one of Tetricus.

## VANDALISM AT CLONMACNOISE.

THE trial which took place last July at Tullamore, the assize town of the King's County, Ireland, is of such importance with reference to the preservation of our ancient monuments, and of all sculptures and works of art exposed to public view, that we feel sure our readers will not be sorry if we recur to it. There is no doubt that the absence of a department in our Government devoted to the preservation of our national monuments is very much to be regretted. We fear, however, that such regret is vain; the genius of our constitution is such that, given good laws, the public are expected to exert themselves for the purpose of putting them in force. Now it cannot be denied that archæologists have been provided with a very good and stringent law, which if only put in force would effectually save from desecration and injury most of our public sculptures.

On the occasion of the wanton injury done to the Portland Vase, in the British Museum, an act (the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 44) was passed for the better preservation of public monuments. It was however soon found not to be comprehensive enough, and its provisions were enlarged and re-enacted by the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, c. 97, sec. 39. As it is most important that archæologists should be aware of the powers which this statute gives them for the preservation of our national monuments, the provisions of the Act, now for the first time put in force, are subjoined:—

“Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any book, manuscript, picture, print, statue, bust, or vase, or any other article or thing, kept for the purposes of art, science, or literature, or as an object of curiosity in any museum, gallery, cabinet, library, or other repository, which museum, gallery, cabinet, library, or other repository, is either at all times, or from time to time, open for the admission of the public, or of any considerable number of persons to view the same, either by the permission of the proprietor thereof, or by the payment of money before entering the same, or any picture, statue, monument, or other memorial of the dead, painted glass, or other ornament or work of art, in any church, chapel, meeting-house, or other place of divine worship, or in any building belonging to the Queen, or to any county, riding, division, city, borough, poor law union, parish or place, or to any university or college, or hall, of any university or to any inn of court, or in any street, square, churchyard, burial ground, public garden or ground, or any statue or monument exposed to public view, or any ornament, railing, or fence surrounding such statue or monument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, and if a male under the age of sixteen years, with or without whipping; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover, by action at law, damages for the injury so committed.”

Having been allowed the use of the notes made by the Government

reporter sent down to record the trial of the man Glennon for the wanton injury inflicted on the sculptures at Clonmacnoise, (see our Number for August, p. 187,) we have selected therefrom the following portions of the charges of the presiding Judge to the grand jury and petty jury, and a speech of Counsel, as being of interest to our readers, and worthy to be placed on record in our pages.

KING'S COUNTY SUMMER ASSIZES, 1864.

*Before the Lord Chief Justice.*

Crown Court, Monday, July 11.—His Lordship delivered his charge to the grand jury, as follows:—

“Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, . . . . One other matter, gentlemen, just comes under my notice, involving the application of a law which must be new to you, for even I have no experience of its having been hitherto put in force; I mean the destruction in some parts of this county of some ancient monuments of great interest—interest not only to the natives of the place but of the whole country. It appeared that some ancient monuments or works of art which were erected in a churchyard were wantonly injured. It is charged that some monuments erected at the remarkable Seven Churches have been injured. Such monuments were of national importance in various respects. They were sometimes evidence as to times of death, names and ownership of land, and also as to titles of honour found upon those ancient monuments. It is also impossible to over-estimate their importance as shewing the character of the nation in those early times. These monuments shew the high degree of civilization attained by the people of this country at the time. The more ancient those monuments the more interesting. The law provides for the preservation of all works of art, and particularly all works of art, monuments, or stones deposited in sacred places. These monuments, as I have said, attest the antiquity and civilization of the country, and they could not be defaced without the interposition of the law. It was a lapse, a going back again to barbarity of the nation, if they were to be defaced. But it would be found that the laws were armed with powers for such an occasion. Bills will be sent up for your consideration against a party charged with the wilful destruction of those monuments or works of art, and it will be your duty, gentlemen, if the facts be proved, to find true bills, and not to enter into any discussion as to whether the monuments defaced were within the words of the Act, as that will be a matter for the court to decide; but if any legal points arise I shall be happy to render assistance.”

When the evidence for the defence had been concluded, Mr. Ball, Q.C., the counsel specially retained by the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society to watch the trial, and aid the Crown prosecutors, replied. The speech of the learned counsel will give some inkling as to the reason why there was a miscarriage, notwithstanding the cogency of the evidence:—

“This is a case, gentlemen, demanding your most serious consideration. I shall call to your minds but a few matters in connection with the subject, and those are matters which are beyond all manner of doubt. It is unquestioned that an injury has been done to those memorable ruins. The evidence to prove that has been amply sufficient. You will see, gentlemen, the consequences to the case, when

it has been proved that the injuries complained of have been done on the day a large party went from Birr to this place. It has been proved by the police constable that the injury was not done on the morning of the day the party from Birr were there. He gives also a circumstantial reason for his knowing it was not done, as it was pointed out to him by the Rev. Mr. Vignoles as about to be repaired by the Kilkenny Archæological Society, under the direction of the Rev. James Graves. That was on the morning of the day. The injury was done to a part over two feet from the ground, and therefore likely to attract the notice of anybody. This was at half-past two o'clock, as deposed to by the policeman. Now it had been also proved that this injury had been done at half-past four o'clock. The care-taker had sworn to its being done at that time. I have thus, gentlemen, brought this one particular count of the indictment within the space between half-past two and a quarter to four o'clock. All this has been matter of proof. And that it was on the 22nd of May, the day on which the offence is alleged to have been committed. In fact, this has not been denied in the defence. It is more than probable that the other injuries deposed to were done at the same time and by the same stone which left its mark on this arch, but I shall not trouble you to enquire. It is not necessary. It has been proved that this particular injury was done on this particular day, and within this particular time. This has been established by testimony not to be shaken. The next important fact, which is also a fact beyond question, is that the two children were there that day. There has been nothing urged to lead you to believe that they were not there. It was a likely place for them to be. There is no denial that they were there. Nay, it is a fact that they were there. It has been insinuated that the father of the boy could prove that he was not there, but he was not produced. We are told that his father has turned against him, but he is not produced. He won't appear. But, gentlemen, the rev. gentleman who went down to Clonmacnoise in the cause of accused went to the father of this child for a character. He did not go to the parish priest; no, nor the curate, either of whom might be expected to be well acquainted with the moral character of the boy. But I will let that pass. With all the rev. gentleman's research, he is not able to produce any one here to contradict the evidence of that little boy and girl. If he was able to gather any information, you, gentlemen, would have had the benefit of his labours. As I have said, it has been proved to demonstration that this act must have been done on that day. There were a number of persons there that day. The prisoner was never seen by either of the witnesses before. Why, then, gentlemen, was this man accused? I shall tell you. The little boy gives a description<sup>a</sup> of the person he saw committing the damage. This description was so accurate that the police seventeen miles away laid their hand on the man, and had him summoned on the mere description given by this child. If he had not seen the prisoner doing this damage would he have so accurately described him, would he have given similar testimony? No: it was because his attention was drawn to the man by the acts which he saw him doing, which fixed the man in his mind, which enabled him to identify him fully and clearly on every occasion. And now, gentlemen, give me leave to ask, how are we to reconcile that fact with the prisoner's innocence, the witness once seeing a man and describing him, and then coming seventeen miles and identifying him? It is perfectly impossible, I do not care how it may be sought to be controverted. By what miracle did that boy so describe that man? That is the question for the jury. But there was a second person who saw the

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<sup>a</sup> The boy was asked how he knew the prisoner to be the person who committed the crime; he replied that he knew him because he was a *mantagh*, i. e. Hibernicè, a 'gapped toothed person.'

man, and she also described him, but did not know his name. Neither of them ever saw the man before that day, and I ask again, by what miracle are they able to identify the man? What plan between them would account for it? None, gentlemen, for they separately identified the prisoner—a fact which seals and confirms their previous testimony. There are limits, gentlemen, to human abilities, and I say that it is not in the power of any one, much older than the witnesses, to manufacture such a case. It is perfectly impossible. By what powers could they describe a man seventeen miles away, and afterwards identify him?”

Mr. Montgomery reminded Mr. Ball that the policeman was with them.

Mr. Julian said the man was not present at petty sessions.

Mr. Ball—“It does not matter. It is enough for me that they described him in a few days after. You are told, gentlemen, that the members of this Young Men’s Society were there on this day when this act was done. So much appears from the evidence. The children were there that day. It was done at a time when it is proved that the party from Birr were in the churchyard. It was done between half-past two and a quarter past four. If it was not done by the prisoner, who did it? If it was done by another of the party, would it not be proved as easily? But, gentlemen, that it is not the case the evidence shews. It goes to exonerate the party. If it was a falsehood on the part of those two witnesses, why was not Moran or Quigley<sup>b</sup> accused, or arrested from the description which had been given. The evidence given by the witnesses for the defence was such as might have been calculated upon. It has been urged in this case the veneration in which those ancient monuments are held, that the party of which the prisoner at the bar was one were Roman Catholics, that there was nobody there that day but Roman Catholics. That has been made a great argument. It has been pressed that it could not be done by the prisoner, who is a Roman Catholic. That it was impossible. But in the face of that they must consider that it was done while they were there. That is extraordinary, and I shall leave you, gentlemen, to reconcile the two circumstances. Whether it was want of thought, want of feeling at the time, it is not for you to consider. The injuries were done to this building at this time, that is between half-past two and a quarter to four o’clock. It is most circumstantially proved to have been done with a red stone, which was found near the place, and the marks of which appeared on the monuments. If you had to deal with a question of larceny, or of honesty between parties, the character of the evidence would have been sufficient. As for the interest felt in the monuments, that as well as the propriety of the conduct of the party is beside the question you have to try. It is not urged, gentlemen, that a bad character would travel seventeen miles to destroy these stones. But it is curious that they remained unmolested for so many years by the natives of that particular place; that the people of Clonmacnoise should select a day when a party from a town seventeen miles away went there, to deface those monuments. What, gentlemen, is the history of the case? On the 22nd of May the party from Birr were at Clonmacnoise, and on the 2nd of July the witnesses proved their previous description by identifying the prisoner at petty sessions when for the first time after the outrage they had seen him. I ask you, gentlemen, to let that testimony be impressed upon your minds. It will weigh against any general impression that he could not have done it. If there be any error in the case, it is not too much to expect that the defence would have been able to sweep away that error. It is thought to make you believe, gentlemen, that during the four hours of that day the prisoner at the bar was in the sight of several of those who were there, that he never left their sides. That is the case. I do not, gentlemen, impugn the *bona fides* of those

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<sup>b</sup> Persons who were of the party, and appeared to give evidence for the defence.

witnesses. But it is beyond the capacity of the human mind to think that without any foregone conclusion they would watch the prisoner, or that they could give a tangible, feasible account of him for the whole of that day—such an account as the law would demand. But the admirable evidence of the two children compels me to yield my assent to every word of their evidence. It is impossible that they could have described the matter as they have done without having seen the injuries done. But, gentlemen, it has been sought to throw doubt on this evidence by a plan prepared by the Rev. Father Egan, (the patron of the Young Men's Society, of which accused is a member,) who has inspected the place, and prepared a plan, by which he wants you to believe that the witnesses could not have seen the damage done. We all know, gentlemen, what brought this reverend engineer down there that day. But this document, rough as it must necessarily be, is not worth the paper it is written on. You know the importance placed on the accuracy of plans and sections in criminal prosecutions, but you, gentlemen, are here asked to rely on the accuracy of a plan which has been taken by the measurements being stepped a fortnight ago, and yesterday morning jotted down for your enlightenment. It can scarcely be the more to be relied upon after being rolling about for a fortnight in the brain of the rev. gentleman. The distance given is about 124 yards, and the moving of the witnesses a little from the position assigned to them by Father Egan would give them a commanding view of this Finnian's temple or church. So much for the map. It is useless for me to call your attention to the minuteness and clearness with which every incident of the transaction is detailed. The slight disagreement between the boy and girl in the matter of the stile rather goes to prove the truthfulness of their story than to cast any doubt upon it, for we always find truthful narratives everywhere, when given by different parties, to contain some discrepancey, thereby shewing clearly that there was no collusion between them. But I shall in conclusion again draw your attention to the fact of the description given by the witnesses and their subsequent recognition of the prisoner. Nothing short of a miracle could account for their statements being false, and their actions and conduct at petty sessions and in this court here."

The Lord Chief Justice charged the petty jury as follows:—

"There are few cases that can be said to be more particularly and unexceptionably jury cases than the present. It is a question in which the evidence given must be tried by the test of a jury, whose duty it will be on their consciences and oaths to testify as to the guilt of the prisoner or otherwise. That is the duty that now, gentlemen, remains with you to discharge. I have no doubt, from the careful attention you have given to the case, it will have fair and full consideration. I shall call your attention to two great principles of law laid down for the protection of the subjects of the Crown. The first great principle of the law is one on which your verdict must rest; in fact, you could not give a verdict without a consideration of this principle; and I wish you to have it in your mind in considering what I am about to say to you. The first great principle of the law, then, is that every man is considered innocent till it has been proved to the satisfaction of a jury that he is guilty. Unless it is proved by satisfactory evidence, the prisoner in the dock is reckoned quite innocent, although he has stood there. He is as free from the operation of the law as if he stood on the table. To the other principle of law to which I shall now call your attention. The next principle, gentlemen, is the binding character of testimony upon oath. You are bound to believe sworn testimony. Unless there be some reason for attributing corruption or mistake, an oath is binding on you to believe. You cannot doubt such testimony upon mere assumption. The evidence upon oath must stand. If you are of opinion that the witnesses who were first called were guilty of corruptly or falsely or through mistake giving their

evidence, it is a matter for your attention. But you have sworn testimony, which affords you a standing-ground. There is no doubt that injury has been done, and you can find on any one of the counts of the indictment. It is not necessary that you shall find upon every one. There is no doubt that a particular injury was done the day the party was there (at Clonmacnoise) from Birr. There is no question about its having been then done. You may rest upon that fact. It is also an all-important fact that the boy was there that day. It is also deposed that the boy saw the person who did the injuries. It was not enough to say that he saw it done by some one, but he said he saw it done by a person from Birr. It will be for you to say whether he could forge the evidence of that story, and describe the party who did it so distinctly. Unless you believe that this evidence was given falsely you are bound to yield your confidence to it. The evidence too is not attended by any ground for suspicion, only, it may be alleged, mistake. There is no evidence imputing corruption. Two witnesses were examined, a boy and a girl, and I shall say a word as to their manner of giving their testimony. The boy gave his evidence with firmness and great distinctness. For what reason is for you to say, the girl's testimony was not so firm, not so distinct, not so decided. You will consider whether anything suggests from that, that she does not speak the facts. But when you come to consider two witnesses, of whom no motive has been suggested that they should speak other than the truth, you will consider both these young persons without any apparent motive describing the prisoner at the bar so that the policeman was able to identify him. They first describe him, and afterwards identify him. If they had made any mistake in the first description they had an opportunity of rectifying it when called on to identify him in the court at petty sessions. If, again, there had been any mistake there, they had an opportunity now of counteracting it. But, now with all the solemnity attending the administration of justice, both in the most positive manner identify the prisoner as the man who committed the injuries. As to the contradiction between the two witnesses, it will be for you to say whether you find any difficulty in that. If they were framing a story, then there was no reason why they should not have pitched upon a man who was not there at all, and whose innocence could be most clearly proved; and then what was the motive for describing and identifying the prisoner? Such a course suggested a most unimaginable conspiracy. This will be matter for your consideration, for your own consciences, for your own judgment. You are bound, if you feel a doubt, a reasonable doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Such is the principle of the law, such the protection afforded to every man. I will now leave the case in your hands."

It is already known to our readers that this case is to come on again at the Spring Assizes of 1865, and it is most desirable that the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society should be enabled to prosecute it effectually. Its ordinary funds, however, cannot bear this strain, and therefore we are authorized to say that contributions for that special purpose will be received by the Treasurer, the Rev. James Graves, Rectory, Inisnag, Stoneyford, Ireland.

Contributions have been already received from the Right Hon. Lord Carew, £1; the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for the Colonies, £1; Sir William R. Wilde, £1; Very Rev. Dean Graves, £1; H. Barry Hyde, Esq., Liverpool, £1; Christopher Dain, Esq., Southampton, £1; R. Cully, Esq., £1; Rev. J. L. Irwin, 10s. 6d.; Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., 10s., &c.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE DANIEL,  
OF CANONBURY-SQUARE.

THIS, one of the most remarkable private collections in the kingdom, recently formed the subject of a ten-days' sale (July 20 to 30) at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in Wellington-street. As might be expected from the tastes and character of Mr. Daniel, the collection was particularly rich in dramatic literature, embraced a curious collection of early Jest-books, Garlands, and Penny-Histories, and in early editions of Shakespeare it was altogether unrivalled. A collection of seventy black-letter ballads of the Elizabethan era (1559—1597), which was sold for £750 to Lilly, the bookseller, and a large number of works either entirely unique or else existing only in public libraries, gave a degree of importance to this sale which has not attached to any other for a very considerable time; while almost every work had received illustration from the painstaking industry of the collector, in the shape of added portraits, autographs, views, &c., which greatly enhanced their value, and may in some measure account for the extraordinary prices that were in many cases realised. The following may be mentioned as among the most remarkable lots.

Lot 331. Chester (Robert).—"Love's Martyr; or, Rosalin's Complaint, allegorically shadowing the truth of love in the constant fate of the phoenix and turtle, with the true legend of famous King Arthur, &c.; to these are added some new compositions of severall moderne writers, whose names are subscribed to their severall workes." (The modern writers are Shakespeare, Jonson, Marston, Chapman, and others). Small 4to., 1601. "This volume is of the greatest rarity; a copy was sold many years ago, and was purchased, I think, by Mr. Miller, for 68*l*. The present copy is a very fine and perfect one. The date is not cut off, the title never having had one. The date (1601) will be found at p. 165. At p. 172 is a poem ('Threnos') by Shakespeare."—Note by Mr. Daniel. Splendidly bound in morocco by Charles Lewis—138*l*. (Thomson.)

Lots 475 and 476. An Elizabethan Garland, being a description of seventy ballads, printed in the black-letter between the years 1559 and 1597, in the possession of Mr. Daniel. Twenty-five copies only printed for private circulation. An illustrated copy, with an illuminated title-page, portrait of Queen Bess; &c., small 4to., 1856—10*l*. 15*s*. (Lilly.) Another copy profusely illustrated, with an account of the Ballad Lore, and Reminiscences of Frolicsome and Festivous Times of "Merrie England," a remarkably enchanting volume—41*l*. 15*s*. (Lilly.)

Lot 491. Daryus. "A Pretie new Enterlude, both pithie and pleasaunt of the story of King Daryus." Black-letter; a fine copy of this most rare and curious early English play, in red morocco; almost unique. Small 4to. "Imprynted at London in Flete-strete, beneath the Conduite, at the sygne of St. John Evangelyst, by T. Colwell, 1565." No copy has occurred since Mr. Jolley's, which sold for 31*l*. Only two copies of this curious interlude have ever been sold by auction—72 guineas (Lilly).

Lot 652. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.—"A ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt, and Merie Comedie, intytuled Gammer Gurton's Needle, played on stage not longe ago in Christ's Colledge, in Cambridge; made by Mr. S. Hill, Mr. of Arts." Black-letter, first edition, fine copy; extremely rare; from the Bindley Collection. Small 4to. "Imprynted at London, in Fleete-streat, beneath the Conduit, at the signe of St. John Evangelist, by Thomas Colwell, 1575"—64*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 680. "*Garrick and his Contemporaries*:" a thick quarto volume, bound in russia extra, containing, among other illustrations of high interest, a portrait of David Garrick, an original sketch in chalk by Gainsborough; drawing of Henderson, Edwin, and Mrs. Mattocks, in the "*Spanish Friar*;" drawing of Garrick in the character of the Roman Father; drawing of the theatre in Goodman's-fields, by Capon; original miniature portraits of Johnstone and Quick, and of other celebrated comedians; Dodd in the character of Abel Druggier, a whole-length drawing by De Wilde; an immense variety of pictorial and printed matter, forming a volume of remarkable interest to the lover of the drama—94*l.* 10*s.* (Radclyffe.)

Lot 746. Gray.—*Odes*, with MS. notes in the autograph of the poet, superbly bound in morocco, enriched with exquisite tooling, joints, and beautifully floriated borders inside, lined with crimson silk, contained in morocco case, with spring lock; imp. 4to., Strawberry-hill, 1757. This production is of the greatest interest, and highly curious, the poet not only having explained in his MS. notes upon the margin the passages in the *Odes* which had been thought obscure, but acknowledged the various sources from which he had borrowed aid for their composition—110*l.* (Harvey.)

Lot 775. Hannay (Patrick).—"Philomela, the Nightingale;" "*Sheretine and Marianna*;" "*A Happy Husband, or Directions for a Maid to chuse her Mate*," &c.; "*Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne (wife of James I.), with Epitaph*;" "*Songs and Sonnets*." The entire work in five parts, title in compartments, the rare portrait of the author at the foot, and the engraved leaf of music. A poetical volume of the greatest rarity, of which only three copies are known. A very beautiful copy in old vellum wrapper. From Archd. Wrangham's collection, in morocco case, small 8vo. Printed for Nath. Butter, 1622—96*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 788. "*Hawkyng (the Boke of) and Huntynge and Fysshynge*." Woodcuts. In prose and verse. Black-letter, fine copy, morocco extra, small 4to. "Here endeth the boke of hawkyng, huntynge, and fysshynge, and with many other dyvers maters, imprynted in Flete Strete at the sygne of ye Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde, n.d." Unique—108*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 890. "*XII. Merry Jests of the Wyddow Edyth*;" morocco, small 4to., 1573. A most beautiful copy of one of the rarest books in the English language, the only other known copy being in the Bodleian Library—54*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 891. "*Here Begynneth a Merry Ieste of a Shrewde and Curste Wyfe Lapped in Morrelles Skin for her good Behauyour*;" black-letter, morocco; a fine copy; the only perfect one known; small 4to.; "Imprynted at London, in Fleete-streete, beneath the Conduite, at the signe of Saint Iohn Euangelist, by H. Iackson"—64*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 951. "*Jonson (Ben) Sejanus, His Fall*." First Edition. Printed on large paper; unique; presentation copy, in the original vellum wrapper; small 4to., 1605; in a blue morocco case. On the fly-leaf at the end is an autograph of Francis Mundy, who, under the inscription of Ben Jonson, has penned four Latin lines, affixing thereunto his initials, F. M.—106*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,090. "*The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington*," by John Nelson; 1811; first edition, with all the additional matter from the second, inlaid 4to.; "*The Antiquities of Canonbury-house, Islington*," by John Nichols, 1788; "*Memoir of John Nichols, F.S.A.*," by Alexander Chalmers; not

printed for sale; in two very thick vols., 4to., most profusely illustrated, red morocco by C. Lewis—77*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,105. Milton (John).—"Maske (Comus), presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michaelmasse Night, before John Earle of Bridgewater." First edition; very fine copy; green morocco, extra, extremely rare, 4to.; London, printed by Humphrey Robinson, at the signe of the Three Pidgeons, in Paul's Church-yard, 1637. Mr. Loseombe's copy of this most rare mask fetched 25*l.*; the present copy, a genuine unnoticed one, was a present from Mr. Halliwell, and has the following inscription:—"To my old friend George Daniel; J. O. Halliwell, July 28, 1854."—36*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 1,109. Milton (John).—"Paradise Lost;" first edition; a very beautiful copy, in the original binding, from Lea Wilson's collection; 4to., 1667—25*l.* 10*s.* (Ditto.)

Lot 1,111. Milton (John).—"Paradise Lost," according to the author's last edition in 1672; portrait. Printed on fine paper; morocco, gilt edges, by Roger Payne, from Colonel Stanley's library, 12mo., Glasgow, Foulis, 1750. A pencil drawing of the poet on vellum, and two other heads, with illustrative engravings added; also a miniature on ivory of Milton, which, with the drawing, came from the Strawberry-hill collection—51*l.* (Addington.)

Lot 1,154. Munday (Anthony).—"Banquet of Daintie Conceits, furnished with verie delieate and ehoise inventions to delight their mindes who take pleasures in musique, and therewithall to sing sweete ditties either to the lute, bandora, virginalles, or anie other instrument. Published at the desire of bothe honorable and worshipfull personages, who have had copies of divers of the ditties heerein contained. Written by A. M., Servaunt to the Queene's Most Excellent Maiestie." In verse, 4to., blaek-letter, woodcuts, red morocco extra, gilt edges. "At London, printed by J. C. for Edward White, and are to be sold at the signe of the Gunne, at the little north doore of Paule's; anno 1588." Unique. A very beautiful copy of one of the most curious books in the whole range of old English poetry. The present and only known copy, which is as fresh as when it first issued from the press, was marked in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica* at 50*l.*, whence it was purchased by the Rev. J. M. Rice, at whose sale, in 1834, it passed into the present collection. It was one of the gems of the day's sale—225*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,177. "*Officium Christiferæ Virginis Mariæ Secundum Usus Ecclesiæ Parisiensis, cum Calendario*," a most exquisite MS., on the purest vellum, admirably written by a first-rate caligrapher, with miniatures, and beautifully illuminated borders by a French *miniature* of the highest skill in his art, interleaved and bound in blue morocco, with border of gold on sides; gilt edges, in a red morocco case, 12mo., sæc. xvi.—285*l.* (Rutter.)

Lot 1,178. "*Officium Beate Marie Virginis Secundum Morem Romane Curie, cum Calendario MS.*;" on vellum, 8vo., exquisitely written in a beautiful italic, within borders of gold, green morocco, super extra, lined with red leather, gorgeously covered with gold tooling, gilt edges, by Bauzonet-Trautz, in a morocco case, sæc. xvi.—230*l.* (Addington.)

Lot 1,416. "Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies." Published according to the true original copies. The excessively rare first edition; brilliant portrait by Droeshout, with the verses by Ben Jonson; folio, in beautiful old russia binding, preserved in a russia case. Printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623. A marvellous volume of unrivalled beauty, unquestionably the finest that can ever occur for public sale. This copy will to all future time possess a world-wide reputation. It was bequeathed by Daniel Moore, F.R.S., to William Henry Booth, who left it by will to John Gage Rokewode, from whom it passed to Mr. Daniel. Its beauty was first remarked on by Dr. Dibdin in his "Library

Companion," 1824. Interesting letters attesting these facts are in the volume, and another from Mr. Lilly, offering the sum of 300*l.* for it—682 guineas (Mr. Radclyffe, for Miss Burdett Coutts).

Lot 1,417. "Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies." The second impression. Portrait by Droeshout, and verses by Ben Jonson; folio. In the original calf binding. "Printed by Tho. Cotes, for Robert Allot, and are to be sold at his shop, at the signe of the blacke Beare, in Paul's-churchyard, 1632." "This genuine and beautiful copy of the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays was bought by Mr. Thorpe at the sale of the library at Neville Holt, Leicestershire, and bought of him by me this the 16th day of September (my birthday), 1848. I never saw its equal for soundness and size."—George Daniel, Canonbury. Of the purest quality from beginning to end, and the largest example known—148*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 1,425. Shakespeare (W.)—"The Tragedie of King Richard the Second, as it hath bene publikely acted by the Right Hon. the Lorde Chamberlaine his seruants." First edition, 4to., almost unique; fine copy; red morocco extra, gilt edges. "London, printed by Valentine Simmes for Andrew Wise, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's-churchyard, at the signe of the Angel, 1597." This precious little volume enjoys the rare distinction of being the first copy ever brought to public auction. No copy is either in the British Museum or Bodleian Library—325 guineas. (Lilly.)

Lot 1,426. Shakespeare (W.)—The same; second edition, 4to.; same imprint, 1598; half morocco—103 guineas. (Halliwell.)

Lot 1,427. Shakespeare (W.)—"The Tragedy of King Richard the Third, containing his treacherous plots against his brother Clarence; the pitticful murther of his innocent nephewes; his tyrannicall vsurpation, with the whole course of his detested life, and most deserved death. As it hath been lately acted by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants." First edition. A beautiful copy in 4to., morocco extra, gilt edges, by C. Lewis. "At London, printed by Valentine Sims for Andrew Wise, dwelling in Paul's Church-yard, at the Signe of the Angell, 1597." The only copy which has ever occurred for sale. It is of very extreme rarity, only two or three perfect copies being in existence. It is not in the British Museum, and the Bodleian copy is imperfect. The present is from the Nixon and Heber collections—335 guineas. (Lilly.)

Lot 1,428. Shakespeare (W.)—"A Pleasant Concerted Comedie, called Loue's Labors Lost, as it was presented before Her Hignes this last Christmas, newly corrected and augmented by W. Shakespear." The finest copy known of this most rare first edition preserved; in a green morocco case, 4to. "Imprinted at London by W. W., for Cuthbert Burby, 1598." A wonderfully large and fine copy of one of the rarest of the Shakespeare quartos; it was formerly Bindley's, and afterwards in the Heber Collection—330 guineas. (Boone.)

Lot 1,431. Shakespeare (W.)—"The Chronicle History of Henry the Fift, with His Battell fought at Agin Court in France, together with Auntient Pistoll, as it hath bene sundry times playd by the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants." A beautiful copy of this most rare first edition, in parchment cover, preserved in green morocco case, 4to. "London, printed by Thomas Creede for Tho. Millington and John Busby, and are to be sold at his house in Carter-lane, next the Powlehead, 1600"—220 guineas (Lilly).

Lot 1,433. Shakespeare (W.)—"Much Adoe about Nothing, as it hath been sundrie times publikely acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants, written by William Shakespeare." First edition. Extremely rare, green morocco extra, gilt edges, by C. Lewis, 4to. "London, printed by V. S., for Andrew Wise and William Aspley, 1600." A marvellous copy. In every respect the present is by far the

finest copy known of this edition, if not the finest copy of any early edition of Shakespeare's dramas in existence—255 guineas (Toovey).

Lot 1,434. Shakespeare (W.)—"The Midsommer Nights Dreame, as it hath beene sundry times publickely acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants; written by William Shakespeare." First accepted edition, preserved in a green morocco case, 4to. "Imprinted at London for Thomas Fisher, and are to be sould at his shoppe, at the signe of the White Hart, in Fleete-streete, 1600." Bindley's copy, afterwards Heber's. A most beautiful copy of one of the rarest of all the first editions of Shakespeare's dramas; it is no doubt by far the finest in existence—230 guineas (Lilly).

Lot 1,435. The same, second edition; fine copy, 4to. Printed by James Roberts, 1600—36*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,436. Shakespeare (W.)—"A Most Pleasaunt and excellent conceited Comedie of Syr John Falstaffe and the Merrie Wives of Windsor, entermixed with sundrie variable and pleasing humors of Syr Hugh the Welch Knight, Justice Shallow, and his wise cousin, M. Slender. With the swaggering vaine of Auncient Pistoll and Corporall Nym. By William Shakespeare. As it hath bene divers times acted by the Lord Chamberlaines seruants. Both before Her Maiestie and elsewhere." First edition. A most beautiful copy, preserved in green morocco case, 4to. "London, printed by T. C., for Arthur Johnson, and are to be sold at his shop in Powles Churchyard, at the signe of the Flower de Leuse and the Crowne, 1602." Only three perfect copies of this precious little volume, the play of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in its original state, as performed before Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle, are known to exist. The present, from the Bindley collection, is a most beautiful copy. The value of the early editions of Shakespeare's plays, the nearest approach we can obtain to the autograph MSS. of the great bard, have maintained an increasing price from the earliest periods to the present day—330 guineas (Lilly).

Lot 1,439. Shakespeare (W.)—"The Famous Historie of Troilus and Cresseid," excellently expressing the beginning of their loves, with the conceited wooing of Pandarus, Prince of Licia. Written by William Shakespeare. First edition, fine copy, in morocco extra, gilt edges, 4to. "London, Imprinted by G. Eld for R. Bonian and H. Walley, and are to be sold at the Spread Eagle, in Paules Churchyard, over against the great north doore, 1609." Unique in its present state, having not only the preface, but a second title with a variation—109 guineas (Lilly).

Lot 1,446. Shakespeare (W.)—"Tragoedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice, as it hath been diverse times acted at the Globe, and at the Black-Friers, by His Maiesties seruants." Written by William Shakespeare. First edition, very rare, fine copy, blue morocco extra, most elaborately gilt, 4to. "London, printed by N. O., for Thomas Walkley, and are to be sold at the Eagle and Child, in Brittan's Bursse, 1622." Most excessively rare—155*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,451. Shakespeare (W.)—"Lveree." First edition, of excessive rarity. A fine copy, morocco extra, gilt edges, by C. Lewis, 4to. "Printed by Richard Field for John Harrison, and are to be sold at the signe of the White Greyhound, in Paules churchyard, 1594." Only three or four perfect copies of this most interesting volume are known to exist. The dedication is a "precious relic, one of the only two letters of Shakespeare that have been preserved to our time."—J. O. Halliwell—150 guineas (Lilly).

Lot 1,453. Shakespeare (W.)—"Venus and Adonis." Second edition; red morocco extra, with exquisite gold borders of the richest tooling, 4to. "London. Imprinted by Richard Field, and are to be sold at the signe of the White Greyhound, in Paules churchyard, 1594." The finest copy known. Not more than three copies exist—240*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,455. Shakespeare (W.)—"Venus and Adonis," small 8vo., half morocco, preserved in Russia case. "Imprinted at London by R. F., for John Harison, 1596." "This most precious volume is from the libraries of the late Sir W. Bolland and Mr. B. H. Bright. At Sir W. Bolland's sale it was bought by Mr. Bright for 91*l*. At Mr. Bright's sale, on the 7th of April, 1845, I became the purchaser for the sum of 91*l*. 10*s*."—MS. note by Mr. Daniel. A beautiful copy. The only other copy known is in the Bodleian—300 guineas (Boone).

Lot 1,456. Shakespeare (W.)—Sonnets, never before imprinted. 4to., olive morocco extra, gilt edges. "At London, by G. Eld, for T. T., and are to be solde by John Wright, dwelling at Christ Churchgate, 1609." A large and perfect copy of this most rare volume, and one of only two perfect copies known with the above imprint. This precious little volume formerly belonged to Narcissus Luttrell, and cost him one shilling. It was afterwards in the possession of George Steevens—215 guineas (Stevens).

Lot 1,460. Play attributed to Shakespeare, S. (W.)—"Lamentable Tragedie of Locrine, the Eldest Sonne of King Brutus, Discoursing the Warres of the Britaines and Hunnes, with their discomfiture; the Britaines' Victorie, with their Accidents, and the Death of Albanact. No less pleasant than profitable. Newly set foorth, by W. S." A very fine copy; morocco by C. Lewis, small 4to. "London. Printed by Thomas Crcede, 1595." Of excessive rarity, but incorrectly attributed to Shakespeare. Mr. Daniel considered this little volume as one of the gems of his collection. On the title-page is a note by Sir George Buck, the master of the revels, assigning the authorship of the play to C. Tilney—105*l*. (Halliwell.)

These and other lots occupied the first six days of the sale, and produced the sum of £7,680. The remaining four days' sale were mainly devoted to engravings, many being proofs after the portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; water-colour drawings, and some choice articles of virtu.

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DISCOVERY OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN DEL PYKE, YORK.—During the past month (September), the men engaged in excavating upon the property of Mr. J. March, Goodramgate, preparatory to the erection of a brewery, have come upon the remains of the ancient church of St. John Del Pyke, which were generally supposed to be in the immediate neighbourhood. A large number of mullions and other stone-work, as well as human bones, &c., have been found. In reference to this ancient edifice Drake says, in his "History of York," "The parish church of St. John Del Pyke, within the close of the Minster, was also an ancient rectory belonging to the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, of which rectory Mr. Torre has given the names, &c., of some few incumbents. On the 28th of January, 1585, this church, according to the statute, was united, together with its parish, to the church of Holy Trinity, in Gotheramgate, excepting all and singular the mansion-house, with the close of the Cathedral Church, which, as to their parochial rights, were to remain in the same condition as before. The site of this now demolished church is marked in the general plan of the city to be situated near to the gate of the close which leads into Ugglesforth. The rectory-house is in the angle on the other side of it." As the gate of the close formerly extended across Ogleforth, opposite to the property now occupied by Mr. Wales and Mr. Gowland, there is little doubt that the site of this church has been discovered, especially as a few years since an octagon font was dug up on the same place.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

## DISCOVERIES AT ST. CANICE'S CATHEDRAL, KILKENNY.

WE learn from the "Kilkenny Moderator" of the 14th of September, that the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice's had ordered the removal of the internal fittings of the choir of the cathedral, previous to deciding with the architect, Mr. Deane, as to the future arrangements for the sittings for the congregation, as well as for the dignitaries, and the position of the communion-table, pulpit, &c. It was to be expected that the work of removing the old wood-work would bring to light some interesting features of the original structure hitherto concealed from view, and such has been the result, although the expectation that some ancient mural monuments might be discovered behind the oak panelling has been disappointed. It is not improbable, however, that some ancient floor-tombs may be lighted on when the plank-flooring of the eastern part of the choir comes to be cleared away to the old level.

The most noticeable features which the progress of the operations has exposed, are the recess in which originally the sedilia had stood, a large tomb-niche, the remains of an aumbry on the north side of the ancient altar, and though last not least in point of interest, the discovery in the east wall, beneath the great window, and at the back of where the communion-table recently stood—the old altar-site—of a small square niche, not ornamented with any mouldings, and closed up by old masonry, as if built at the time of the erection of the wall itself. On the opening of this niche, some bones were found laid in without any arrangement, and not comprising more than about the eighth or tenth part of a human skeleton. They have all the appearance of being relics. The Dean of Ossory prevented the contents of the niche from being removed, and caused it to be temporarily closed, in order to their preservation.

Of the sedilia, we are sorry to say, nothing is likely to be found but the mere recess in which the carved stones of which they were formed originally were erected. The outline of the arches of the triple recess is plain enough, but all the stone carving seems to have been torn down. It had been built up with brickwork, which is but partially removed as yet, but all the indications go to shew that everywhere the features of this important piece of ancient ecclesiastical furniture have been defaced, in order to allow of the modern wooden panelling being placed close to the wall. The position of the sedilia was exactly behind the modern throne of the Bishop, on the left of the altar, but rather further from the east wall than is usual in ancient churches, so far as our experience goes.

The tomb-niche discovered, and which had also been filled in with brickwork, has an ogee head originally having a hood-moulding round it, which has been hammered away to allow the panelling to lie flat to the wall. The niche is about 3 ft. from the original floor, 6 ft. high from the place of the tomb to the point of the arch. The tomb had been removed. Three bishops are recorded to have had monuments erected to them in the cathedral, viz. Hugh Mapelton, Geoffry St. Leger, and Roger Wexford. The style of the sculpture best suits the period of the last, who died in 1289. There is an inscription, in fresco, on the plaster at the back of the niche, but it has been

so covered over with plaster harder than that upon which it was worked, that it can scarcely be brought to light in such a way as to be deciphered, or at all uncovered, to any extent, without destroying it. A succession of parallel lines, in red, about 3 in. apart, was carried across the white face of the wall, like the ruling of a child's copybook, and in each alternate space, the inscription, of which a few letters of three or four lines are visible, runs in black letters; one word, "quievit," seems tolerably plain. Of course every possible care and exertion will be used to try and make the nature of this inscription apparent.

The aumbry in the north wall was double, but the heads, which appear to have been arched, are destroyed. The sides are plainly chamfered, and it was intended to be shut up by a timber door, the two lower iron hinges of which remain. The arches which originally connected the side chapels with the choir—an account of the discovery of which we gave at the time when Mr. Deane was examining the structure previous to making out his plans for the general restoration<sup>a</sup>—seem to have at a remote period been walled up, and doors were substituted, as they appear on Harris's ground-plan of the cathedral. The arch and easing of the door on the south side are perfect, but those on the north were removed, and the orifice bricked up. A broad stringcourse appears to have run all round the choir, at the height of the base of the great windows. This has everywhere been either hammered away, or altogether removed out of the wall; but some of the fragments found, which had been made use of as filling stones in stopping up the aumbry, will serve to indicate the mouldings for a restoration.

A discovery was also made of an ancient vault of the Butler family, all recollection of the position of which had been lost. The entrance to the old vault was found on the south side of the communion-table. It is eight feet square; the arched roof having been turned on basket-work, which shews the antiquity of its construction. The contents were ten coffins, the escutcheons on one of which apparently shew the arms of the Mountgarret branch of the Butler family. One coffin had fallen to pieces, and the remains were exposed, shewing a skull so small as to seem to be that of a female. Another coffin, partially decayed, shewed the remains of humanity within, preserved by embalming. In one corner of the vault was a leaden coffer or casket, shaped like an urn. The first impression formed on beholding it was that it might be the receptacle of the heart of James, the ninth Earl of Ormonde, who, having died of poison treacherously administered to him whilst at a banquet at Ely House, Holborn, in the year 1564, his body was interred in London, by his directions, but his heart was conveyed to the cathedral of St. Canice. However, on the top of the urn is engraved an escutcheon bearing the arms of the family of Howard. Of this the crest—on a chapeau, a lion statant gardant, his tail extended, gorged with a ducal coronet—would leave no room for doubt, but the escutcheon also confirms it. It bears on the dexter side, quarterly: 1st, on a bend between three cross-crosslets fitchée an escutcheon charged with a demi-lion rampant; 2nd, three lions passant gardant, in pale a label of three points; 3rd, chequy; 4th, a lion rampant. These are exactly the arms borne by the Duke of Norfolk at the present day, the second, third, and fourth quarterings representing old inter-

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1863, p. 411.

marriages with the families of Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray. But on the sinister side of the shield there is an impalement of the Butler arms, which serves to account for the coffer being found in the vault, viz. 1st and 4th, a chief indented; 2nd and 3rd, three covered cups. The presence of this urn in the Mountgarret vault may be accounted for by the marriage of Mary, daughter of George Buller, Esq., of Ballyragget, grandson of Edmund, fourth Viscount Mountgarret, to Ralph Standish Howard, Esq., only son of Ralph Standish, Esq., of Standish Hall, in Lancashire, who died of small-pox at Kilkenny, in April, 1735. His body was probably embalmed for removal to the family burial-place, and the heart and viscera deposited in the vault of his wife's family.

On the opposite side of the communion-table the entrance of another similar vault was subsequently found, but to what family belonging is not known, as the contents did not serve to identify the occupants. There were some wooden coffins, almost decayed away, and not having mountings, at least at present existing. But along the floor, in the centre of the vault, lay a leaden coffin, exactly shaped to the proportions of the human body, with features regularly formed, &c. The indications convey that it contained a female, but there is no inscription or armorial bearings. It is 6 ft. 8 in. long, and measures 15 in. across the shoulders, and 17 in. at the feet.

This vault may have belonged to the Ormonde family. Indeed the voice of the labourers engaged in opening the vault—if their evidence were worth anything—would go to support this view, for at once on discovering the curious leaden coffin shaped to the proportions of the female figure, they with one consent proclaimed that they had found *Mairgreed Gearoid*, the Irish familiar appellation of the celebrated Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter to the Earl of Kildare, and wife to Piers, the eighth Earl of Ormonde. But if this was the Ormonde tomb, we should have expected to find traces of many other interments in it, whereas it was nearly empty. The curious leaden coffin lay in the centre, and there were the remains of four wooden coffins, two at either side, which had mouldered away, and lay in a heap of rotting fragments intermixed with the human remains which they had once enclosed. If the leaden coffin be that of the Countess Margaret, where is that of her lord, who only preceded her to the tomb by a couple of years? We should expect to find an equally safe and costly receptacle provided for holding his as his wife's remains in the family vault. Carte states of Earl Peter that he "was buried in the chancel of St. Kenný's church," but does not particularize the position of his tomb. The monument remaining in the cathedral, on which the effigies of the earl and countess are carved, is not in its original position, and its site has been often changed.

However, we shall leave the determination of these questions to the local Archæological Society.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

WARWICK MEETING, JULY 26—AUGUST 2.

(Continued from p. 316.)

*July 26.* Sir John Boileau, Bart., F.S.A., presided at the Evening Meeting, at which papers by Mr. M. H. Bloxam and the Rev. J. R. Green were read, "On Warwickshire Sepulchral Monuments," and "On the Siege of Kenilworth." These we shall print hereafter.

*July 27.* VISIT TO WARWICK CASTLE, STONELEIGH AND KENILWORTH.

The Historical Section met at the Court-house under the presidency of Mr. Beresford Hope, when papers "On the Parliament of Kenilworth" by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, and "On the Domesday Book for Warwickshire," by Mr. Charles Twamley, were read.

The gates of Warwick Castle were thrown open at eleven o'clock, at which hour a large number of visitors was admitted. Passing under the archway, some of them turned aside to inspect the curiosities exhibited in connection with the famous Guy, to which reference was subsequently made by Mr. Bloxam; but the majority proceeded onwards by the winding road cut through the rock to the inner court, where the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne delivered a discourse on the archæology and architecture of the castle.

Often as he had had the honour of addressing the associates of the Archæological Institute, he said he never recollected being so embarrassed as to where to begin. The richness of the corbels of the machicolated towers could not fail to excite the admiration of the beholder as he approached, and now they were inside the double gateway, they were quite in the midst of an *embarras des richesses*. For the present, he had only to do with its archæology, however, and he would at once refer to the early date at which a castle was first erected on the site of the present buildings. The first mention made of Warwick Castle was found in a very trustworthy document—one of the rolls commonly called "pipe rolls" of the office of the Exchequer. In the roll to which he referred, Warwick Castle was mentioned as provisioned and garrisoned at an expense of about ten pounds (which would be equivalent to £200 in the present day), in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry II., for the King's forces to hold it against his rebellious son. There was a still larger outlay upon it in the nineteenth year of that monarch's reign, a sum equivalent to £500 of our money being expended, and the garrison held by soldiers. Some repairs had to be effected in the twenty-first year of his reign, £50 being

spent upon that and a still larger sum upon the soldiers who were kept to hold it. The next entry in reference to the castle was made in the third year of the reign of Richard I., when it again underwent repairs, but to no very great extent. In the seventh year of the reign of King John, the castle, which still belonged to the Crown, was placed in a state of siege, which continued for fifty-three days, the soldiers being paid at the rate of 2d. per day. In the forty-eighth year of the reign of Henry III., it had come into the possession of William Mauduit, one of the early bearers of the title of its present possessor, viz. Lord Warwick. He was surprised in his own fortress by John Giffard, the governor of Kenilworth Castle, one of the barons waging war against their King on the throne. The Earl and his Countess were carried prisoners to Kenilworth, and the walls of the castle were almost entirely thrown down and destroyed. So completely ruined was it by the devastation, that in 1315 all that could be returned in an inquisition of its value was "herbage 6s. 8d." It was not until the tenth year of the reign of Edward III. that any portion of the structure was built which had been preserved till modern times. In that year, 1337, a new structure had been commenced in pursuance of a royal licence to found and consecrate a chapel for the earl. Of the rebuilding of the castle itself, there was not, unfortunately, any specific evidence from documents, and they could not fix the year when it was either begun or finished; but he believed that Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, commenced its reconstruction, and it was probably completed about 1380. He regretted that it was beyond his power to say positively when the work commenced, and he could not be more definite than to say that he did think it was about 1330, but there was a blank of half a century without a single document to fill it up. In such an unsatisfactory state of uncertainty as they necessarily were on this point, any fact, however slender, derived importance in the eyes of the archæologist, from the interest with which the subject was invested, and he might mention a discovery he had some time ago made which seemed to afford the only clue to the date required. On the summit of Cæsar's Tower he had found the following letters and figures, viz. R. E. 30. x 3, which he interpreted to mean Rex Edwardus, or King Edward III., and the thirtieth year of his reign, which would give 1357 as the period when that venerable structure was completed. He admitted that this was a very loose way of arriving at the year when the castle was rebuilt, and only regretted more satisfactory evidence of the date could not be found. Of the building of Guy's Tower he was glad to say there was unquestionable evidence which fixed the date of its being built in 1394. It cost £394 5s. 2d. This information was derived from the Warwickshire antiquary Sir William Dugdale, and he stated the fact solely upon his authority.

In the reign of King James I., Sir Fulke Greville was possessor of this beautiful demesne, the castle then being devoted to the purposes of a county gaol. He was subsequently created Lord Broke, and spent £20,000 upon bringing the castle into an approach to its present condition—somewhat approaching that in which they saw it now, but still susceptible of wonderful improvement; and he was glad to be able to state that the present Lord Warwick had had the good taste to employ Mr. Salvin to render habitable a portion of the castle in the south-east corner, which had previously been utterly useless.

In conclusion, Mr. Hartshorne directed attention to the extreme beauty of the two towers, which were unequalled in the world, and suggested to the visitors to inspect them from the base, in order to fully appreciate the grandeur of their proportions. There were no particular military defences about the castle that he ought to call attention to, but it was impossible to avoid noticing the masonry of the towers. The closeness of the joints, and the fine dressing of the stones in Guy's Tower rendered it unsurpassed.

Mr. Bloxam stated by way of addition to the lecture that the remains of a building commenced by Edward III., but left unfinished, could still be seen in the grounds, in such a position as to lead to the supposition that it had been intended for defensive purposes. He also mentioned that a mound had been erected in the time of the Saxons for similar purposes, and said that during the Civil Wars a piece of cannon was placed on each of the towers.

The visitors then passed into the dining-room, where Mr. George Scharf gave a description of the pictures in accordance with the programme arranged by the Institute. He said it was his purpose to point out a few of the most interesting pictures illustrative of British history or art. Alterations now in progress in the building had necessitated a change in the position of many of the pictures, which had been removed and stowed away, but were now brought again into light for inspection, before it was possible to replace them where they were described as hanging in the guide-books to the castle. He would direct attention to those in that room, and would first of all allude to the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which was a very great curiosity. As a work of art it had no peculiar merit, and its value consisted in being a likeness of the queen at a very early period of her reign, for although there were many representations of her as a youthful princess, this was the earliest which had been taken of her after ascending the throne. Next they would notice a beautiful miniature of the Duke of Portland, by Nicholas Hilliard, and then a portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, considered much superior to the engraving in Lodge's series. In the corner was written, "The original of Sir Philip Sidney." As that great man was an intimate friend of Fulke Greville, the first Lord Broke, who wrote his memoir, it was not at all improbable that he actually sat for this portrait. The next, Henrietta, second wife of George, Earl of Warwick, with her two children, Robert and Elizabeth, was highly worthy of notice, being one of the finest productions of Romney extant. The *posé* of the figures was most natural, the mother embracing her children with a tenderness that was speakingly true to nature, while the scene-painting of the background was marvellous, and in point of finish the distance was perfection. It was indeed well worthy the fame of the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who most nearly approached that great master of portraiture in his peculiar sphere. After briefly indicating other family portraits, Mr. Scharf passed on to that of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, crowning his favourite monkey with a wreath of laurel, by Sir Peter Lely. This was one of the most celebrated portraits of the witty and profligate nobleman. There was a very life-like portrait of Sir William Hamilton, who, while consul at Naples, had rendered such service to art in this country by sending home valuable series of Etruscan vases: it was by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The small picture of Charles I. on horseback was probably a copy made by Vandyck, from

that in the Duke of Marlborough's collection at Blenheim Palace, of which one or two other copies were extant. The colossal painting of that monarch in Warwick Castle was copied from the original in the Vandyck room at Windsor, a duplicate of which was to be seen at Hampton Court. The one they would see here was presented by Prince Charles of Lorraine to Lord Waldegrave.

The portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein, demanded a more than cursory glance. At first sight, extraordinary minuteness of detail tended to give it a somewhat flat appearance, especially when viewed from a distance; but on a closer examination, they would be charmed with the exquisite finish of those details. The *minutiæ* were executed with a fidelity that was surprising, down to the ornament on the cap, which consisted in a gilt medallion, worn as an *enseigne*, and not much larger than an ordinary button, but which contained a representation of a crowned king on his throne, surrounded by his counsellors. The figures were so small as to be only visible with a magnifying glass. Having directed attention to Sir George Hayter's portrait of the Countess of Warwick, he next referred to the likeness of the son of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who led a most romantic but erratic course of life in different parts of the globe, until in the end he rendered himself notorious by becoming a Mahomedan. This was another splendid specimen of Romney's wonderful skill. Those who nearly approached it would see how slightly yet how completely it was touched, while those at a distance must acknowledge its fulness of effect.

Mr. Scharf then passed through the entrance hall into the first, or Red Drawing-room. Proceeding to the portrait of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, in armour, he observed that this was one of the best examples to be found in England of the peculiar treatment of the "free pencil" of Rubens. Not satisfied with a mere semblance of the metal itself, it was characteristic of this master that he gave the reflected hues and tints of surrounding objects, which might ordinarily be seen upon armour when the full blaze of the sun fell upon it. There was a marked individuality, too, about the features, stamping the work as a faithful semblance of nature's self. There might be a doubt in some minds as to its genuineness, likely to occur to those who recollected how many pupils Rubens had, but he must say he thought every portion of it his handiwork. There was a very interesting portrait of a Queen of Naples, —that of Joanna of Arragon, grandmother of Alfonso, King of Naples, which had been attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, but it was very likely the brush of Raphael had been engaged to limn the features of such a distinguished personage. However that might be, he did not hesitate to say that this was equal if not superior to the *alter ego* in the Louvre. It was a magnificent painting, and its intrinsic merit justified its reputation. The features of "Ambrosio, Marquis de Spinola, by Rubens," were thoroughly indicative of the character of the man as he was known in history, and the armour had been painted with very great care. The duplicate picture was in the Leuchtenburg gallery. "The Soldier," in mellowness of colour, tone, and the depth of the complexion, was one of the finest illustrations of portrait-painting emanating from Vandyck. Another characteristic portrait from the easel of the same artist was that supposed to be the likeness of the Duke of Alva, bearing the red cross with dagger-point of the order of knighthood denominated the Santiago. It might not be the Duke of Alva, but it was certainly some

very distinguished person of Spanish birth, and strongly reminded him of that commonly called "Gevartius," in the National Gallery. There was extant another portrait, similar in treatment to this now before them, and supposed to be that of the Duchess of Alva, belonging to the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle. The portrait of the Dutch Burgomaster, by Rembrandt, was purchased by the late Earl from Sir Joshua Reynolds, who valued it most highly.

The second, or Cedar Drawing-room, was now entered, over the west door of which Mr. Scharf pointed out "Circe," copied by Patoun, who had been in the service of a late earl of Warwick as family tutor. Visitors would also notice the portrait of Augusta, Princess of Wales, and an infant (George III.), by Charles Philips, with a very curious frame, and that of Frederick, Prince of Wales, by Richardson—that "Old Richardson" who had written so well and sensibly on painting, his "Cartoons of Raphael" being one of the most sensible and useful works written upon the subject. Richardson generally put his initials in the corner of the pictures he collected, and "J. R." was an infallible guarantee of the faithfulness of any work of art that might be met with. Near the door there was another of Patoun's copies—from Vandyck's "Princess of Sante Croce," or, Cantecroyana, as the name was spelt on an engraving published at Antwerp. Another copy formed part of the Vandyck collection at Windsor, if he recollected aright, but it was deficient in merit to this one. He invited the attention of those present to the pearl seen in the ear-ring of the half-length portrait of Charles I., as there was a notable circumstance connected with it. When this unfortunate monarch was decapitated, a pearl was found still attached to the ear-ring after the head had been separated from the body. The precious gem was secured, and presented to the Princess of Orange, his daughter, through whom it came into the possession of Charles II. The relic was still preserved, forming one of the most highly prized items in the collection of the Duke of Portland. The fact was still more interesting in connection with the portrait of Shakspeare known as "the Chandos." One of the grounds of objection taken to the authenticity of that portrait of the immortal bard was, that it was represented with an ear-ring, a plain gold one; and he related the incident to shew, while looking at the portrait of Charles I., that jewels and gems were commonly worn about the head as ornaments in that period. This was further evidenced by the "Sir Walter Raleigh" in the National Gallery. Before leaving the Cedar Drawing-room, Mr. Scharf mentioned Vandyck's fondness for what artists knew as his "brown yellows," particularly observable in the curtains he introduced into his earlier pictures, but not so much seen in those he painted after his going to Genoa.

In the Gilt Drawing-room he next reviewed the leading characteristic of Ignatius Loyola, by Rubens, Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, by Jansen, and that supposed to be Machiavelli. There was a portrait bearing the name of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, very different to others he had seen, which represented him as an old grey-headed man, such in fact as he would look towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This portrait was that of a comparatively young man. The full-length portrait of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., was one of Vandyck's happiest efforts of "three-quarter" likenesses. The hands and arms were most exquisitely modelled. "The Marquis Mirabella," "Portrait of a Boy," "The Earl of Northumberland," and the "Earl

of Strafford," were all fine specimens of the style of the same great painter. There were other portraits of the Earl, but none with such fire and intelligence in the eye as this, which was certainly one of the most perfect and spirited to be found.

The portraits contained in the state bedroom and Lady Warwick's boudoir were next briefly commented upon, Mr. Scharf remarking that he had seen one at Stratford, the previous day, very similar to that of Queen Anne in the former apartment, said to be by Sir Godfrey Kneller; but the one at Stratford bore the signature of "Moore," who had executed several portraits now in Warwick Castle.

Leaving the boudoir, Mr. Scharf retraced his steps to the entrance hall, and proceeded to the suite of apartments to be set apart for the use of the present Lord Broke. In the breakfast-room attention was directed to a view in Venice by Canaletti, as exhibiting the influence which must have been exerted upon the painter by his residence in England. Before he left his native country, all his landscapes were remarkable for the peculiar "hardness" of his skies, but in the present instance there was a natural haziness in the atmosphere. After shewing the minute attention Canaletti had paid to the gondolas in this scene, he requested the visitors to return to the great hall, preparatory to visiting the crypts of the castle under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne.

Before the visitors left the hall, the Lord Bishop of Oxford said he thought some expression should be made of the sense they must all entertain of the kindness and courtesy of the Earl of Warwick, in allowing those present to examine the pictures and other works of art. There was a time when these great repositories of art were shut out from the gaze of the curious, and though that time had happily passed away, it was not the less their duty to express their feelings of gratitude and appreciation of the courtesy he had shewn them. As soon as the noble Earl knew it was the intention of the Institute to meet at Warwick this year, he expressed his desire to give them a cordial reception, and of hospitably entertaining them himself, but as Lord Leigh's similar offer had already been accepted, the noble Earl found himself forestalled in these kind offices. The circumstance afforded the Institute a pleasant reflection: they found the two leading men in the county striving which should be first in doing honour to them on the occasion of their visit, and they could not but feel grateful to both these noblemen. He felt sure the assembly would reciprocate the sentiment he expressed, when he said Lord Warwick was deserving their hearty thanks for throwing open the castle, and he trusted as his Lordship was not present it would be conveyed to him as the general expression of opinion on the part of the visitors that day.

The Rev. J. R. Green said he thought they should not leave the hall without some reference being made to the famous Guy, whose story had been handed down to the present generation as a myth of the dark ages. Before coming to a conclusion on the subject, it would be well if they considered that whenever the same or very similar legends were associated with more than one person, there was some truth at the bottom of it, whatever it might be. The period of Guy's existence was given at the porter's lodge as "a thousand years ago," which was a very safe one, certainly, for it carried them back, if they wanted to investigate into the subject, to a date antecedent to the Norman con-

quest, and very nearly before there was an "ealdorman" or earl of Mercia, who certainly might have performed the feats attributed to Guy. Now, about the time of the Conquest, Earl Leofric (husband of Lady Godiva) played a very important part in the affairs of the country, and particularly of these parts, as ruler of the province of Mercia; and it was a singular coincidence, he thought, that the same prodigious feats that were ascribed to Guy were also assigned to Simon, his contemporary, and earl, governor, or king of Northumbria. It occurred to him as highly probable that a similar story obtained currency with reference to all the other so-called "earls" of that period, and that what was said of the prodigies accomplished by Guy really applied to Earl Leofric, but that in the course of time his name had been lost, and that of one of the Earls of Warwick substituted in its place.

Mr. Bloxam said he could not allow the remarks of the rev. gentleman to pass without making some comments on the subject. He had always considered the legend as derived from a French romance of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and in the fourteenth century there was a metrical version of it in that language. That was the earliest known version of the story that had been discovered. At that time Guy, or a prototype, was reputed to be a veritable living personage, his sword and coat of mail having formed the subject of a bequest in 1369. In a MS. of the fifteenth century, now at Magdalen College, Oxford, it is said there was a battle between Guy and some other person, and that some such contest was a matter of history, the weapons with which they fought being hung up in Winchester Cathedral after the affair. In the reign of King Henry VIII., a pension was granted for the preservation of Guy's porridge-pot. In the early MSS., and in the history of "The Renowned Guy of Warwick," printed by Copeland about 1550, no notice whatever was taken of the legend now existing of Guy's conflict with a dun cow, the first reference to which was made, he believed, in a play of the seventeenth century. Dr. Caius, who wrote *De Bonasi Cornibus*, mentioned having seen, about the year 1552, a bone of a *bonasus* (cow) at Warwick Castle, in the place where the arms of Guy Earl of Warwick were kept. He also said he had seen what was reported to be the blade-bone of the shoulder of the same animal suspended over the north gate at Kenilworth, a rib being also hung up in the chapel at Guy's Cliff. In 1636, the body-armour of Guy was exhibited at Kenilworth Castle; and his horse-armour, with his sword, dagger, and the "rib of the dun cow," at Warwick. Evelyn visited Warwick Castle in 1654, and saw a two-handed sword, staff, horse-armour, "and other relics of Guy." The armour exhibited as that of Guy consisted of a "bassinet" of the time of Edward III., a breast-plate being partly of the period of the fifteenth century and partly of James I.; the sword was one of the reign of Henry VIII., and his "staff" was an ancient tilting-lance, which in itself was very curious. "Fair Pillisis slippers" were simply a pair of strap-irons of the fifteenth century, and the horse-armour belonged to the same period. Mr. Bloxam concluded by saying that he possessed the original blade-bone of the dun cow, but that its similarity to a bone of "a whale" was remarkable; and as to "the renowned Guy" of the legend, he believed he had no more existence than Mrs. Partington or Sam Slick. These remarks were received with interested attention, and finally with laughter, during which the visitors left, and returned to the

inner Court. The underground apartments were then visited, and Mr. Hartshorne pronounced the cryptical portion in perfect architectural keeping with the rest of the building, there being no trace of a style earlier than that of Edward III.

At 2 o'clock, in accordance with an invitation given by Lord Leigh, the President, the members started for Stoneleigh Abbey, which stands in one of the most luxuriant and picturesque parts of the county. The Avon here flows through fertile meadows, and the mansion is situated in the midst of a noble park, well wooded and well stocked with deer. A few remains in the rear of the present building and an old gateway, are all that now exist of the structure raised shortly after the dissolution of the monastery. Henry II. founded the abbey in 1154, for a monastery of Cistercian monks. At the Dissolution it was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from whose heirs it came, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, into the possession of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London, whose second son Thomas was honoured with the title of a baronet at the first creation of that order, and whose great-grandson, also Thomas, for his faithful adherence to King Charles I. was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Leigh of Stoneley. Stoneleigh Abbey, as it now exists, was built a hundred years ago by Edward, Lord Leigh. The objects of archæological interest now remaining there are comparatively very few, but the present noble lord has declared that he shall endeavour to preserve the little that still exists. The visitors, before sitting down to luncheon, were invited to walk through the principal rooms in Lord Leigh's house. The walls are covered with gems of the painter's art, and the ceilings with exquisite *bassi-relievi*.

Later in the day a visit was paid to Kenilworth, under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne. On the way thither the party had their attention called to a monument on Blacklow-hill indicating the spot where Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, was beheaded. The monument bears the following inscription:—"In the hollow of this rock was beheaded on the 1st day of July, by barons lawless as himself, Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the minion of a hateful King, in life and death a memorable instance of misrule." A beautiful glimpse of Guy's Cliff, the seat of the Hon. C. B. Percy, was obtained from the turnpike-road, an avenue of cedar and other trees leading thence to the mansion.

At Kenilworth the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne gave a sketch of the history of the castle, referring especially to the imprisonment of Edward II. in it before he was murdered in Berkeley Castle. He said he believed the keep was erected in the reign of King John, the outer wall in the time of Henry III., the whole range of buildings on the east in the middle of the reign of Edward II., and Leicester's building in the reign of Elizabeth. The parish church, a very ancient structure, was next visited under the guidance of the Hon. and Rev. Chandos Leigh. The original entrance was under an old Norman arch on the west side of the tower. There are no ancient monuments in this church, except one of white marble, by Westmacott, at the east end of the chancel, to the memory of Caroline, wife of Richard Gresley, who died in 1817. This is a very beautiful piece of sculpture.

Adjoining the churchyard are the ruins of the ancient monastery, founded and richly endowed for religious canons in 1122 by Geoffrey de Clinton, "for the redemption of his sins and the good estate of King

Henry I. and his own wife and children." He endowed it with all the woods and lands he had in the parish of Kenilworth, except a small portion he reserved for his cattle and park. Godfrey, his son, granted the monastery a tenth of whatever property might be brought to his castle, whether to his kitchen, larder, granary, &c. According to the survey taken in the 26th of Henry VIII., the revenues of Kenilworth Abbey were valued at £553 15s. 4d.—a great income in those days. Some small fragments of the walls and gateway are all that remains of what was once a magnificent structure.

*July 28. VISIT TO COVENTRY.*

A large party proceeded by railway to Coventry, and on reaching St. Mary's Hall they were welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation. A temporary museum had been formed in the Hall, regarding part of which the Mayor spoke as follows:—

"A small portion of our muniments having been examined by Dr. Howard and by Mr. Doggett, during the last two years, I have desired a selection to be made from them for your inspection. The great bulk, however, still remains unknown even to ourselves. In the cross case on my left hand will be found a collection of royal autographs of early date, and some of them I believe are of great rarity. With these, and in the cross case to my right, is arranged a series of autograph letters of the nobility and gentry during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the centre of the latter case, and surrounding Cardinal Wolsey's autograph, is a selection of autographs of many of the clergy, amongst which will be found autographs of Laud, Juxon, and Prideaux, and a letter of Baxter, the great Non-conformist divine, which greatly deserves attention. A selection of letters of Charles I. to the corporation, and to the ancient guilds of the city, is in the long case on my right; they commence with a charter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, of the time of Henry I., or Stephen. In the same case are arranged several books belonging to some of the old city companies. In the case on the opposite side of the Hall is an inventory of the city plate, taken in 1442. I regret to say that with the exception of one punch-ladle, long since laid up in ordinary, but bearing all the tokens of hard service, this is the only shape in which the city plate can be laid before you. Next to this inventory is the register of the brothers and sisters of the Trinity Guild, open at a page in which occurs a very early mention of the name of Shakespeare. Following the register comes the Leet Book, beginning at the time of Henry V. A selection of deeds to which interesting seals are appended, and dating from the time of Edward, is also displayed in this case. As it is intended that the exhibition should be opened to the citizens, I have thought fit to shew as complete a series as could be found of the autographs of my predecessors down to the middle of the last century. I anticipate that this portion of the exhibition will be of considerable local interest."

Lord Neaves and Mr. Beresford Hope replied to the Mayor's welcome, and Mr. Bloxam referred at some length to the various paintings in the hall, and objects of interest in the city, and alluded briefly to the names of several local celebrities.

Among the most noticeable documents in the museum were the following:—A letter from Anne Boleyn to the Mayor, &c., dated Greenwich, September 7, 1534, announcing the birth of the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth; letters from Prince Arthur, enclosing a bill of complaint, and relating to other matters; from the celebrated Non-conformist divine, Richard Baxter, to the Mayor, dated July 15, 1658, thanking the city for their present to him, and sending a new edition of his book; from Robert Beake to Leonard Piddock, dated March 28, 1687, giving an interesting account of the public feeling at that critical period; from Queen Elizabeth to the Mayor, &c. (dated 1570), re-

specting the arrival at Coventry of Mary Queen of Scots, and ordering them to obey the direction of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon; letters from Henry VIII. to the Mayor, &c., dated January 30, 1511, ordering a hundred harnessed men to be at Greenwich, and (May, 1514) a second hundred to be mustered at Coventry; and (November, 1526) remitting the punishment of certain persons in Coventry, and ordering offenders against the peace and slanderers against the heads of the city to be sent to Cardinal Wolsey; and (about 1538) conveying curious directions to the Mayor and Magistrates relating to the late change in religion; an order from James I. to the Mayor, &c. (1611), concerning persons standing to receive the Sacrament; letter from Richard III. to the Mayor, &c. (1485), requesting his messengers from the western parts of the kingdom to be forwarded and assisted; and a large number of other letters of rare interest, which we have not space to enumerate. There were also some very valuable historical paintings, and some beautiful examples of the Coventry ribbon trade during various periods of its history. Messrs. Skidmore and Co., the manufacturers of the Hereford and Lichfield screens, exhibited samples of working in iron, brass, and the precious metals.

After spending some time in inspecting this collection, the visitors proceeded to St. Michael's Church, which Sir Christopher Wren once pronounced to be a masterpiece of art. The spire rises 303 ft. in height, and the tower is 136 ft. from the base to the battlements. On gaining the altar, a seat was mounted by Mr. Bloxam, who said he was quite unprepared to give a formal address, as he had not gone through the church with the view of saying anything, beyond just drawing attention to the edifice. He remembered it a few years ago in a very different arrangement, with its galleries of the seventeenth century, and the interior divided differently, and, in some respects, more interesting than now. It was a fine church, mostly of the fifteenth century, some portions being, perhaps, a little earlier. It was one of the largest parish churches in England. There were a series of carved stalls, of the *subsellia* or *miserere* class, which contained some carvings, representing the "Dance of Macabre," or the "Dance of Death." He also indicated two or three monuments of comparatively modern date, which were very interesting. The glass was of the fifteenth century, and the colours remarkably good.

Mr. Skidmore, being called upon, remarked that the church had been considerably altered. All that was designed had not been completed, and one of the greatest and finest features was undeveloped yet. There was a fine open lantern tower, the door leading into it being remarkably small, so that a person was almost obliged to stoop to enter; and then, on getting into the interior, the effect was magnificent. The organ, which now obstructed the view of the tower, would, he hoped, be removed some day, when all the alterations were completed. There formerly existed a screen across where the altar-rails now were, and the windows were slightly hidden. This was a decided advantage, because it gave dignity to the altar, and added beauty to the windows, which was not so much realized now that they were exposed. It was a large fine church now, but still it did formerly possess elements of beauty which it does not exhibit at present.

Mr. Beresford Hope remarked that the church was interesting in the history of social architecture, exemplifying what they found very com-

monly in the churches chiefly in Flanders and the Low Countries, but which was comparatively rare in England. It was a very large, hall-shaped parish church, which grew up in the manufacturing communities of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and it was the more curious because it was of a conventual use. Here, as in the church at Bury St. Edmunds, there was a cathedral in the churchyard. This was not only a fashionable parish church, but—with reverence he spoke it—it was the Covent Garden of England. In the church the famous series of plays called “The Coventry Mysteries” were acted. They would notice the great breadth of the church, and could quite understand how the spirit of the old dramatist of sacred events and Bible history would at the same time build a church of this sort for great popular religious ceremonies and plays. Mr. Bloxam said some of the dresses used in the “Mystery” plays were now in the possession of Mr. Staunton, of Warwickshire.

The remains of the cathedral were next visited. These have been within the last few years partially laid bare. They are in a churchyard close to Trinity Church. When the sees of Coventry and Lichfield were united, this cathedral was taken down. Mr. Bloxam stated that the work exhibited, which was of the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century, consisted of portions of the western front, remains of the large tower, which was external to the aisle, and a part of the nave. Mr. Beresford Hope observed, that the buttresses of the west end were semi-octagonal, and placed diagonally. The church had three spires, and the fact of the towers being external would indicate that this was finer than Lichfield. He reminded them that until the incorporation of the see with that of Lichfield, they were called the sees of Coventry and Lichfield.

Trinity Church was afterwards inspected. The entire height of this spire is 237 ft.; the tower being 99 ft., and the upper portion 138 ft. The ancient stone pulpit is supposed to be the finest in the kingdom. In 1831 a fresco was discovered above the western arch, and under the tower, which represented the “Last Judgment.” Here, on the visitors grouping themselves about the altar, Mr. Skidmore was called up. He said there were indications of a screen having once gone across the church, and the walls had been entirely covered with illuminations. The pulpit had once been enriched with silver and gold ornamentation, and was very fine. When the Norman bishop came to Coventry Cathedral he did the best he could for himself, and scraped from one of the beams a great quantity of silver, with which it had been plated. This was a scraping age. There was an impression that having got rid of the paint and whitewash from the walls, the proper thing to have was a plain stone wall. This was not the case in former times; the walls of the church were covered with paintings. The font was an exact restoration of what it was in olden time, but now offered a singular contrast to the bare walls of the church: this was the only relic of what the church was in former times. The tower was originally a lantern tower. The chancel was not true with the nave.

The remains of the White Friars, which have been incorporated with the Union Workhouse, next engaged attention. The portions of the most interest were the ambulatory, the dormitories, and the oval window from which it is said Queen Elizabeth, in very uncomplimentary rhyme, ending, “Good lack, what fools ye be!” replied to a one-verse

poetical address from the Mayor of Coventry. Mr. Bloxam mounted a table in the ambulatory for the purpose of addressing the visitors. He said they were then in the most interesting structure of any in the city of Coventry. The architecture was exceedingly rich, of the fourteenth century. It was part of one of the ancient monastic institutions of White Friars. The ambulatory was divided into two parts by piers. The church which went at right angles to the left of the building they were in, was, on the suppression of the monasteries, purchased by a very noted man in the county, Mr. Boughton, of Cawstor, and with the remains he built himself a house. Sir William Dugdale described the house as the finest in the country. The ancient refectory went at right angles beside the church. There were also a chapter-house and prior's lodgings there. The ancient dormitory which was above them was still used for that purpose, which, he believed, was the only instance of the kind in the kingdom. He hoped the buildings would remain as they were for many centuries; they were of the most interesting of any in the city of Coventry.

At the close of Mr. Bloxam's remarks the excursionists proceeded to the Corn Exchange, where luncheon was served; and in the afternoon, Ford's Hospital, a fine specimen of carved oak building of the fifteenth century; St. John's Church, a singular cruciform structure, of different styles of architecture; Bond's Hospital, and the Grammar School, where Sir W. Dugdale is said to have received his education, were also examined.

In the evening a conversazione was held in the temporary Museum in the Corn Exchange, Warwick. The collection, which was allowed to be one of the finest ever made in connexion with the Institute, was most tastefully arranged by Mr. Charles Tucker, F.S.A., but we have room for only the very briefest allusion to its contents. Among these may be mentioned no fewer than four copies of the first edition of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the True Originall Copies," in folio, 1623. They were of various degrees of completeness, the most so being those belonging to A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq. The others are respectively the property of Lord Leigh, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A., and the library of Dr. Williams. Of the fourth edition there were also four copies: two belonging to Lord Leigh and Mr. Beresford Hope, a third sent by Her Majesty the Queen, and remarkably interesting for its having on a fly-leaf the autograph and motto of King Charles I.:—

"Dum spiro spero.  
C. R."

—who gave it to Sir Thomas Herbert, one of his grooms of the bed-chamber, as appears by a second inscription:—

"Ex dono sereniss' Regis Car.  
servo suo humiliss.

T. Herb'to."

It was afterwards sold at Dr. Mead's sale for £2 12s. 6d. to Dr. Anthony Askew; at Dr. Askew's sale in 1775 for £2 10s. to George Stevens; at Stevens's sale to the library of King George III.; and the same fly-leaf contains also the autographs of the royal librarians, Fred. Aug. Barnard, and J. H. Glover. There was a fourth copy of the same edition, which is valuable as having all the various readings of the first

folio written in the margin by Mr. William Combes of Stratford-upon-Avon, to whom it formerly belonged, exhibited by Mr. J. Gough Nichols. There were also two copies of both the folios of 1664 and 1685 from the libraries of Mr. Beresford Hope, and the Rev. J. Fuller Russell. The latter exhibited five of the quartos—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600; "Sir John Oldcastle," 1600; "King Lear," 1608; "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619; and the "Taming of the Shrew," 1619. Mr. Fuller Russell was, as usual, a contributor of many other early specimens of typography. Mr. C. Holte Bracebridge exhibited the *Policronicon*, fol. 1495; Lord Dormer, the *Stultifera Navis*, 8vo., Augsburg, 1497; Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., the original edition of Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment at Kenilworth.

Mrs. Perry, of Warwick, exhibited some specimens of the press of Baskerville of Birmingham, from which were issued the best specimens of fine printing ever produced in Warwickshire.

Mr. O'Callaghan sent from his collection the autographs of Michael Angelo, St. Vincent de Paul, the Chevalier Bayard; the Popes Leo X., Clement VII., Paul III.; Martin Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Cranmer, Galileo, Kepler, Newton; Louis XVI., Gustavus Vasa, Sir John Fastolf (Shakespeare's Falstaff), Dugdale, Camden, Charles I. and James I., Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, and others, all accompanied by portraits. There were also volumes of autograph letters of the Queen of Bohemia, Erasmus, Beza, Zwingli, Prince Rupert, and of other famous historical personages, many of them of much interest intrinsically and by reason of the celebrity of the writers.

Another exhibition, by Mr. Nichols, was a volume of drawings from one of the copies of "The Rous Roll," or history of the earls of Warwick by John Rous. The drawings were different from those in the edition edited by Mr. Courthope from the roll in the College of Arms.

The charters, &c., exhibited formed a very valuable collection. The Corporation of Warwick exhibited royal charters of Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, Charles II., and William. There were also numerous original documents relating to grants of lands, bearing seals, and dated in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries: among them an indenture (39 Edward III.) concerning disputes which had arisen between the mayor and commonalty of Coventry, and the prior and convent of Coventry, as to certain moats and bounds in the town.

Enamels were very numerous and splendidly represented, no less than forty-four pieces being contributed by the Earl of Warwick, and about thirty by Mr. Edward Greaves, M.P. A dish and cover, the subject being the conversion of St. Paul, by Susanne Court, and four *plaques*, relating the history of Cupid and Psyche, by Leonard Limousin (after Marc Antonio and Raffaele), are perhaps among the most beautiful specimens extant, the latter especially being set in enamel frames of very elegant design. Among the Earl of Warwick's collection is a set representing the occupations of the twelve months, by Martin Courtois (1550). There are also two very fine specimens of English enamelling in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the shape of two candlesticks. Another interesting specimen of enamel consists of the lower part of a ciborium, with six subjects, executed probably in Lorraine about 1200. It is nearly the same in design and detail as the one belonging to Mr. Bruce, given by Mary Queen of Scots to one of his ancestors, and recently figured in the "Archæological Journal." The

oldest specimen illustrating the art of enamelling was exhibited by Mr. J. Webb: this consists of the base of a vase of Roman workmanship. Nor must we omit to mention a unique portrait of Francis I., by Leonard Limousin. Among Mr. Greaves' enamels, a tazza by Jean Courtois (1550), a *plaque* of the Crucifixion by Pierre Reymond, and another of the building of the Temple, by Jean Court (*dit* Vigier), were much admired. Lastly must we notice, in the Webb collection, an oval *plaque*, in the style of Etienne de Laune, probably by Martin Courtois; and, in the Charlecote collection, an oval *plaque*—the subject, Judith and the head of Holofernes—by Jean Court. A very fine silver-gilt morse (used to fasten the cope), with a beautiful border enriched with pearls, representing in its centre the Adoration of the Magi, under a rich canopy, was exhibited by Mr. Webb.

Among the carvings in ivory was a specimen of Byzantine carving of the thirteenth century, representing St. John Baptist, St. Andrew, St. Stephen, St. Philip, and St. Thomas, exhibited by Mr. John Webb, who sent also a devotional tablet of the thirteenth century, and of very fine execution. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, too, contributed largely to this section.

Among the miscellaneous objects exhibited was a case of electrotypes of coins, illustrating the various periods and schools of Greek art, by Mr. R. Ready; some Greek helmets, in remarkable preservation, by Mr. Bloxam; and others, English, of the twelfth century, by the Earl of Warwick. Rare or curious specimens of *bijouterie* were sent by Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., the Hon. R. Curzon, the Hon. W. Egerton, Mr. J. Webb, Mr. H. Farrer, and Mr. Bowyer. Weapons of offence and defence, and curious pieces of armour of all periods in steel, were distributed throughout the room, and added much to the interest of the collection. At Lichfield the members of the Institute saw the ancient gun which placed Lord Broke *hors de combat*; here were exhibited his blood-stained doublet and gauntlets. Of the same class of objects was the dagger (exhibited by the Earl of Denbigh) with which Felton killed the Duke of Buckingham. A portion of Scott's MS. of "Kenilworth," contributed by Mr. D. Laing, and a piece of embroidery by Amy Robsart, were of especial interest.

Sir William Throckmorton sent a remarkable painting on canvas, dated 1596. It appears to have been formed originally to commemorate the martyrdom of his ancestor Thomas Throckmorton, and his friends of the Church of Rome, during the years 1590 to 1596, when the Government deemed it necessary to restrain their personal freedom for a few months during every year, and then released them bound to good behaviour under bonds of the sum of £2,000. The picture shews seven columns of persons who were confined in several prisons in the diocese of Ely, together with the armorial shield of each. The upper part of the painting is a copy of the "Tabula Eliensis," a very ancient picture in Ely Cathedral, in which the knights of William the Conqueror are associated with the monks of that church, their portraits being given in circular medallions, each accompanied by a shield of arms. These are continued by similar medallions of the English sovereigns down to Queen Elizabeth, and her three contemporary bishops.

Besides the tapestries, the walls of the Corn Exchange were hung with a most valuable collection of pictures, lent by the different county families. Great admiration was excited by the portrait of the Duchess

of Feria, in the style of Paris Bordone or Zuccherò. This picture is still in possession of the Dormer family, for whom it was painted. Among the other portraits were Prince Henry (afterwards Henry VIII.), by Geronimi Diodati; the Princess Sophia, mother of George I.; a very fine full-length portrait of the Queen of Bohemia, "Queen of Hearts," wife of Frederick V., Elector Palatine, whose portrait was also in the collection. The series of portraits of Queen Elizabeth required the Salisbury one and others to make it complete. The Corporation of Warwick also exhibited a portrait of Henry VIII. The Leigh family were represented, among others, by a portrait of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London; and, of the first Lords Leigh, William Lord Brooke, who was killed at Edgehill, was also represented.

Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., exhibited two volumes of the drawings of Mr. John Carter (formerly draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries), being vols. iv. and xxii. of the entire series, which is now in Mr. Nichols's possession. They contained the drawings of St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, and other places of interest in that city and Warwick, made at Kenilworth Castle, &c., in the years 1782 and 1800. He also exhibited a large folio of water-colour drawings made by Carter from the remarkable tapestry of the fifteenth century which formerly decorated the upper end of the same hall, and of which a more modern and careful representation (but on a smaller scale), made a few years since by Mr. Scharf, F.S.A., was contributed by that gentleman.

#### *July 29.* VISIT TO LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

The members of the Institute travelled by railway to Lichfield, on reaching which they were received by the Mayor and Corporation in the Guildhall, which is a noble apartment, and occupies the site of the hall of the Palace erected by Bishop Langton *circa* 1300. Here Professor Willis gave a lecture on the Cathedral, preparatory to a visit in the afternoon.

He commenced by remarking that a few years ago—he was a bad one to remember dates, and therefore he always spoke indefinitely in alluding to past events—in the course of some excavations that were being made in the work of the restoration of the cathedral, it happened that the workmen came upon the foundation of some old walls connected together, and it was plain that these were the remains of ancient churches that had stood on the foundations of the present cathedral. This was not an uncommon fact, but rather the contrary. With the assistance and co-operation of one of the canons of the cathedral he had been able to trace out these old foundations, and he exhibited a drawing shewing their extent and character. For full information on this subject he referred his hearers to the "Archæological Journal," in which publication particulars of these discoveries had been given. According to his usual practice on these occasions, he would first give them an account of the history of the cathedral, and of its present state, and then would point out to them in the cathedral itself the characteristics which would enable them to divide the building into the different stages of its erection. The learned Professor then described the various parts of the building, as he subsequently pointed them out to the visitors at the cathedral. The nave was of a different style to the eastern end of the building, and some portions of it were so much like Westminster Abbey as to lead to the opinion that both were built about the same

time. Unfortunately, the historical documents connected with Lichfield Cathedral were very meagre, and they had little to depend upon for correct information in this respect. After some discursive remarks on the architecture of the present building, Professor Willis shewed the course of the old foundations, and said that great difficulty had been experienced in tracing them with accuracy, on account of their having been partially destroyed both in making burial-places and at the time when the restorations were carried on there, and excavations were made for laying down pipes for a heating apparatus for the cathedral. The patron saint of the cathedral was St. Chad, and the shrine of the saint once stood in the Lady-chapel. They all knew how the cathedral had been defaced by the Puritans in the time of the Civil War. The cathedral had, in fact, been attacked and defended as a fortress, and consequently suffered great dilapidation at that time. Having spoken of the different portions of the building as they existed before the restoration carried out by Wyatt, the learned Professor commented on certain parts of those restorations, expressing his disapproval of the plan of throwing open the whole building from end to end, and of putting the organ out of sight, where, also, it could only be heard imperfectly.

Mr. C. Winston next read a paper on the Ancient Stained Glass in the windows of the Cathedral. This glass was brought from the Abbey of Herckenrode, in Belgium, and was manufactured in the sixteenth century, at a time when the art of glass-staining was considered to be at the highest point of perfection. Mr. Winston considered that, beautiful as these specimens were, they were not so effective in their present position, at least some of them, as they would have been in the situations for which they were originally designed.

The Rev. Mr. Andrews then made some remarks on the remains of the old Palace at Lichfield, which with some diligence he had traced out; and, in a drawing which he had prepared, he pointed out the situation of the various parts of the old building.

An adjournment then took place for luncheon, after which they repaired to the cathedral, and were conducted round the building by Professor Willis, who pointed out its architectural features, and illustrated his remarks of the morning. He shewed how the pointed architecture of more modern dates had been engrafted on the original Norman. The central or rood-spire having been thrown down in the Civil War by the artillery of the besiegers, was rebuilt in the time of Bishop Hackett or his successor. The open screen by Skidmore, of Coventry, was of similar character to that placed last year in Hereford Cathedral, and which was shewn at the Exhibition of 1862. The restorations at Lichfield were completed in 1861, and the cathedral re-opened on the 22nd of October in that year.

Before leaving the cathedral, special attention was drawn to the stained glass and to the monuments, the latter including Chantrey's celebrated sleeping children, and his praying Bishop Ryder. The stained glass was purchased at Liege, in Germany, having once formed part of the treasures of a Cistercian Abbey there. It was similar to that in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

On the invitation of the Ven. Archdeacon Moore, M.A., many of the visitors afterwards proceeded to his house, on the east of the cathedral close, to see the barrel of the gun with which Lord Broke was shot at the siege of Lichfield, by Dyott, a man both deaf and dumb.

At the evening meeting at Warwick, under the presidency of the Dean of Chichester, a learned paper "On Foreign Mosaics," by Dr. Wollaston, of Stafford, was read, which was followed by an address from Dr. Collingwood Bruce, upon "Incised Markings upon some Rocks in Northumberland and elsewhere." The paper was illustrated by drawings and gutta-percha impressions, and was in substance as follows.

Curious incised markings occur abundantly on the hills on the north of Northumberland, consisting, for the most part, of a circular depression surrounded by concentric circles. Considerable varieties of form, however, exist. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, conceiving that the examination of them by the learned might eventually contribute some valuable information respecting the early occupants of this country, had given directions to have the whole of those found in Northumberland drawn and engraved. By permission of his Grace, Dr. Bruce exhibited several of the original drawings that had been prepared, and a number of the engraved plates. That these markings belonged to the period usually denominated the Ancient British, Dr. Bruce contended, was evident from the fact that they occurred on the stones of ancient cists, or on the surface of rocks in the immediate vicinity of ancient British camps and villages. He had recently examined extensive groups of these markings in Argyleshire, where there were no Roman remains, and where every species of Celtic antiquities abounded. The skulls found in the cists were Celtic, and the implements (which were very scanty) were chiefly stone weapons. In endeavouring to find out the meaning of the markings, it was desirable to ascertain the circumstances with which they were associated. They seemed to have some relation to the burial of the dead. They were found, as we have already seen, upon the stones of graves; and in the cases where they were carved upon the native rocks, numerous graves were found in the vicinity. In Argyleshire he had found them upon standing stones, at the base of which burials had taken place.

As to the meaning of these markings, we were yet scarcely in a position to hazard a guess. Various opinions had been given. Some thought that they were plans of camps. They do not, however, resemble the camps that are near them. Some conceive that they are simply indicative of eternity, and shadow forth the soul's longing after immortality. Others think that they have an astronomical reference; others, that they refer to sun-worship. Although considerable variety exists in them, there is not enough to admit of the supposition that they are hieroglyphical representations. Dr. Bruce said that the channel in which his own mind was running at present, led him to conjecture that they might be found to have a reference to the new state of being on which the soul entered at death, and that the development of that new existence might be supposed to be facilitated by the engraving of these characters upon the stones of the tomb, or of some rock in its vicinity. The time, however, had not yet come for expressing an opinion, but he trusted that all who took an interest in the investigation would aid him by supplying any information or suggestion which they thought might be useful.

*(To be continued.)*

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

IPSWICH CONGRESS, AUG. 8—13.

*Monday, Aug. 8.* The business was commenced by a meeting of the officers and committees at the Town-hall, the mayor of Ipswich (G. C. E. Bacon, Esq.) in the chair, when the arrangements for the several excursions, &c. were finally agreed upon. The general assemblage, amounting to upwards of 150 members and visitors, among whom were several ladies, which had taken place in the large-council chamber, was met by the committees, when Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.S., V.-P., and Treasurer of the Association, addressed the meeting. In the absence of Lord Houghton, ex-President of the Association, detained in Yorkshire by the arrival of some friends, which incapacitated him from attending at Ipswich, Mr. P. said it devolved upon him, as the senior Vice-President, to introduce to them George Tomline, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., and to move that he do take the chair. In the presence of Mr. Tomline, and indeed to those to whom he is well known, it would be unnecessary for him to make any observations as to the fitness of the selection that had been made, by enumerating the high and distinguished qualifications of Mr. Tomline to preside over the Association and regulate the proceedings of the Congress; but he might be permitted to congratulate the members upon the appointment which had been made of one whose taste for and knowledge of literature, whose appreciation and judgment of works belonging to the Fine Arts, and whose general acquaintance with science, so eminently fitted him to fulfil the duties of the presidential chair. In former times (Mr. P. continued) it was esteemed necessary at the commencement of the Congresses to point out the advantages arising from such meetings, and to urge upon those who attended them the services rendered to historical knowledge by the study of objects of antiquity. These meetings—the first of which he could congratulate himself upon having attended at Canterbury in 1844, and the first ever held in this country—had been successfully followed in various counties by this Association and by other bodies, general and local, and had been productive of many volumes of important Transactions communicating useful knowledge; these results rendered any observations as to the value of such meetings altogether unnecessary; he should therefore no longer detain them from receiving the welcome of the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich, but move that Mr. Tomline do take the chair—a proposition adopted by general acclamation.

The Mayor said, before he called upon Mr. Tomline to deliver his opening address he hoped the meeting would allow him, on behalf of the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation, to express the high sense they entertained of the honour conferred upon the town by the British Archæological Association in selecting Ipswich as the centre of the present annual Congress. Ipswich was a town of much antiquity, but he feared it did not possess many monuments of its antiquity which would prove very attractive to archæologists; still there were some few objects to which their attention would be drawn, and he said on behalf of the Corporation that he would be most happy, by the production of the ancient records and documents of the Corporation, or by any other means, to aid them in any researches and inquiries they might think fit to make. He could not but think that had this Association been insti-

tuted at an earlier period, many monuments of antiquity which have been destroyed would have been preserved. He hoped the Association would be able to pass an agreeable and pleasant week.

Mr. Tomline then took the chair, and after returning thanks on the part of the Association to the Mayor and Corporation for their welcome to the ancient kingdom of East Anglia, where the Roman, the Saxon, and the Dane had left their footprints, proceeded, in an eloquent address, to laud archæological pursuits, and to indicate some of the many advantages that had accrued from the efforts of the Association since their first meeting at Canterbury, twenty years ago; among which were the formation of associated local societies, which aided materially to advance the progress of knowledge. He took a comprehensive view of the connection of archæology with physical science, and of the mutual aid which they gave to each other. The rapid progress of knowledge at the present day, he observed, might be in a great degree attributed to the freedom of thought of the existing generation, for though our philosophers and men of science do not surpass, even if they equal, Plato or Galileo in intellectual capacity, they possess the advantage of greater intellectual freedom.

Mr. Cobbold, M.P., moved, and Mr. Godwin, F.R.S., seconded, the thanks of the meeting to the President for his able and eloquent address. The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Mayor directed the attention of the meeting to a relic of ancient times to be seen hanging at the top of the staircase of the Town-hall. It was a "ducking-stool," into which the female scolds of Ipswich were formerly fastened, and dipped into water to cool their angry passions.

The meeting then broke up to attend R. M. Phipson, Esq., Hon. Local Secretary, in a survey of some of the principal objects in the town, commencing with the town library, upon which a paper had been prepared by Sterling Westhorp, Esq. The MSS. and printed books are temporarily placed in a room in the Town-hall, and the books were laid out for inspection during the week.

The next place visited was Sparrowe's House, kindly thrown open for the occasion by Mr. Haddock. Mr. Phipson said the oldest part of the house was a small chamber of the period of Henry VII. or early in Henry VIII.'s reign; but it had been for a long period closed and concealed, and was not discovered till 1801. When it was broken open a number of figures of angels, &c., were found to be distributed about the floor. The elaborately carved front of the house was built in 1567 by George Copping, but the house came into the hands of the Sparrowe family seven years later. The front, he said, was unique in design, for there was not one to be found like it even in Chester, and he gave an explanation of the emblems, &c., of the ornamentation. The house had remained the property of the Sparrowe family until the last of the name died two or three years ago, and now it belonged to Mr. J. C. Marshman, son-in-law of the late Mr. J. E. Sparrowe. After hearing Mr. Phipson's account of the house the party repaired to the secret chamber, to the elaborately panelled oak room, &c., and afterwards examined the back of the house and exterior.

The party then proceeded down St. Stephen's-lane, examined in passing the old carved corner-post at Mr. Silverstone's shop at the bottom of Silent-street, and inspected Wolsey's Gate, which Mr. Phipson informed the party was dated 1528, and was the only remaining portion

of the great college which Cardinal Wolsey took so much pride in establishing.

The next place visited was Key Church, whose roof of double hammer-beams was admired, and where the fine Pownder brass and the tomb of the charitable Tooley came in for examination and explanation. In this church Mr. Godwin took the opportunity of remarking that the roof wanted a little care on the part of the churchwardens to prevent its falling into decay; and he also observed that Wolsey's Gate required some attention. A promise was given that the attention of the churchwardens should be called to the subject, and Mr. E. R. Turner, as owner of the property on which Wolsey's Gate stands, expressed his willingness to fall in with the wishes of the town with regard to the maintenance of Wolsey's Gate in its present condition.

The party then took their course by Quay-street to St. Clement's Fore-street, where they inspected the Neptune and other carved houses in this, which Mr. Phipson said must have been the High-street of the town in the days of the merchant princes of Queen Elizabeth's days. They also entered the house opposite the Neptune, once the residence of Thomas Eldred, who sailed round the world with Cavendish, and examined the fine carved chimney-piece and the panel-paintings representing scenes in the life of the circumnavigator.

The picturesque park and fine old Tudor hall of Christchurch was the next place visited. The house, Mr. Phipson stated, stood upon the site of Trinity Priory; its back part was of the time of Edward VI., but its front was later. It came into the hands of the present family in 1735. The party were very kindly received by T. N. Fonnereau, Esq., and Mrs. Fonnereau, who accompanied them through the hall. It presents a fine specimen of an ancient baronial hall in a perfect state of preservation. The interior is that of a splendid mansion of the Elizabethan days, with a large number of fine family portraits and pictures, among which is a valuable cartoon by Edward Smythe, representing the death of Sir Philip Sidney. In one of the chambers is a bed on which Queen Elizabeth slept on one of her visits to Ipswich, on which is a beautiful coverlet worked by one of her Majesty's ladies in waiting. The entrance hall is surrounded with a gallery, and the walls are ornamented with armour and ancient weapons of war. The capacious chimney-piece is decorated with sculpture, among which is the marble bust of a female, whose face is covered with a veil. That trick of the sculptor, which excited so much notice and admiration in the veiled figure at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was then considered a novelty in the art, had been practised in Italy two hundred years ago, for it is stated that an ancestor of Mr. Fonnereau brought the bust in question from Rome about that period. In the garden a small building was inspected, which has been supposed to have been a chapel in former times.

The fine church of St. Margaret's was next visited, and admired for its handsome enriched carved roof of double hammer-beams.

The church of St. Mary Tower, in its half-restored condition, next occupied the attention of the company, and admiration was expressed for the style in which the work of restoration is being carried out. Time would not permit of further inspections, the hour for *table d'hôte* having arrived. The meeting was numerous, and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., presided, supported by the Mayor, the President of the Association, officers, &c.

At half-past eight the party proceeded to the great council-chamber for the reading of papers, the Mayor taking the chair.

J. R. Planché, Esq., Rouge Croix, and one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Association, read a paper "On the Earls of East Anglia," exhibiting abundant proofs of elaborate research, in which he continued the subject of a former paper, read at the congress of the Association at Norwich in 1857. The principal object was to point out and endeavour to unravel the perplexities in which the genealogy of the earls of East Anglia is involved, and to expose some of the errors and contradictions that have been repeated again and again by historians. Commencing with Raoul de Gael, the companion of William the Conqueror, who is generally represented by ancient as well as by modern historians as an ungrateful traitor, Mr. Planché shewed that those representations were fallacious, and that, instead of being an adventurer and mere soldier of fortune, he was the son and heir of Radulphus, and held a legitimate claim to the earldom of East Anglia, and that he had been induced, like many other nobles and knights in the army of the Conqueror, to fight to win back his own lands from Saxon usurpers. His expulsion from the country was in fact a treacherous act of the king. Mr. Planché traced with great minuteness the descent of the earldom through the great family of Bigod to its connection with the royal family of England. It would appear that the earldom remained in the Crown, or was vacant, from the period of Raoul's exile during the rest of the reign of William the Conqueror, and through the whole of the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., for it is stated by Roger de Wendover that Hugh Bigod, son and heir of Robert Bigod, being present at the death of that monarch in Normandy, hastened back to England, and testified upon oath, before the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, that King Henry willed upon his death-bed that Stephen, his nephew, and not the Empress Maud, his daughter, who had grievously displeased him, should succeed him on the English throne; for which oath King Stephen, in the first year of his reign (1135) made that Hugh Earl of Norfolk. Mr. Planché having adverted to the origin of the family of Bygod or Bigot, as it is indifferently written, proceeded to examine the contradictory evidence of the genealogy of the family contained in various charters, court rolls, fine rolls &c., compared with the statements of former genealogists; and shewed the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of reconciling the different authorities pointedly and humorously indicated at the conclusion of his paper. We have to exculpate the venerable Earl Hugh the First from the charge of having left three widows to deplore his loss, and account for his having died originally about 1136, and subsequently in 1177. We have to identify two Margarets, each the daughter of a Robert de Sutton, or accuse William Bigod of breaking the law which declares that a man shall not marry his grandmother. We have to decide whether the first Earl Roger was twice married, or whether the earls who succeeded him were the issue of Isabella de Warren, the wife he does *not* mention, or of Ida, the wife he acknowledges; and if the latter—who was she? And, lastly, we have to discover the Hugh de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, who had the charge of the sea-coast of those counties in 1258, apparently during the lifetime of the second Earl Roger, who succeeded in 1225, and did not die before 1259, unless he was guilty of the same duplicity as his great grandfather, and died twice on purpose to puzzle us. "It would be

absurd to suppose," said Mr. Planché, "that even the most practised genealogist could follow the arguments, compare the dates, and consider the points I have indicated during my reading them; and to the uninitiated in such mazy, and I may say hazy, matters, such an essay as mine can only appear an uninteresting mass of confusion. My apology for inflicting it upon you is, however, based upon the fact that to call the attention of general, as well as local, antiquaries to such stereotyped errors and contradictions, and prevent, as far as possible, the repetition of them, is a duty the importance of which must be held as an atonement for its dryness. It is high time that something like a critical examination should take place of these Anglo-Norman pedigrees, which have been so complacently copied for centuries without hesitation. By their correction and illustration a flood of light will be poured upon the early annals of England, as well as on family history. Reasons will be found in the ties of kindred, or connection by marriage, for the recorded actions of the powerful nobles and gallant knights who flourished and fought in those still to us 'dark ages,' which now appear strange and unaccountable."

After a slight discussion relating to a tradition that Ipswich Castle was destroyed in 1176 owing to the dissatisfaction of Henry Hugh Bigod, Mr. Planché, in reply to Mr. Phipson, observed that there were traces of the occupation of the Castle by the Bigods, and also of its destruction while in their possession, but there was great confusion as to how many Hugh Bigods there were.

Thanks having been voted to Mr. Planché for his paper, Edward Levien, Esq., F.S.A., was called upon for his communication on the manuscript collections relating to Suffolk in the British Museum, giving a detailed and valuable description of all the materials there collected elucidating the history of Suffolk. The paper is calculated to be a most valuable guide to the British Museum on all subjects, historical, biographical, topographical, or otherwise, relating to Suffolk. He concluded by saying that the collection to which he had drawn attention formed an *embarras des richesses* which would cost a vast deal of trouble to investigate, but which would afford materials for an excellent history of Suffolk, which he thought ought to be written.

The Mayor conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Levien for his valuable paper, and said Bacon's book on the Town Records, which had been alluded to by Mr. Levien, he hoped would be printed and circulated in the town.

The proceedings for the next day were then announced, and the meeting was adjourned.

*Tuesday, Aug. 9.* By special train, notwithstanding the state of the weather, the long-wished-for rain descending steadily, a large party departed to view the antiquities of Bury St. Edmunds. Reaching this town, carriages were in readiness to take the party to the Guildhall. Here they were received by the Mayor of Bury (H. Le Grice, Esq.), with the Town Clerk and several members of the Corporation, as well as the Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey, the President of the Suffolk Archaeological Institute. The reception took place in the Bury and West Suffolk Library, where were exhibited some interesting and beautifully illuminated manuscript books of ancient date which formerly belonged to the monastery.

The Mayor, before the reading of the papers was commenced, addressed a few observations expressive of the pleasure which he and the other members of the Corporation, as well as the inhabitants of Bury, experienced at receiving the British Archæological Association. He trusted that they would have a pleasant reminiscence of their visit to the town, which presented many features of interest to the archæologist, two magnificent churches, and the remains of a monastery and of an abbey.

The company then adjourned to the Sessions' Court, where, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, it was arranged Mr. Gordon Hills should give his explanations of the antiquities instead of at the churches, &c. The chair was taken by the Mayor.

The Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey, on behalf of the Suffolk Archæological Society, cordially welcomed the British Archæological Association in Bury, to the interesting parts of which town they could perhaps best direct them.

Mr. Gordon Hills then proceeded to address the meeting upon the antiquities of Bury. Bury appeared to be a place which owed its foundation to the Saxon kings. Sigbert, the king of the East Angles at the beginning of the seventh century, founded a monastery and dedicated a church (which appeared to be the first in the town) to St. Mary. Sigbert retired to the monastery, but at the request of his people resumed his royal rank, and fell in battle against the Mercians. Next, in the tenth century, King Edmund came to rule the East Angles. He also fell in battle against the Danes at the place now known as the village of Hoxne, where he was buried, and miraculous powers being attributed to his remains, they were afterwards removed to Bury, which was at that time called Beodericsworth. Having entered into the etymology of this name, Mr. Hills traced the history of the monastery at Bury and the church of St. Edmund, which gave the present name to the town, and where the body of St. Edmund, said to be incorruptible, was preserved under the care of the canons of the church. The canons were accused of carelessness, and they were supplanted by the Benedictine monks, by whom another abbey church was built beside St. Mary's, the building of which appears to have extended through the reign of William the Conqueror to that of Henry I., in whose reign was pulled down the then existing church of St. Mary in order to extend the south transept of the abbey church: Abbot Anselm then erected St. Mary's in the south-west part of the cemetery, where it now stands. Mr. Hills next spoke of the old church of St. Denys, built by Abbot Baldwin in the time of the Conqueror, but which Abbot Anselm took down for the extension of the west end of the abbey church. As a substitute for St. Denys he raised the church of St. James. A description of the monastery and its rise and decline was then given, as was also a very minute account of a riot which took place in the year 1327, when the mob had possession of the Abbey for three months, and destroyed a great part of the buildings. In conclusion, he said the Guildhall, in which they were assembled, was of considerable antiquity, and was given to the town as the Guildhall in 1480. He also briefly alluded to Moyses-hall, now used as the Police-station.

Mr. Tomline, on the part of the Association, returned their thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, and also to the Suffolk Archæological Institute, for the reception they had given them.

A move was then made to the magnificent church of St. Mary, which is considered one of the finest parish churches in the county. Here they were met by the Rev. J. Richardson, the incumbent. In the chancel, Mr. Gordon Hills proceeded to give a history and description of the church, which was built in the early part of the fifteenth century, and is the representative of the first church of Beodericsworth. He called attention to the splendid roof of the nave, one of the most magnificent possessed by any parish church of England. The design of this roof was probably suggested by the fact of the church being that of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary: the numerous hammer-beams are ornamented with the figures of angels, saints, and martyrs—the hierarchy of heaven being thus represented. The moulding of the arches of the nave was very similar to that of St. James, but decidedly inferior, though the roof and clerestory were much finer. The fine stained glass windows were of modern execution. He alluded to the munificent subscription entered into by the people of Bury, when £6,000 was spent about the church, and he trusted that example would be followed, and the not very handsome pews, which now disfigure part of the nave, be replaced by benches. Mr. Hills then spoke of the monuments in the church, and alluded to the carved roof of the chancel.

Of the Norman tower, which formed one of the entrances to the cemetery of the monastery, Mr. Hills gave a description. The noble tower must be placed among the best specimens of Norman architecture now in existence. It stood exactly in front of the centre door of the west front of the abbey church. The tower was built in 1123 to 1148, by Abbot Anselm.

St. James' Church, which is now undergoing complete restoration, was next visited. Here, in place of the unsightly pews, of which Mr. Hills complained at St. Mary's, neat benches are being substituted, and a very handsome carved oak roof takes the place of the old plaster one. The church is the representative of the old church of St. Denys. The chancel shews some remains of work of the early part of the fourteenth century. The nave is considerably wider than that of St. Mary's, and, as a whole, is more imposing as now seen. The church was begun to be rebuilt in the fifteenth century: its erection extended over about a hundred years, and was not completed till the reign of Edward VI.

The Abbey gateway was the next point at which a stop was made. It was upon the site of the gateway destroyed by the rioters in 1327, and was built between that date and the year 1346. Mr. Hills pointed out the peculiarities of its architecture, and stated that over the entrance there was a large chamber intended as a guard-room, though it was a magnificent room for that purpose. Immediately outside there was formerly a moat with a drawbridge.

The rain still continuing, neither the remains of the Abbot's stables nor the interesting Abbot's bridge were visited, but the company at once went straight through the botanical gardens to the Abbot's house, or the Palace, as it was usually called, which is close by the remains of the end of the north transept of the church. This part of the ruins are of about the twelfth century, and the most conspicuous parts are those of the Abbot's house, of the refectory, and of the transept of the abbey church. From the botanical gardens the party went to the garden of

Mr. John Greene, which occupies the site of the cloisters and part of the nave of the old church, the north wall of the church running through it. Thence they went to the garden of Mr. Muskett, which occupies the north and south transepts, the Lady-chapel, and choir of the old abbey church. A high mass of flint-work, which was the north-east pier of the central tower, has upon it a tablet, erected a few years ago, on which is the inscription:—"Near this spot, on the 20th November, A.D. 1214, Cardinal Langton and the Barons swore at St. Edmund's Altar that they would obtain from King John the ratification of Magna Charta;" followed by some verses commemorative of the occasion, with the names and titles of the twenty-five barons who were appointed to enforce the observance of the charter.

The company then adjourned to the "Angel" Hotel, where luncheon had been provided, at which the Mayor presided, upwards of one hundred being present.

Mr. Tomline, the President, expressed the thanks of the Association to the Suffolk Archæological Institute and the inhabitants of Bury for the energy they had shewn in keeping the monuments of ancient history in the town in so perfect a state. The President of the Suffolk Institute was present, and to him he tendered their thanks.

Mr. Gordon Hills, in seconding the vote of thanks, observed that it was very desirable that the two parts into which the remains of the nave and choir of the old church had been divided should be thrown into one. He understood that the site of the eastern part of the church was now for sale, and hoped there was a possibility of its being united under the same ownership as the western part.

The Ven. Archdeacon Lord A. Hervey, in responding, said he agreed with Mr. Hills that it was desirable that the whole site of the ancient church should be thrown into one enclosure, and he hoped the British Archæological Association might visit the town again and find the suggestion carried out. He concluded by proposing "Success to the British Archæological Association."

The toast was responded to by Mr. Tomline.

Carriages were again called into requisition, and in a long line of vehicles the party set out for Hengrave Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., three or four miles from Bury. A few yards from the hall stands the small church, a curious-looking building, with a round tower, completely covered with ivy. The main building—in which, by the way, there is no vestige of pew or bench—may be described as consisting of a nave with a diminutive clerestory, a north aisle, and chancel. At the eastern part of the building are the fine tombs of several members of the Kitson family, which are in perfect preservation. In the north-east corner is a tomb, in the lower division of which is the effigy of the first Sir Thomas Kitson, a wealthy merchant of London, who built Hengrave Hall, and in the upper division are the effigies of his wife, and the Earl of Bath, whom she married after Sir Thomas's death. In the opposite corner is the tomb of the second Sir Thomas Kitson and his two wives, one a member of the Paget family and the other of the Cornwallis; the effigies of all three are upon the tomb, which is surmounted with a very heavy and handsome canopy. There are also tombs of other members and connections of the Kitson family, especially of the Darcies. Mr. Hills continued to act as *cicerone*, and briefly described the chief points of interest about the

church, stating that a church existed on this spot when the Domesday Book was compiled, but the present building was much later, the main part having been built by a knightly family, the De Hengraves, who lived in a hall which stood on the site of the present Hengrave Hall. Over the arches in the nave were the arms of St. Edmund, and those of the De Hengraves and of Edward the Confessor. They might safely conclude that some parts of the church were built in the sixteenth century, old materials being probably re-used. In 1580 the parish was united with that of Flempton, and since that time it had not been used for divine service, but only for the reception of the monuments of the family to whom the hall belonged, which he then pointed out. Before leaving the church, Mr. Roberts asked the company to examine the round tower, it being the only specimen of round towers which they would have the opportunity of seeing; and he would on a future day read a paper upon round towers.

Hengrave Hall was built, as Mr. Hills stated, by Sir Thomas Kitson, in the reign of Henry VIII., and is a very fine specimen of the architecture of that period. Over the noble porch is a beautiful bay window, the delicate stonework of which is perfect, and upon it are the arms of Henry VIII. and his Queen Catherine of Arragon, as well as of the Kitsons, and of the Darcy and Cavendish families, with which they were allied. From the Kitsons the property passed by marriage to the Gage family, the heads of which are respectively Sir Thomas Gage, the present owner of Hengrave Hall, and Lord Gage, of Sussex. The house is built in the form of a square, surrounding an inner quadrangle, and formerly there was an outer court, consisting of the stables, &c., separated by a moat from the house, but these were destroyed in 1770, in an unfortunate obedience to the altered taste of the age. The family portraits in the various rooms are very interesting, and there are several very beautiful painted windows, that in the old chapel deserving special notice, whilst the ceiling of the fine bow window, in what was formerly the great hall, is very beautiful. After thoroughly examining the hall, which presents many features of interest to the archæologist, the party returned to Bury station, and thence by special train to Ipswich.

A *table d'hôte* was held at the "Great White Horse" Hotel, after which a meeting was held in the great council-chamber of the Town-hall.

T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair. The chairman expressed his regret that the state of his health had not permitted him to accompany the Association in their excursion to Bury St. Edmunds, Hengrave Hall, &c., and embraced the opportunity afforded him by the presence of the Hon. and Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey, President of the Suffolk and Bury Archæological Institute, personally to offer the best thanks of the Association for his Lordship's most obliging attention on the occasion. This being duly acknowledged by Lord Arthur Hervey, the chairman called upon Edw. Roberts, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, to give an account of the proceedings of the day, which having been done in accordance with the preceding statement, a paper was read on the Camps, Roman Roads, Pavements, &c., in Suffolk, by Geo. Vere Irving, Esq., V.-P. The paper was only partly read, the minute details being drawn up for publication in the *Collectanea Archæologica* of the Association, accompanying similar accounts already published of Camps, &c., in Devon and Cornwall. Suffolk possesses

thirty-five camps and other fortifications, included within the scope of this paper. The author says :—

“I must own, that I have felt considerable disappointment in finding that in the case of fully one half of these, the recorded descriptions are so vague as to render their classification impossible. Such descriptions as ‘Roman earthworks,’ ‘vestiges of camp,’ ‘the agger and foss of a Roman encampment, the entrenchment is in good preservation on the north and south, while it can clearly be traced on the east and west,’ ‘a small camp,’ &c., are of no practical use. Again, there is no class of earthwork which is more interesting, from its exceeding rarity, than examples of the fieldworks of the Middle Ages; but what information, except as to the locality where an example occurs, is to be gathered from the statement that ‘on Westleton Heath, near Dunwich, are remains of fortifications thrown up against that town when unsuccessfully besieged during the wars of the Barons?’ The important use of all descriptions of camps is to enable comparison to be made with similar examples in other localities. For this purpose it is indispensable that the archæological world should be furnished with accurate measurements of the dimensions of each camp, of the height of its rampart and the depth of its ditch; where the form is unusual, with a plan of the work, and in all cases with information as to the nature of the ground in the interior of the work, and, as far as possible, with that of the country in its immediate vicinity; and lastly, as to the source from which the garrison derived its supply of water. Of British camps, Suffolk, like its sister county Norfolk, presents no examples; but this will create no surprise when we advert to the description Tacitus (Annals, xii. 31) has given of the strongholds of the Iceni, ‘Septum agresti aggere,’ a low bank surmounted by a quickset—a type of fortification which, being in its permanent features very slight, would naturally soon disappear. Of the first period of Roman occupation, when that nation appeared as an invading army moving in large bodies and fortifying their successive encampments, we have a good example in the camp called Kentfield, at Icklingham, which, from its size, was probably occupied by a force of two if not three legions. It is possible that among the imperfectly described camps other examples of this class may be found, and it is probable that others have disappeared, as we can hardly believe that when the legions halted for only one night the ramparts thrown up by the soldiers after their day’s march could have been anything but very slight. In the second period, when the district had been occupied, but was still prone to insurrection, the Romans, to secure their conquest, constructed roads through it, and, to preserve these lines of communication, erected in their vicinity smaller earthworks, which were called *præsidia* or *castella*, and were occupied by permanent garrisons. To this class belong, in all probability, the majority of the earthworks in Suffolk described as Roman, but it is impossible to name individual examples until more definite descriptions have been obtained. The third period commenced when the country had become so quiet that a civil population mixed with the military. This is distinguished by the erection of what may be called towns in contradistinction to merely military stations, and to it I would ascribe the portion of the earthworks at Bungay which is referable to the Romans. The fourth period was that in which, the district having become entirely settled, detached villas were erected, and to it we must refer the five discoveries recorded under the head of pavements, &c. Towards the close of this period several localities, and especially on the eastern sea-board, were annoyed by attacks from piratical rovers, which led to the adoption of a new mode of fortification, viz. by walls of masonry. Of this type Suffolk presents in Burgh Castle the most perfect example extant, and few who visited it during our Norfolk congress will ever forget it. Walton Castle, near Felixstowe, had it survived the attacks of the ocean, would also have been most interesting; but unfortunately it has not. We have, however, descriptions of it recorded during the last century, which leave no doubt that it belonged to this class. Of the Romano-British type of earthwork, which, in fact, is but a variety of some of the Roman ones, we find no examples in Suffolk, which is probably accounted for by the fact that the Romans had then left the much more formidable strongholds of Burgh Walton, and the walled city of Colchester, in the adjoining county, which relieved the inhabitants of the east coast from the necessity of erecting this class of earthwork, imposed on those of Suffolk by the absence of all fortification constructed of masonry. Of the Danejolin type, which, although there are many minor variations in it, may be generally de-

scribed as consisting of a raised keep without works—a style of fortification introduced during the struggles between the Danes and Saxons, (several of them being known to have been constructed by Alfred and his daughter), and which afterwards were in many cases converted into the great Norman castles, as for instance, at Windsor, Suffolk possesses seven examples, viz. Bungay, Clare, Denham Castle, Eye Castle, Hangley, Ichetshall St. John, and Lydgate, the first-mentioned being a most remarkable one.”

Thanks were voted to Mr. Irving for his paper. The next read was by Mr. S. Westhorp, and consisted of a record of the principal books and manuscripts in the town library of Ipswich, the nucleus and principal portion of which was given for the use of the town by a Mr. Smarte in the sixteenth century. The whole number of volumes does not exceed 990, but many of them are rare old works, relating principally to theological subjects. The library has been greatly neglected, and several of the most rare works have been mutilated. Mr. Westhorp strongly recommended that the corporation of Ipswich should provide a room wherein the books might be carefully deposited, and the library rendered accessible to the public. As a library of reference it would prove very valuable.

The Mayor fully concurred with Mr. Westhorp that it were highly desirable the books should be taken care of and rendered accessible, and he hoped that measures would soon be adopted for carrying the recommendation into effect. He expressed his sorrow that so little care had been taken by the Corporation to increase the library, and render it available to the public, but he thought steps were about to be taken to erect a library in which to keep the books belonging to the town, and he hoped a few years hence the library would be of the greatest value. One of the advantages of the Congress of the Association being held in this town was found in the paper Mr. Westhorp had just read, for had it not been for the meeting of the Association they would not have had Mr. Westhorp's paper, giving an account of the contents of the library. Mr. Pettigrew made reference to some of the volumes mentioned, and corrected an error in ascribing to Walton's "Polyglott" its being the first book published by subscription; that he said was due to Minsheu's "Guide to Tongues."

A very elaborate paper on "Suffolk Local Etymology" was read by Mr. T. S. Gowing. The author endeavoured to trace the names of various towns, parishes, and hundreds in the county to Saxon origin. These names Mr. Gowing divided into distinct classes, according as they were derived from the peculiarities of situation, from Saxon tribes, or from animals. Much useful information, elucidating local history or physical geography, may, he contended, be gained by studying the etymology of the names of places; and he proceeded to cite examples from the classes into which he had divided the subject. These illustrative examples were adduced in such abundance as to prolong the meeting to a late hour.

On the motion of Lord Arthur Hervey the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman, who responded, and announced the arrangements made for the visit to Colchester the following day.

*(To be continued.)*

BUCKS. ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION.

*Aug. 30.* The annual excursion and meeting was held, the field of investigation including Waddesdon, Quainton, Denham Court, and Doddershall. The party assembled at Waddesdon Church, where a "restoration" has lately been effected. The oldest portion of the church is unquestionably the south porch and the south arches of the nave, which date probably from the latter part of the twelfth century. The fine old Norman doorway is ornamented with zigzag mouldings; the arches on this side are carved with curious nail-head mouldings. The small shafts which formerly carried the tie-beams are remarkable, and shew that originally there was no clerestory. The arches on the north side are Early English, at least half a century later than the others. They are likewise lower than the corresponding ones on the south side, and it seems probable that originally there was a plain wall in this part of the structure, and that the north aisle was subsequently added. The tower at the west end is of a later date still, the arch which leads into it being in the Decorated style, and dating probably not earlier than the beginning of the fourteenth century. One remarkable feature is that the buttresses of the tower are inside the church, and appear not to be a modern addition, but of the same date as the tower itself. The chancel appears to have been built about the same time as the tower. Of the monuments to be found in this chancel, some have been so fortunate as to remain undisturbed beneath the floor of the pews which once occupied this place. The most curious, and one of the best preserved, is a brass to the memory of Hugh Brystowe, a former rector of the parish. The effigy differs greatly from the conventional figure by which the artists of the olden time were generally content to "present" a priest, the quondam rector being represented in a shroud, tied above the head and below the feet.

In the chapel at the east end of the south aisle lies a stone statue of a man in plate-armour, with a lion at his feet, which afforded matter for curious and somewhat animated discussion, but the result was that nothing authentic can be discovered with reference to the figure. The date "1330" has been cut, apparently with a common knife, in the base, but this would seem to be some two centuries earlier than the date which the style of the armour would assign to the figure.

During the restoration, the whitewash on the pillars of the north side of the nave was removed with sufficient care to disclose the curious painting of the pillars, a copy of which was made. It was not found possible to trace the painting on the pillars on the south side. A painting, representing an angel, tolerably well executed, was found on the north side on the clerestory wall; and another, much rougher in execution, apparently representing a battle, was discovered on the other side of the church; but unhappily, none of them have been preserved.

From Waddesdon the visitors proceeded to Quainton Church, which seems to stand much in need of restoration. Entering by the north door, the visitor comes to the Winwood Chapel, forming the chancel-aisle. The name of Winwood is better preserved by the almshouses which adjoin the church, but these monuments are of superior workmanship in their way. The principal one is a large altar-tomb of stone,

with statue of Richard Winwood, Esq., in plate-armour, with cuirass, &c., and a full-bottomed wig. His wife is represented in a reclining posture. This Richard Winwood was a deputy-lieutenant of Bucks. in the time of Charles II. On the north side of the chancel is a large monument of Judge Dormer and his wife and son. The Judge, in official costume, stands over the son, who is stretched on a mattress, dying; the mother kneels at his feet in the deepest grief. There is also a monument, on the south side of the chancel, to Sir John Dormer, of Lee Grange, and Susanna his wife, the latter of whom died in 1573, the former in 1575. On a black marble in the pavement is an inscription to John Dormer, son of Sir John Dormer, of Lee Grange, who died in 1666.

On the south wall of the chancel is a curious marble monument with an inscription in Hebrew and Greek, and a longer one in Latin, to the memory of Dr. Richard Brett, one of the translators of the Bible, who died in 1637.

Within the communion rails, on the south side, is the effigy of a priest, in brass, one of the most elaborate and best preserved in this part of the country. The person commemorated is John Spence, Rector of this church in 1465.

In the architecture of the church there is little worthy of note. It is probably of the fourteenth century. Three handsomely proportioned mullioned windows, with Tudor arches, in the south wall of the chancel, were partially blocked up, and reduced to small semicircularly-headed lights, and the east window was entirely closed to admit the altar-screen. There is an old sacristy in the north-east angle of the chancel, formerly used as a school-room, in which may be noted some curious paintings on one of the beams. The roodscreen has evidently been a very elaborate piece of workmanship. On the portion which remains are eight figures out of twelve, which no doubt once represented the Apostles; the other four were doubtless on the doors. The carved work of the stalls in the chancel has been enclosed to form a pew; enough, however, remains to shew that the workmanship has been originally very fine, though, unfortunately, unseasoned wood appears to have been used, and the carving is nearly obliterated. On a simple gravestone in the churchyard, near the south-east corner of the chancel, is an inscription to the memory of Mr. James Lipscomb, father of the historian of Bucks., to whom all Bucks. archæologists are under, perhaps, deeper obligations than it is now the fashion to acknowledge.

From Quanton the visitors made a short excursion to Denham Court, an old mansion now the property of the Duke of Leeds. It is a good specimen of a small country-house, built about the time of Henry VIII. The place is surrounded by a moat, and is approached by a low gatehouse and bridge on the south side. The house divides the enclosure into two portions, the front being the courtyard or curtilage, surrounded by the old stabling, &c., and the back the garden and orchard. The house has been modernized.

The visitors next proceeded to Duddershall House, where they were most hospitably made welcome by Mr. Grenville Pigott, the owner of the mansion. The members of the Society were entertained at luncheon in the library, after which they repaired to the hall, where the annual meeting was held, when the chair was taken by Mr. Pigott. The officers of the past year were all re-elected, Mr. Pigott being added to

the Vice-Presidents, and the Rev. C. Erle and Mr. Dauncey to the committee; the report and statement of accounts was adopted, and some new members added to the Society.

The Rev. C. Lowndes read a paper by the Rev. W. H. Kelke "On Ancient Stone Crosses, particularly those in the County of Buckingham," from which, and the discussion that followed, it appeared that Buckinghamshire still possesses remains of churchyard crosses at Hillesden, Wing, Boarstall, Mursley, and Dinton. That at Hillesden, the shaft of which is octagonal, 7 ft. 7 in. high, is surmounted by an ornamented head, now much mutilated. That at Wing has evidently been a handsome structure; a portion has been cut off, and a sun-dial occupies the top. At Boarstall, Dinton, and Mursley, only the steps remain. Market-crosses exist at Buckingham, and at Quainton. The Quainton cross apparently occupies its original position, and is in the best state of preservation, though it has been sadly neglected. It is made of sand or grit-stone; its shaft is octagonal, and though deprived of head and arms is 4 ft. 6 in. high from the pedestal step, and 8 ft. 6 in. from the surrounding ground. The bottom step is about 8 ft. square, and 16 in. high. There is no sculpture or ornamentation whatever about it, but plain though it be, it deserves a little more care and attention. Bases of crosses exist at Aylesbury, Bledlow, and Linslade.

The Rev. W. F. Norris then read a paper by the Rev. H. Roundell on "The Civil War in the Neighbourhood." The author had intended to confine himself to the successive occupation of Boarstall House by Cavalier and Puritan, but finding that the programme was limited to Waddesdon, Quainton, and Doddershall, he had sought out among a bundle of old papers a "Journal of the Events of the Civil War in the County of Bucks," by some person resident in the neighbourhood of Doddershall, who, whether he were in Holy Orders or not, was clearly disposed, like the Vicar of Bray, to "run with the hare and keep with the hounds," and to render allegiance either to King or Parliament. The first extract is dated Monday, August 22, 1642:—

"'Yesterday, being at Quainton, the minister, a worthy parson, and diligent to preach, informed me that the Parliament intended war. . . . He further told me that a Parliament Committee, consisting of Master Hampden, Master Goodwin, Sir R. Ingoldsby, Sir Peter Temple, Sir Richard Pigott, and others were at Aylesbury, and that last Thursday they had sent out a large party, upon what purpose he could not discover, but that nearly a thousand had marched through Quainton; he believed it was to plunder Sir R. Minshul's house at Boreton, near Buckingham . . . and that he had heard the Parliament had passed an ordinance for Colonel Bulstrode to collect "voluntiers" at Colebrook and in the Chiltern Hundreds.' Another extract, dated September 3rd, 1642, refers to the fortifying of Oxford, and the capture of Sir John Brion by the Parliament troops. Under date January, 1642-3, at Doddershall, we learn that a strong body of the King's troops were at Brill. On the 16th of January we hear of the capture of a troop of horse of the King's by the Parliamentary forces. Turning to the Lords' Journals, we find that in the negotiations for peace in the spring of 1643, it was stipulated 'that none of his Majesty's forces in Buckinghamshire shall advance nearer to Aylesbury than Brill, and that none of the Parliament forces in Bucks shall advance nearer to Oxford than Aylesbury.' Returning to the diary we find under date May 17th, 1643, the account of the destruction of Swanbourne, as learned by the writer from a party of Royalist troops. There is here a long gap in the diary. The last date is August 30. 'The cavaliers are approaching. Many ladies are with them. From Waddesdon. From Quainton. From Denham. We are prepared. They shall meet with a warm reception.'"

The Chairman said the paper contained some original and valuable

information as to the time of the Civil War, the last, he trusted, that would ever overspread this country. He was almost afraid the gentleman who wrote so very cautiously was Sir Richard Pigott, his ancestor, for he had reason to know that Sir Richard was very much perplexed which side to take. He possessed a pardon, under the Great Seal, which was granted to Sir Richard after the restoration of Charles II. (The pardon was produced and inspected by the visitors.) He might mention that, but for one circumstance, the house might have presented some interesting memorials of the Civil War, for the hall in which they were assembled was once filled with old armour used in these struggles. The house, however, became the jointure of Lady Saye and Sele, who caused almost everything to be sold to make way for fittings more in accordance with her own taste. He had but few old papers in the house, but in them the names of several persons mentioned in these extracts occurred.

On the motion of Mr. Parrott, seconded by Mr. R. Rose, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Roundell for his paper, and also to Mr. Norris.

The Chairman, in putting the motion, expressed his gratification at the graceful and spirited manner in which Mr. Roundell dealt with every subject he approached. He trusted that he might long retain the position for which he was so eminently qualified as one of their Secretaries.

The Rev. Charles Lowndes then proceeded to read a paper on Doddershall, founded on information furnished by Mr. Pigott, of which the following is the substance.

The first mention of Doddershall is stated by Lipscomb to be in the reign of King John. There are, however, among the old deeds preserved here, some which date from the reign of Henry I., one being a grant of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of arable land from "Michael Cranford to John, son of Michael the Young, of Doddereshulle." In 1503 it passed by purchase to Thomas Pigott, Esq., Sergeant-at-Law, of Whaddon. Lipscomb states that Mr. Sergeant Pigott's ancestors settled in Yorkshire after the Norman conquest, and in the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, following the fortunes of Margaret, settled at Whaddon. The statement, however, is erroneous; they were Yorkists, and about 1460, through the interest of Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV., a Pigott married the heiress of Whaddon, and became hereditary keeper of the chace. He was slain at the battle of Wakefield, and a Sir Randolph Pigott fell in the decisive battle of Worcester. The family of Pigotts remained at Whaddon till about 1530, and on failure of the descendants of Thomas Pigott, the Doddershall estates passed to a branch of the family long settled at Chetwynd, in Shropshire. It would appear certain that there has existed a manor-house of some importance from an early period. The Conqueror, it is well known, retained the manor of Brill as a royal demesne, and the extensive forest of Bernwode afforded ample room for the pleasures of the chace. The adjacent estates were occupied by persons of rank and consequence. The site was probably determined by a fine spring of clear water now existing in the cellar, which probably supplied an inner moat by which the original building was defended.

The oldest part of the present edifice is the south-east side, which was probably erected about the time of Edward III. or Richard II., as may be conjectured from the costume of the rude effigies in the wall, which are supposed to represent Richard II. and his Queen, Ann of

Bohemia. The position of the house at this period, forming three sides of a square, with the characteristic stack of chimneys connected with the hall on the south-east side, and the park studded with large elm trees, are marked on an old map, bearing date 1529, soon after the acquisition of the estate by the Pigotts. The north-west side, which then possessed a clock-tower in its centre, has been pulled down, and its successor, of more modern architecture, built over the spring of water, bearing date on the spouting 1689. In the cuttings for the new railway, there were discovered several interesting articles (now exhibited) presented to the Society by Mr. S. G. Payne—a bottle, spur, bridle-cutter, two bullets, a buckle, boss of fibula, &c. The spur reminds us that horse-races were formerly held at Quainton, and in an old book entitled “A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain” (1725), is a curious account of the different reception given at this gathering at different times to the Duke of Monmouth and the Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Lowndes, in conclusion, expressed his own thanks to Mr. Pigott for the information contained in this paper, and also the obligation of the Society to him for his hospitable reception.

Mr. Lowndes here exhibited a beautifully illuminated pedigree of the Pigott family, drawn out in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir E. Phillips, her Master of the Rolls, who married a Pigott (date 1585).

Mr. Pigott said the company would do him the justice to observe that the pedigree ceased with the time of Elizabeth, and he hoped that no one connected with him would be foolish enough to consider themselves any better for belonging to an old family. It did happen, however, that this document had played a rather important part in the family history. At the time of the French Revolution the representatives of the Pigotts of Chetwynd, in Shropshire, thinking that a new order of things had arisen, sold his property and invested the proceeds in French assignats, and lost it all. He afterwards married a Swiss lady, with whom, forty years ago, his (Mr. Pigott's) brother became intimately acquainted at Geneva. This lady handed to him a document which turned out to be a counterpart of the pedigree now exhibited, made no doubt at the same time, and was the principal evidence which led to the estate being left to the younger branch of the family, passing from the descendants of the Pigotts of Whaddon to the Pigotts of Shropshire.

After the thanks of the Society had been tendered to Mr. Pigott by Archdeacon Bickersteth and Dr. Lee, and suitably replied to, the meeting dispersed; but many lingered for awhile to take a more full survey of the quaint carving of the old hall, and the motto *Toutefois preste* over the great door of the mansion attracted much notice, though the passage in the family history to which it refers is not ascertained.

## CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

*March 2.* RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President delivered an address “On Historical Traditions as preserved among the Irish Peasantry.” After some preliminary remarks on legendary tradition, he proceeded to say, that “historical tradition comes nearer to our own day, and deals rather with the material than the immaterial world; though it still lurks around spots where the tradition treats of events that we must consider of prehistoric

existence, thus precluding the hope that much additional light can ever be thrown on them. Many places are rendered remarkable for some battle or other thrilling incident, which this kind of tradition has handed down to us by an unbroken line of oral testimony, often corroborated by the ancient annals themselves: thus the precise locality where the battle of Knocknanoss was fought in this county is to-day pointed out by the peasant with all the exactness and precision of an intelligent observer of the manœuvres of the contending parties; and such must be the case after a thousand years, even though the event was never recorded on the page of history—with such tenacity does our nation cling to the traditions of our fathers, which have been impressed on us in our childhood, and often formed the subject of our boyish dreams. Many other places have become celebrated by some stirring circumstance of the olden time, but which has been transmitted to us through a different medium, such as sea-battles and shipwrecks. Of the former, numerous instances are recounted: of the latter, I shall now have the pleasure of introducing to your notice a remarkable one. Most of the harbours of the south-west and western coasts of Ireland are traditionally noted for many curious events. I need not here dwell on the incursions of the Algerine pirates in the harbours of our own city and county during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and to which I called your attention on a former occasion; nor the Spanish migration in other places a little more to the west; nor how some years ago a vessel from that land of oil and wine cast anchor with the setting sun in Smerwick harbour, and ere he went down, put a boat's crew on shore, who examined the old fortifications with the aid of a chart in their possession, then dug deep into the ground within the circumvallation, and raised therefrom a large chest, which with much difficulty they put on board, and when the clear morning arose, the countryman as he looked from the high cliff could just discern the white sail of the Spanish ship as it bore from his eyes that treasure which, tradition often told him through the lips of his fathers, was concealed somewhere in the old fort, but guarded by a supernatural agency. Among the harbours of the south, that of Timoleague takes a prominent place. On one side an iron-bound coast, against which the Atlantic billow foams and lashes with unabated fury. Here it is said, and no doubt with much truth, that in times past many a foreign vessel suffered shipwreck, whilst the wild winds with dismal discord tolled the death-knell of the crew. Here the bones of the swarthy African and those of the more favoured inhabitant of sunnier climes are mingled with the sand; the former cut off on his mission of robbery and wrong, the latter as he tried to reach the quiet water at the top of the bay to barter with the inhabitants and monks of Timoleague his olives, wines, and salt, for skins, butter, and fish, merchandise which was common in Ireland in these times. But among the most remarkable shipwrecks which occurred in this bay was one which tradition said was a frigate, that at some remote period had been cast away. All tidings of her name and nation had been long lost; yet the adventurous fisherman often related at his own fireside how on a bright summer day he could see as he looked into the crystal water, the cannon lying on the rocks below, and other equally indestructible portions of the wreck scattered around. His story was received with the same amount of credence that is usually bestowed on the traditions of all sailors and fishermen. But the following document,

which I copied from the original, preserved among the Carte MSS. (vol. xxxix. p. 416), in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, has put to rest all doubts on this subject, and establishes the verity of the fisherman's story. This state paper is headed, 'The Larke Frigate: a narrative from 23rd Nov., 1682, to 25th of same:'—

“‘Between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning we fell in between the Blasketts and the Skellecks, which lie off to the westwardmost part of Ireland, the wind being at S.S.W. We got our tacks on board and stood away to the eastward, and about four in the afternoon we had the river off Killmare open. The wind being S., an easy gale which occasioned us to lagg much into the bay, the same time we went about to the W. The wind wearing and halling two or three points, occasioned our tacking very often. Off Cape Dersey lyeth three isles about two leagues into the sea, bearing S.W. and N.E., which we could not reach; but at nine at night we went between the two westwardmost isles, steering away E. b. S. and E.S.E., then the wind coming to the W.S.W. we went away S. and S. b. E. till day for to keep clear off the land, and as soon as the day appeared we hauled away E. b. N. along shore, very fine weather, with the wind at S.S.W., and made every headland; and, about four in the afternoon, my mate, Will. Hendley, who was about a twelvemonth since master of his Majestie's ship 'Garland,' and served in the ship three years under the command of Captain Hodder, who recommended him to me by letter for being a very able pilot for the coast of Ireland; that, having been there stationed for three years, the said William Hendley telling me and all my officers how able he was to harbour the ship in Kinsale and several other parts of Ireland; I, never having been upon the coast, conceived thereunto for the piloting of the ship into Kinsale, which he undertook with all willingness, affirming that, having made the Old Head, he would carry the ship in the darkest night that could be. About six o'clock we came up with the head-land, which is called the Seaven Heads, which he was very confident was the Old Head of Kinsale, and halled close on board the northermost shore, and told me our best way would be to go up before the town; the wind being out at sea, it would not be safe to ride any lower. I told him the safest and best place I was for; but, when we came to have but six fathoms of water, I told him I liked not the shoaling of the water so fast, and he told me it was the Mede, which is a bank at the going in off Kinsale Harbour. But, soon after, the water came to five and four fathoms, which made me call to him many times, and tell him we had best come to an anchor. He still was positive, and said we would come to deeper; but I, being afraid of the danger which afterwards happened, hauled up our fore-sail and lowered our top-sails, the water still shoaling fast; but before I could stop the ship's way, notwithstanding I braced all aback and let go an anchor, the ship ran aground, to all our misfortunes, about eight o'clock at night, and the setting of the moon and the top of high water. I fired many guns for assistance, but not anybody came to us. After we struck we lowered our yards and topmast, and got our small anchor into our boat, and ran it out with two hawsers upon one end into sixteen-foot water, and brought him to the capstan, and endeavoured all we could to save the ship; but the tide ebbing very fast, and a storm of wind coming at S.S.E., we could do no good, and cut the main and fore mast by the board, which, by God's assistance, may be the saving of the ship. The storm continued till eleven on Friday morning, at which time, the ship having been full of water for many hours before that, we were forced to stand on the quarter-deck to preserve our lives. About five in the morning the boat went ashore, but returned at eleven, so that at three times I cleared the ship, not a man going without orders, six of us, myself and the doctor being the last on board, except three men left for to guard the ship from the country people. Sir Richard Ruth, Captain Hopson, and Captain Deering, came from Kinsale to my assistance. About one o'clock in the afternoon I went ashore to advise for the better saving of the ship and stores, &c. The bay where we received our misfortune is called Timoleague bay, about eight miles N.W. from the Old Head of Kinsale. John Moyle, chyrurgeon; Thomas Parsons, gunner; Henry Mould, boatswain; Robert Franeis, carpenter.'"

[The writer was probably the captain of the frigate, but his name does not appear.]

“Some time since two of these cannon were raised, and brought into Cork and sold. They may now be seen lying on Kyril’s quay, opposite Mr. Foley’s iron store, to whose credit be it spoken that he had the good taste to preserve these old guns from the furnace.”

The President exhibited, on behalf of Capt. Tooker, J.P., a unique bronze medal,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter, and scarcely much thicker than the Bracteate coins. Obverse—the bust of an Irish monarch in armour, with full beard and crowned; beneath the bust the figure of a dog in full chase, between two crosses patée fitchée; legend DIARMUID in old Irish characters: reverse—in the centre the numerals 1151 between some minute hieroglyphics; legend CATA FUILNA in the same character, signifying the “battle of blood.” No conjecture was offered as to the purport of this highly interesting specimen of Irish art. 2ndly, a fine silver medal, struck to commemorate the entry of George I. into London: obverse, a bust of the King; reverse, his majesty holding his sceptre, in a triumphal car drawn by four chargers abreast; in the background the Royal Exchange; the city of London, personified as a female, presents the keys; legend—LÆTITIA PUBLICA . ADVENTUS REGIS . IN . URBEM . 20 SEP. 1714.” 3rdly, a gold medallet, oval form: obverse, a bust of Charles I.; reverse, his queen, Henrietta Maria. The workmanship was extremely beautiful.

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DIGGING AT NORRIES LAW.—The tumulus on Norries Law, on the estate of Largo, has been an object of especial interest to archæologists since the discovery of some curious silver relics there more than forty years ago. A desire having been expressed for permission to ascertain the plan of construction of the mound, and to make a thorough investigation of it, the proprietrix, Mrs. Dundas Durham, not only granted her consent, but executed the excavations by her own workmen, under the eye of Mr. Howie, of Largo, who has been employed in similar researches at St. Andrews and elsewhere. The digging took place on Aug. 16, when, besides a party from Largo House, there were present Admiral Bethune of Balfour, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. Joseph Robertson, and Mr. John Stuart. From the excavations, it appeared that a circular foundation of stones had been placed at the outside, with appearances of a lesser one within. A cairn seemed to have been raised on the latter, many of the stones of which bore marks of fire. A small triangular cist, containing incinerated human bones, was found in the foundations of the external wall, and at a spot outside of this an urn appeared, surrounded by bits of calcined wood. The whole structure seemed to have been surrounded by a ditch and earthen rampart. The silver relics were discovered in a sandhill on the west side of Norries Law. They are in every way of great interest and importance, as on some of them the mysterious symbols peculiar to the sculptured stones of Scotland are engraved, thus affording a connecting link between two different classes of our early remains. With the view of making these relics more accessible and available, Mrs. Durham has handsomely presented them to the National Museum of Antiquities.—*Scotsman*.

## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### A MEDIÆVAL BILL IN CHANCERY.

SIR,—About four hundred years ago an attempt was made to dispossess the Prior and Convent of the cathedral church of St. Swithun, Winchester, of their manor of Winnall, near Winchester, which had been given to their church in the time of Edward I. by Sir Simon de Wynton, Knt., the last-named of those who are called the principal benefactors and co-founders of the cathedral priory. In the year 1462 John Humfrey and Maud his wife exhibited a certain deed whereby the said John claimed the manor in right of his wife, *viz.* a charter purported to have been made by Maurice de Wynhale, whereby he conveyed the manor with its appurtenances, together with certain gardens and tenements within the city and soke of Winchester, to Rainold Wynhale his son, and to Johanna his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, for ever. By virtue of this deed of entail, the said Maud, as cousin and heir of the above-mentioned Rainold Wynhale and Johanna his wife, claimed the manor of the Prior and Convent. They asserted that the Prior and Convent held it under colour of certain lands and tenements, among others, given by Bishop William de Wykeham to the priory. This I can only explain as referring to a charter of confirmation of all their privileges and estates and other properties, given by this celebrated prelate, in their chapter-house under his great seal, on the 18th of December, 1398, and which doubtless the Prior and Convent preferred putting forward as their title against this unexpected claim.

The claimants finding but little encouragement at the hands of the Prior and Convent in the prosecution of their suit, resolved to petition the Court of Chancery for assistance, by giving a doleful account of their wrongs. Their petition I deem not only curious in itself, but in all probability as good a specimen of mediæval legal ingenuity in drawing up “a case” as can be met with, expressed in the vernacular tongue. I venture to modernize the spelling, as the document might otherwise puzzle some of your readers, owing to the quaintness, &c., of many phrases:—

*“Bill in Chancery touching Winnall.*

“Beseecheth verily unto your gracious lordship, your poor continual orators John Umfrey and Maude his wife, that whereas the same Maude it of very right inherited in certain notable lands and tenements within Wynchestre and there about in Hampshire, called the lordship or manor of Wynnell with the appurtenances, as more plainly appeareth by a deed of entail and other evidence with the pedigree, which your said orators hath ready to show; which lordship or manor the Prior of Wynchestre and his predecessors, as under colour of certain lands and tenements among others given by Bishop Wycombe [Wykeham] to the Priory of Wynchestre have of long time kept out of the hands of your said beseechers and of the antecessors of the said Maud, contrary to very conscience, and such as the old people of the country thereabout full well can record. For the recovery of which if it be so, that your said beseechers by virtue of certain letters direct from the King's highness under his privy signet unto the said Prior, to shew [by] what interest or title that he keepeth the said livelihood from your said beseechers. Wherein

notwithstanding divers days of meeting appointed betwixt the said Prior and your said beseechers, to show their titles therein, by the advice of their learned counsels, as well at London as at Wynechestre, the said Prior that none evidence to people did show, but by driving over and great threatenings, and at the last by feigned actions at Wynechestre, arrested the said Maud, and there kept her one day in prison, and after[wards] nine weeks and more under surety, to the intent that she should bring in your said beseecher, her husband, to the intent to have imprisoned or utterly undone them, so that they should never sue for their right; to the which the said Maud would never agree, and so at the last they dismissed her: and thereupon desired to treat with your said beseecher, promising great sureties in great sums, whereupon either party indifferently chose three men; and when the said Prior should make the surety, he brought a bond man of his and another to be bound which were neither of substance nor havour<sup>a</sup>, which your said beseechers refused; and so hath by subtleness, and many great wrongs and vexations, hath greatly troubled your said beseechers to their importable [intolerable] cost and charge. And to enter therein, as the law giveth them their entry, either they dare nor may for fear and right of the said Prior, without other acquaintance and declaration of her title and right, there had in the country. Wherefore please it to your gracious Lordship the premisses tenderly to consider, and thereupon to grant a *Dedimus potestatem* to be directed to Sir John Popham, knight, Richard Haynes, esquire, and Thomas Maderst, that they or any of them, by virtue of the said writ, may and shall call before them or any of them, the old men and others of the country there, to examine them, to say and declare that they of truth as for the right and title of your said beseechers in this matter. So that upon the recovery thereof afore our liege lord the King in his Chancery, your said beseechers may have more evidence, as for the notice thereof to be showed in the country there at such times as Trial shall pass therein. And your said beseechers shall ever pray to God for you."

This petition was favourably received,

<sup>a</sup> *Havour* or *havoir*, i.e. wealth or property.

and the King issued his *Dedimus potestatem* on the 12th of August, 1462.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie et Francie et dux Hibernie. Dilecto sibi Johanni Popham, militi, ac dilectis sibi Richardo Haynes armigero et Thome Maderst, Salutem. Quandam supplicationem nobis in cancellariam nostram per Johannem Homfray et Matilldam uxorem ejus, porrectam mittibus presentibus interelusam. Mandantes firmiter injungendo quod visa per vos supplicatio predicta ac materia in ea contenta plene et perfecte intellecta, venire faciant eorum vobis omnes et singulas personas, notitiam materie predictae habentes meliores et eas et eorum quamlibet, de materia illa ac de omnibus circumstantiis eam qualitercunque concernentibus plenius veritatem diligenter et circumspecte, super sancta Dei Evangelia, per eas separatim corporaliter tangend' examinetis & nobis in cancellaria nostra predicta de et super examinationibus illis ante eas ceperitis, ac de nominibus omnium et singularum personarum eorum vobis in forma predicta examinand', ac de die sive diebus omnibus eas receperitis necnon de toto facto vestro in hac parte sub sigillis vestris vel unius vestrum, distincte et aperte sine dilatione reddatis certiores hoc breve una cum supplicatione predicta nobis remittentes. Teste me ipso, apud Westmonasterium xij<sup>o</sup> die Augusti regni nostri anno secundo."

How far these enquiries proceeded I cannot say, but my next document, dated at Winchester, October 5, 1462, presents a sudden collapse. In this instance I retain the old spelling:—

"To all manner men to whom this present wrytyng comyth unto; Syr John Lysle, knyght; Thomas Uvedale, squyer; Michell Skyll yng; John Wallop; Wyllyam Uvedale; Reynold Uvedale; Harry Uvedale; Nicolas Lysle, the sone of Syr John Lysley; Thomas Rogers; John Rogers; Thomas Hardegrave; John Whytehede; Wyllyam Dale; Thomas Hampton; Richard Bole, meyre of Wynechestre; John Parys; John Hamond; Harry Smart; Thomas Madhurst, and Roberd the warden of the Freres Mynours of Wynechestre; send gretyng in our Lord. Forasmoeche as it is [an] amytory dede to bere wytnesse to trowthe, so that ryghtwytnesse may more openly be knowen and ryght therynne to be doonn. Wee find that wheras one John Umfray and Maude

hys wife, elamyth in ryght of the sayde Maude, of the Prior of Seynt Swithunys of Wynchestre the maner of Wynhale with the apportenaunces, bysyde Wynchestre, in the Shyre of Suthampton, and also eertein tenementes and gardyns in the Cetie of Wynchestre, and in the Soke of Wynchestre, in the seyde Shyre, by force of a dede made by one Moryce of Wynhale to Reynold Wynhale hys sonn and Johanne hys wyfe, and to the heyres of there bodyes begotten. And the aforesaid Maude clamyth the forsayd maner, tenementes and gardyns with the apportenaunces by force of the sayde dede, as eosyn and heyre to [the] sayde Reynold and Johanne. The wychc dede one John Clerke, the sone of Thomas Clerke, of the Soke of Wynchestre, late parish clerke of the churche of Seynt Johnys in the Soke aforseyde, knowliched [acknowledged] byfore us and many others that he, by the meanes of the sayde Mawde, sette an olde sealle of armys with an Agnus<sup>b</sup>, takyn owte of another olde dede, to the forsayde dede, the wych Agnus was glewed with mowthe glew to the same dede, as it apperyd byfore us by hys own confessyon, by an example shewed and done byfore us by hys owne person; of the wyche the forsayde John Clerke repentyd hym[self] of the seyde dede, so asealyd; and in salvation and discharge of his sowle, and that hurt sholde not growe to the seyde Prior and hys Convent and hys successours, for the seyde dede so asealed, of hys free wyll and without chohercion confessyd before us and many others at Wynchestre, the Tuesday after the feast off Seynt Mycheell the Archangell, the yere of Kyng Edward the iiij<sup>th</sup> the second, the seyde dede to be false and ontrewe and to be asealed in the manner and forme rehersyd; the wyche confessyon and declaration of the seyde John Clerke wee herd the day, place, and yere abovesyd, as we will answer therof affore God. In wyttensse of the wyche to thys present wrytyng we have pout oure seales."

This must have proved a considerable relief to the Prior and Convent, and from the names of the numerable and influential attesting witnesses, it must have been deemed of great importance. It is indeed a gathering of the county gentlemen of Hants., and those, too,

who occupied the most prominent position among their neighbours.

Sir John Lysle was lord of Wodyton and of Thruxton, descended from an ancient baronial family, two of his ancestors having been summoned to Parliament as Barons Lysle, of Wodyton, in the Isle of Wight. Sir John was born in the year 1406, and married Ann, daughter and heir of John Botreaux, Esq. He was High Sheriff of the county in 1439-40, and died Jan. 27, 1470-1, and was buried at Thruxton. His eldest son and heir is also an attesting witness; this Nicholas Lysle, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood, was twenty-six years of age at the time of his father's death. He died on May 20, 1504, and lies buried at Thruxton. His only son and heir, Sir John Lysle, was one of the chosen knights who fought on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Thomas Uvedale, Esq., was lord of the manors of Wickham and Nateley Scures in Hampshire, and Tichsey in Surrey, and he received the honour of knighthood not long afterwards. On Feb. 20, 1430-1, Cardinal Beaufort appointed him master of all the parks, chaces, and woods belonging to the bishopric of Winchester. He died in the early part of the year 1474, and was buried under a marble tomb in the chancel of the parish church of Wickham. Threc of his sons are also named as witnesses:—William Uvedale was his eldest son and heir, on March 19, 1451-2, Bishop William Waynflete appointed him park-keeper of Waltham for life, and he was afterwards knighted; Rainold Uvedale had the office of Bailiff of East Meon granted to him by the same bishop on March 26, 1461, and died in 1464; Harry Uvedale was appointed park-keeper of Hambledon, Hants., by Bishop Waynflete, on April 12, 1460, and died in his father's lifetime.

Michael Skyllyng was lord of the manor of Lainston. On Aug. 26, 1452, Bishop Waynflete appointed him to the important office of Chief Justice of his Pavilion Court, held during the Fair

<sup>b</sup> An *Agnus Dei*, or figure of the Lamb carrying a banner.

of St. Giles. His will was proved before Bishop Wayneflete, by Alice his relict, on October 8, 1463. John Skylling, his son and heir, was likewise one of his executors.

John Wallop was lord of Farleigh Wallop, and ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth. He married Johanna the elder, daughter and co-heir of Richard Holte, of Colrithe, Hants., about the year 1446. On July 7, 1453, this John Wallop and Johanna his wife had a licence from Bishop Wayneflete to have divine service celebrated in their oratory at Farleigh; and on Aug. 30, 1461, the same bishop appointed him to the office of Bailiff of Sutton, to be held during the bishop's pleasure; and on April 10, 1478, he renewed the appointment for life. He was living on May 28, 1481, and died before the month of April, 1483.

Thomas Rogers was lord of the manor of Bramshill, and of many other manors in the counties of Berks., Dorset, and Stafford. He died Aug. 31, 1471, leaving Thomas Rogers his son and heir, who was born at Benham, in the parish Speen, Berks., June 30, 1455.

John Rogers was lord of the manor

of Freefolk. He died March 5, 1485-6, and was buried near his father's tomb on the north side of the chapel of St. Katherine, in the parish church of St. Michael, at Lamborne, Berks.

John Whytehede was lord of the manor of Titherley, and of Eastrop in right of Katherine his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Thame, Esq. He was living in Sept. 1483, and died before the month of August, 1487.

Thomas Hampton was lord of the manor of Stoke Charity, son and heir of John Hampton, Esq. He died Oct. 28, 1482, and lies buried in the family chantry at Stoke Charity.

The other names are also familiar to me, but I will not exhaust the patience of your readers further than to observe that the last-named, "Robert, the warden of the Friars Minor of Winchester," was Brother Robert Hylton, a learned theologian of the Franciscan Order, to whom Bishop Wayneflete, on Oct. 26, 1461, granted faculties to preach and to hear confessions anywhere within the diocese of Winchester.

I am, &c.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

Winchester, Sept. 15, 1864.

#### VISITATION OF ST. RICHARD'S SHRINE, CHICHESTER.

SIR,—The following injunction was made in 1478 by Bishop Storey to regulate the order of precedence for the parishioners of places adjacent to the city, owing to the occurrence of unseemly quarrels and actual frays. The assemblage of the pilgrims in the choir, and their passage through "the chancel and nave," shews that the shrine stood in the ordinary position, at the east end of the presbytery behind the high altar.

"Dudum quibus in dubia fide dignorum relatione accepimus quod inter nonnullos nobis et jurisdictionis nostræ subditos et subiectos ecclesiam nostram Cath. Cie. ac ipsorum subditorum ecclesiam matricem cum erucibus et vexillis annuatim quolibet die lune ebdomade Pentecostes processionaliter, ad inibi sco' Ricardo in honore Dei devote offerendi preecsque effundendi, visitare debentes,

propter prælationem et præeminentiam earundem proceessionem in intrando et exeundo dictam ecclesiam Nostram Cath. Cie. retroactis temporibus diutius verbera, obprobria, insidie contensiones, homicidia Divinorum perturbaciones, alia quamplurima mala evenerunt et verisimiliter in futuro evenient... inde ordinem subsequentem fore in antecedendo et subsequendo in proceessionibus hujusmodi duximus decetero inviolabiter observari viz. quòd post inhabitantes burgum *Arundelle* et inhabitantes villam de *Westdene* et parochiam ejusdem, quos ceteros eo ordine antecedere volumus quo antiquius assueverunt, inhabitantes villam de *Bosham* in intrando Ecclesiam nostram Cathed. sint primi ex ordine, dummodo ipsi præsentés et parati sint ad sic intrandum hora X<sup>a</sup> illius diei, quo processio hujusmodi fieri debet per horologium Eccl. nostri Cicestr. et non aliud signandum sumantes, præsto qui

horam X. non fuerint, tunc volumus expetent et ingredi ecclesiam postponant, quousque omnes alii supradictarum et infrascriptarum parochiarum ingressi fuerint. Et post dictos inhabitantes villam de *Bosham* cum membris suis viz. *Apul-dreham Fontyngton* et *Chydham* cum fuerint presentes, paroch' deinde proximi. Deinde inh. v. de *Sidlesham* cum inh. de *Eston*, et post ipsos parochiani de *Felgham*, et tunc parochiani de *Bordham* et post ipsos parochiani de *Selsey* cum crucibus vexillis cum enim devotione intrabunt et incedant et non cum virgis longis et depictis, quas propter eas deferentium et aliorum assertentium et paucorum indevotionem risu garrulati-

onibus clamore et tumultu expensarum effusione, in eorum dilationibus excitas et subortas, de cetero deferri vetuimus, proviso semper quòd primo intrantes et omnes alii juxta ordinem præsentes in choro permaneant, donec novissimi ingressi fuerint, et ex tunc cancellum et ecclesiam seriatim et pacifice eo ordine quo intraverint cum omne humilitate exeant."

This ordinance was to be published on a festival or Sunday by the curates in their several parish churches, named above.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

### SPOTS ON THE SUN OF SHAKESPEARE.

SIR,—That Shakespeare—spite of some lamentable immoralities, rather perhaps the fault of the age's taste than of the man (as in Dryden's case, who yet was doubtless better disposed than the licentious Congreve)—has innumerable touching and noble, natural and even religious sentiments, no honest mind can deny. It seems, however, to have scarcely been noticed that he has a few very unnatural and crabbed and even heartless "conceits."

These are most evident in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet," "Othello" being nearly free from them. The "consolations" (!) to parents—"Early up to see thy son, &c., early down," and "Death is thy son-in-law," if clever, are in repulsive taste. And the "rant" of Romeo, inconsistent with his character at the opening, at Juliet's sepulchre—"Thou maw detestable," &c., is what

no tender-hearted lover in the world could have used at such a time and occasion.

Hamlet's rudeness to Ophelia was hardly necessary, even for assumed madness, the prose and verse about "Alexander" to the "Sexton" very inopportune, and the useless and absurd boasts to Laertes—"Wouldst drink up Esil," &c., and "Let them pile mountains," &c., very unfitting a funeral solemnity, his position, and the feelings of one he had, if unintentionally, so bitterly injured; whilst we may reasonably hope that Shakespeare, in his own case, would have shewn more tenderness.

These brief remarks, though far from intended to damage his bright side and general estimation, may point to much untrodden ground for some critical and psychological enquiry.

I am, &c. P.

### VISITATION OF CHURCHES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF STAMFORD.

THORNHAUGH. (*Northants.*)

IN the south aisle is an altar-tomb in excellent preservation, having on the top the full-length effigy of a knight in the costume of the time. At his feet is a kneeling male figure, at his head are these arms:—Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first—Russell; impaling Sable, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant

argent. At the back is this inscription:—"Here lyeth the Right Honorable Sir William Russell, Knight, Lord Russell Barron of Thornhew, who, I' the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth, served her Matie in these honorable places of Commandes, Viz. Generall of y<sup>e</sup> Horse in the Lowe Countries, Lord Governer of Vlshinge, and Lord Deputie of her Realme of Ireland." Above this inscription is a shield,

bearing—Quarterly of seven: 1 and 4, Russell; 2 and 3, Sable, three doves argent; 5, Sable, a griffin segreant argent; 6, Sable, three fishes haurient argent; 7, Sable, three chevrons ermine. The crest is lost. On one side of the monument are three kneeling male figures before desks, in the attitude of prayer, with an open book before them: over them are their respective names, viz. Lord Francis, Lord John, Lord Edward. On the desks are these arms:—1. Russell, impaling Argent, a chevron vert between three bugles sable; 2. Russell, impaling Or, a lozenge chequy sable and gules, in chief two cinquefoils sable; 3. Russell, impaling Or, on a chief gules three chaplets of the first. On the opposite side are three kneeling female figures and these arms:—1. Chequy or and vert, impaling Russell; 2. Sable, three doves argent, impaling Russell; 3. Or, a lion rampant vert double queued. Above each figure is the name—Lady Margaret, Lady Elizabeth, Lady Anne. Above the head of the knight is a shield—Russell, impaling Sable, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant argent.

On the south side of the churchyard is a monument to the Rev. Benjamin Rudge, LL.B., Rector of the church, who died April 21, 1741; also to his two wives, Martha, daughter of Goddard Carter, Esq., of Oxfordshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Reynardson, Esq. At one end are these arms:—Quarterly, Sable and gules, over all a cross engrailed argent—Rudge; impaling Azure, two lions rampant combatant or; at the other—Rudge; impaling Two chevrons engrailed, on a canton a lozenge.

#### PRESTON. (*Rutlandshire.*)

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to Mr. Con. Belgrave, A.M., late Rector of Lyndon and Ridlington; he departed this life July 23, 1777. Above are the arms of the family; crest lost. Adjoining this is another one to the Rev. Cornelius Belgrave, late Rector of Ridlington, and North Kilworth, Leicestershire; he died Feb. 17,

1757. Also Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of William Shield, gent., of this parish, and Sophia his wife, was buried here Dec. 19, 1719. Above are these arms:—Gules, a chevron ermine between three mascles argent. Crest, A ram's head couped. In the chancel is another one to the Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave, A.M., Rector of this parish, and North Kilworth, Leicestershire, who died April 8, 1802; also to his two sons. Above are the arms of the family. Adjoining this is another tablet to the Rev. Henry Shield, A.M., Rector of this parish, and of Stoke Dry in this county, who departed this life on the XXVIII. of February, MDCCCXL., aged LXXXIII. Above are these arms:—Gules, on a bend engrailed or, three escutcheons sable. Crest, A demi-arm, couped at the elbow, grasping a scimitar. Motto, *Pro lege, rege, grege.*

#### AYSTON. (*Rutland.*)

On the south side of the chancel is a marble monument thus inscribed:—“H. S. E. Thomas White, A.M., hujusce Eccles. et de Nailston in agro Leicestrensi Rector nec non Eccles. Lincolnii Prebendarius, obit 27<sup>mo</sup> Jan. A.D. 1735, ætatis suæ 59. Uxorem habuit Elizabetham Johannis Yates hujus olim Eccles. Rectoris filiam ejus quæ Promisi memor juxta cineris ejus suos etiam reponi voluit curate Georgii Fenwick, S.T.B., cui Vidua nupurat, Obit Jan. III.

Anno { Salutis MDCC LIV.  
Ætatis LXVI.”

Below is a coat of arms which were once coloured, but a great portion is gone. From what is left I distinguished—An annulet or, on a canton ermine a lion rampant; impaling A fesse sable between three gates. The crest lost.

#### UPPINGHAM. (*Rutland.*)

On the south wall of the chancel is a tablet to Elias John Lafargue, Esq., who died the 29th of April, 1828; also Mary, relict of the above, who died August 1st, 1842. Below are these arms:—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a chevron gules between three pellets sable; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron gules

between three torteauxes. Motto, *Religionis ergo Fugimus*.

At the east end of the church is a monument to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who died 22 Feb., 1744. Above are these arms:—Or, a lion rampant azure; impaling A fesse ermine between three church-bells proper. Motto, *Vim promovet Justiciam*. Crest, The Holy Lamb passant bearing a pendant.

Near here is one to Everard Faulkner, Esq., who died 2nd May, 1653. Above are these arms:—Paly of eight argent and azure, over all on a bend azure three cinquefoils (or trefoils) or. The other side of the shield is divided into three parts; the upper is charged with —(?) 2. A shield bearing Sable, a chevron or, between three roses of the second; 3. Three cross crosslets fitchée.

#### STOKE DRY. (*Rutland*.)

Against the south wall is an altar-tomb, on the table of which is well cut the effigy of a lady and children on each side. It has this inscription round the ledge, in black letter:—“(Hic jacet Jaqueta Digby, quondam uxor) Everardi Digby arm., qui obit vicesimo nono die mensis Junij, Anno Dni' M CCCC LXXXVI. (cujus animæ propitiatur Deus Amen).” The portions in brackets I have taken from the notes of a learned antiquary. On each side of the effigy is a coat of arms; that on the sinister a fleur-de-lis, and on the dexter, Party per bend sinister, a dolphin naiant. A part of the ledge of this monument is hid from view, but the table portion is much disfigured by parties who have scratched their initials on its face. Within the altar rails on the south side is a very handsome altar-monument, having on the top the effigies of a male and female in the costume of the time, and which, I think, were once highly gilded. Around the sides of the monument are the figures of six daughters and three sons; the youngest one of each is represented in swaddling clothes; the second son is supporting a shield bearing the arms of Digby with a crescent for difference, impaling an-

other coat which is obliterated; and at the end is another shield bearing Digby, impaling Argent, on a chevron azure, between three roses gules stalked and leaved vert, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field—Cope. Around the shield is a garter bearing the family motto, “None but one,” (*Nul Qui Vng*). On the ledge is this inscription:—“Here lyeth the bodyes of Kenelm Digby, Esq., which Kenelm deceased the 21 of April, 1590, and Anne his wife;” the remainder is hid by the wall of an adjoining chantry. This Kenelm was the grandfather of Sir Everard Digby, who was executed Jan. 30, 1606, for his share in the Gunpowder Plot. In the adjoining chantry is the effigy of a knight, much mutilated, on an altar-tomb; around the front side are three shields of arms, two bearing Digby, and the centre Digby impaling a cross. Quoting again from an antiquary's notes was this inscription (which has either escaped my vision or else become obliterated):—“Hic jacet Everardius Digbi, miles, qui obiit undecimo die Aprilis, anno Domini M CCCC XL., cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.” On a slab in the chancel is this inscription:—“Here lyeth the body of Dorothy Stevens, virgin, aged XL., waiting for a joyful resurrection, Nov. x., 1637.”

#### LYDDINGTON. (*Rutland*.)

On the south side of the chancel is a brass to Edward Watson, Emma his wife, and children, whose effigies are represented. Beneath are Latin verses, and around them was this inscription:—“Of your charite pray for the soule of Master Edward Watson, esquire, Justice of the Peace, and ——— to threc reverend fathers in God, that is to say, to my Lord William Smith, to my Lord William Attwater, to my Lord John Longland, late successively beyng Bishops of Lincoln, which Edward decessy'd the x. day of October, the yere of our Lord 1530.” Above are these arms: Argent, a chevron azure between three martlets sable, as many crescents or. The south wall of the churchyard is

coped with stone coffin-lids, some of which are of a very interesting character, and one of them represents a semi-effigy of a lady in a trefoil-headed sunk panel, below which is a cross. On the north side of the church is Jesus Hospital, formerly a palace of the bishops of Lincoln, which was converted into an hospital by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, in 1602. The principal apartment (indeed the hospital itself) is well worthy of a visit, the windows being composed of rich stained glass, among which are the following coats of arms:—Azure, a cross saltier ermine; a chevron between three roses, and a rose gules, surmounted by a crown or. Over the fireplace is a shield bearing three roses, and on the wall three hatchments with numerous quarterings to members of the Cecil family, said to have been brought from St. Martin's Church, Stamford. In the window of the adjoining room, now occupied by the warden, is the figure of a bishop or abbot in a devotional attitude, with a crosier over his shoulder and in full costume, and which may be designated a perfect gem. At the corner of the Hospital garden, and abutting on the street, is a curious octagonal tower having on the west side these arms, A chevron between three roses.

CARLBY. (*Lincolnshire*.)

There is nothing to interest the heraldic antiquary in this church, which sadly wants looking to, especially the flooring. However, I noted the following monuments, which may perhaps be worth recording. On the floor near to the chancel is a very early slab having a cross cut thereon, in very good preservation. Around it is an inscription in Lombardic (?) characters; unfortunately the first five letters are very indistinct, but the remainder I was enabled to decipher thus:—"Git: Ici: De [W] De Sa. Alma Eyt Merci." I conjecture the second De is inserted in mistake by the maker, and the W. which I have placed in brackets is perhaps a modern insertion, especially as it seems to me to be made of two V's placed together,

similar to those upon monuments of the reign of Elizabeth. Should any antiquary visit this church I shall be glad if he would favour me with his view of the subject. On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of "the Rev. Thomas Toller Hurst, 53 years Rector of this parish and 51 of the adjacent parish of Braceborough, he departed this life on the 18th day of June, Anno Dom. 1844, aged 82. Also of Isabella his wife, who departed this life 16th September, 1856, aged 85." The arms of Hurst are, Argent, an estoile of ten points gules. Crest, A grove or hurst of trees proper. In the chancel is a slab thus inscribed:—"Here lyeth inter'd the body of Captain Edward Holford, who departed this life the 9th day of February, 1699, in the 67th year of his age." Adjoining this is another one with this inscription:—"Here lyeth interr'd the body of Vrsula, relict of Captain Edward Holford, who departed this life the Tenth day of May, 1704, and in the 63d year of her age." Within the communion-rails are, with another to a member of the same family, two slabs—one inscribed to "Frances Tighe, relict of John Tighe, Esq., one of y<sup>e</sup> daughters of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Allen of Finchly, Knt., deceased the 24 of Augu', 1675, aged 35 years;" and the other is to "Lister Tighe, Esq., one of his Majesties Justices of the peace for this county, who died 23rd of Nov., MDCCCXXXVII." When Holles visited this church *temp.* Charles I., the following coats of arms were here:—1. Gules, a cross and crescent argent, impaling Gules, a cross patonce or—Latimer; 2. Gules, a chevron between three leopard's faces argent, impaling a cross patonce or—Latimer; 3. Quarterly, or and gules, a bordure bezanty—Rochfort; 4. Sable, three pickaxes argent, impaling a cross patonce or—Latimer; 5. Gules, three herons argent, a mullet for difference; 6. Gules, a chevron between three leopard's faces argent; crest, A heron proper; 7. Same as the last; 8. Argent, a fesse between three crescents, a border engrailed gules; 9. As No. 6; 10. As

No. 5, without the difference; 11. Vaire, argent and Gules; 12. As No. 6 without the crest; 13. Sable, three boar's heads coupé, a bordure engrailed argent; 14. Sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces argent, a bordure argent—Monke.

WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL. (*Lincolnshire.*)

In the north window of the north aisle, among some fragments of stained glass, is a shield thus charged:—1. Ermine; 2. Azure and or, over all a bend (?); 3. Chequy, or and gules, impaling—I am inclined to think, although patched up—Argent, a bend engrailed gules. On the north wall of the chancel is a hatchment bearing the arms of Johnson—Argent, a chevron sable, between three lion's heads erased gules, crowned or. Crest, A lion's head as in the arms, between two ostrich-feathers erect argent. Motto, *Spes mea in Deo*. At the east end of the church is inserted in the wall a small brass plate, which may perhaps account for its excellent preservation, bearing the following inscription:—"Hic Jacet Robertus Harington, Armiger, et Alicia Vxor Ejus Qui Quidem. Robertus obit Quarto Dic Januarii, Anno Dni' 1558, et anno Regni Elizabeth, Dei Gra' Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensoris, etc. Primo. Eademq' Alicia obit 23 Dic Novembris, Anno Dni' 1565, et Anno Dictæ Reginæ Octavo.

CAREBY. (*Lincolnshire.*)

On the south side of the chancel within the communion-rails are very fine semi-effigies of a knight and his lady. The head of the knight rests upon a lozenge-shaped cushion, under which is a square cushion, and he is in chain mail. The hood of the lady falls over the shoulders. There is the wimple or chin-cloth, the dress is plain from the neck to the waist, the folds of which die away under the slab that covers both effigies from that point, the sleeves fit close to the wrists, a knob of curled hair hides each ear, and the uplifted hands are uncovered. The heads are

within cuspings. Upon the upper part of the slab, which covers the effigies from the waist to the feet, is a shield bearing two bars, in chief three escallops. Near to this, but without any armorial bearing, is a most beautiful effigy representing a Crusader, apparently of the reign of Edward I. It is without the usual Norman-shaped shield. The head rests upon square and lozenge-shaped cushions supported by cherubs, and the feet upon a lion, the body being enveloped in a hooded hauberk of ringed mail, over a portion of which, from the shoulders, is the surcoat. The genouillières represent iron plate, and the legs are covered with chausses de mailles. The legs are crossed; the rowel of the spur of the upper one is gone, but the buckle and strap that secured it remain. Two straps are round the waist; the upper one exhibits a buckle and three trefoils (emblem of the Trinity), which appears to have fastened the hauberk; and the lower strap secures the hilted but sheathed sword. Round the wrists are ribbons and knots, the uplifted hands being enveloped in ringed mail. There is a plain band below the sword-strap, from the centre of which the hauberk opens and shews the ring mail. This effigy is seven feet in length. The former are six feet long and three wide, and are well worth a visit from the antiquary. In the north aisle of the church is a very interesting early sepulchral memorial, found a short time since at Aunby, an adjoining parish, on some ground which has produced a large quantity of architectural fragments, consisting of pillars, mullions, stone coffins, &c., clearly proving the existence of a church or chapel at this place. It represents two demi-arms, supporting a human heart: both the hands and the heart have suffered a little, and below is a shield, all sculptured on a triangular piece of stone, which is ornamented round the edges. The shield bears in chief three torteauxes, and under it I could distinguish the outlines of a bar. As the powerful family of Wake had very considerable pro-

perty in this county, especially in the neighbourhood, and held a considerable portion of Careby of the abbey of Peterborough, which they let or devised to a family of the same name as the village in knight's service, I have no doubt that this memorial was intended to commemorate one of its members. Adjoining it is their coat of arms, in early stained glass, viz. Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes; and among some Early English stained glass are the arms of Colville, Two bars, in chief three annulets. On the corbel-table under the parapet of the tower are the arms of Wake and Colville. On the east wall of the north aisle is a handsome marble monument thus inscribed:—"Underneath lies the body of Thomas Hatcher, esq., descended of the ancient family of Hatchers, for many generations Lords of this Mannour. He was born November the iij<sup>d</sup>, MDC LX, and dyed September the vi<sup>th</sup>, MDCCXIV. He had two wives, but no issue. The first was Grace, daughter of William Harbord, Esq. The second was Jane, daughter of Sir Charles Hussey, of Caythorpe in this county, Bart., who, surviving him, in memory of her indulgent husband erected this monument, Anno Dom. MDCCXXXI. Here is also interr'd the body of Jane, relict of the said Tho. Hatcher, who departed this life June the 3d, 1735, in the 80th year of her age." Above are these arms:—1. Azure, a chevron between six escallop-shells argent — Hatcher; 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a cross vert, 2 and 3, Barry of six, ermine and gules — Hussey; 3. Argent, on a bend wavy sable three martlets of the field. The family of Hatchers have been seated at

Careby, in this county, for many generations. Sir John Hatcher, Knt., was knighted between July, 1602, and January, 1605-6, and was Sheriff of this county 8th James I. Thomas Hatcher, eldest son of Sir John, was a Member in Parliament for the county in the 21st of Charles I., for Grant-ham 3rd Charles I., for Stamford 16th Charles I., and for Lincolnshire from 1654 to 1659.

Few churches I have visited in this neighbourhood exhibit so much taste in their internal arrangement as this, the present Rector, the Rev. J. B. Reynardson, and his brother (the patron of the living), C. T. S. B. Reynardson, Esq., having spent considerable sums in restoring and beautifying the edifice; and, in short, I may say it is neatness itself, and well serves as a pattern to all church restorers.

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In a former paper I omitted the following coat of arms, which up to a recent period was on a brass plate in the chancel of Casterton Parva, Rutland—Per beind indented, an eagle displayed. And in the chancel of Ketton Church, in the same county, is a stone inscribed to the memory of Anthony Hotchkin, Grocer and Citizen of London, who died Feb. 19th, 1763. Above are these arms:—Per pale sable and gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or. Crest, A lion's head erased, crowned or. Blore in his History of the county, p. 184, has described the arms incorrectly as being a chevron between three lions rampant.

(To be continued.)

#### A FLITWICK MEDAL.

SIR,—In my search for local tokens I have obtained one which I think must have some special significance, and, under the hope of obtaining some explanation of its origin, I append a description of it. It is of the size of the Victoria half-penny, and on the obverse is a good representation of Flitwick

Church, taken from the south side. The legend, in Roman capitals, is as follows: FLITWICK (*sic*) . CHURCH . BEDFORDSHIRE . B<sup>t</sup>. 1670; and beneath the device is the medallist's name, JACOBS. On the reverse, in the field, is a cipher, P.S.C<sup>o</sup>., and the date 1797; and surrounding this, DEDICATED TO COLLECTORS OF

MEDALS & COINS. The "B<sup>t</sup>. 1670" cannot have reference to the building of the church, as every portion of the fabric is of an earlier period, and the north wall contains the well-known Norman doorway figured by Fisher. I have failed to obtain any information in the parish as to the origin of the medal, and there-

fore solicit the insertion of this note in your pages, with the assurance that the slightest particulars will be very gratefully received by the archæologists of this district.—I am, &c.

JAMES WYATT.

Bedford, Aug. 27, 1864.

#### LIBRARY OF JOHN NEWTON, TREASURER OF YORK CATHEDRAL.

SIR,—The following unpublished catalogue of a fourteenth century library belonging to John Newton (*MS. Harl.* 6,972, fol. 696) may interest your readers.

Jo. Newton, LL.D., admiss. in propriâ personâ ad Preb. de Dorington, 4 Jan. 1391; et protestatus residentiam Jan. 5 (*Ibid.*, fol. 228); inst. Thesaur. 30 Mart. 1393 (*Ibid.*, fol. 229). He died Jan. 21, 1413: he was buried in the cathedral. (*B. Willis' Cathedrals*, p. 84).

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

*The Will of John Newton, Treasurer of York, was proved July 13, 1414; by it he bequeathed the following books:—*

1. 3 partes Bible in 3<sup>bus</sup> vol.
2. librum magnum Concordantium Bibl.
3. libros Genes. et Exod. gloss.
4. 3 libros Salamonis cum libro Sapient. et Eccl. gloss.
5. 12 Prophetæ gloss.
6. Epistolas Pauli Ap. bene gloss.
7. Hamune super easdem epistolas.
8. librum B. Augustini de Trinitate et super Exodum ad literam in j. volumine.
9. librum de Sermonibus B. Augustini ad Fratres in eremo, cum tractibus B. Anselmi super Apocalypsim in uno vol.
10. lib. moralium B. Gregorii cum plena tabula super, &c., in eadem.
11. lib. ejusd. super Ezechiel.
12. lib. Dialog. et Pastorale B. Gregorii in j. vol.
13. lib. Isidori super Ethomologias verborum, cum aliis libris B. Augustini et Bernardi atque Boetii in j. vol.
14. lib. Magistri Historiarum cum morali expositione Veteris Testamenti et Evangeliorum in j. vol.
15. lib. vocat. Speculum moralium, cum aliis tractat. Alcuini quondam Canonici Ebor. Eccles., et Hugonis de

Claustro animæ, atque Mauricii de S. Salome in j. vol. pro lecturâ in capitulo.

16. lib. S. Thomæ qui vocatur II<sup>a</sup> II<sup>a</sup>.
  17. lib. Parisiensis de fide et legibus, et Polieration Jo. Carnotensis in j. vol.
  18. lib. B. Jo. Chrysostomi de compunctione, cum aliis tractatibus ejusdem in j. vol.
  19. lib. B. Augustini de verbis Dni. et Apost.
  20. lib. Magistri Sententiarum in rubro coopertorio.
  21. lib. Florarium Bartholomæi.
  22. lib. Sermonum B. Bernardi et Gilberti super Cantica cum expositione B. Gregorii super eodem in j. vol.
  23. lib. Jeronianum Joh. Andreæ.
  24. lib. Jo. Hoveden, Ricardi Heremitæ, dni. Walteri Hilton Canonici, Will. Rymyngton & Hugonis de institutione Novitiorum in j. vol.
  25. Liber Parisiensis de Virtutibus et Viciis ac de Prebendis in j. vol.
  26. Psalterium novum glossatum.
  27. librum pulcrum de diversis sermonibus.
  28. librum Bedæ de Gestis Anglorum, Alfridi Beverlacensis, et Willelmi Malmesburiensis de Pontificibus in j. vol.
  29. librum Sermonum Dominicalium Holcot fratris Ord. Præd.
  30. libr. Francisci Petrarchæ de remedio utriusque fortunæ.
  31. lib. vocat. Catholicon.
  32. libr. Johannis in Collectario qui fuit Magri. Alani.
  33. libr. mag. Henrici Bowyk super Decretales ij<sup>o</sup> mag. vol.
  34. librum e . . . Pistonensis super Codicem.
  35. librum dni. Bartholomæi super digestum novum.
  36. Alium etiam legavit Preb. Eccl. de Wilton. Canon and Civil Law.
- Item ordinavit quòd libri tam juris civilis quàm Canonici cum certis doctoribus, viz.

37. Liber Decretorum. Item ij<sup>o</sup> libri Decretalium.
38. Innocentius super decretal.
39. Archidiaconus in Rosar.
40. liber vocat. Sextus cum iij. Gloss.
41. Clementinum in Gloss. Jo. in Gess. et Willi.
42. Paulus super Clement.
43. Jo. M. in Novella in iiij. vol.
44. Jo. in oro. super vi.
45. Item Jo. in Ho. de Reg. mr.
46. Joh. de Lymano super Decretal. in ij. voc.
47. Item Johannes super Clement.
48. Speculum Judiciale.
49. Hostiensis in suma Goffridi.
50. Brocard.
51. Repertorium Will. Durant.
52. Tabula Martini.
53. Tancret.
54. Roffred de jure Canonico.
55. Raymond.
56. Roffrid de jure civili.
57. Una Biblia.
58. Unus Codex.
59. FF. vetus.
60. FF. novum.
61. FF. inforciatum.
62. Chrus. super codicem.
63. Bartholomæus super codicem.
64. Idem super inforciatum.
65. Bartholomæus super FF. vetus.
66. Dyru. super FF. novo et Petrus de Bella Pertica cum aliis doctoribus in j. vol.
67. Jacobus de Bello vis. super cu<sup>ca</sup>.
68. Casus inforciatus.

Reponantur in una cista infra vestibulum Eccl. Cath. Ebor. cujus cistæ

pro majore securitate subthesaurarius habeat unam clavem, custos vero vestiarii alterum, et Thomas frater meus habeat tertiam, liberentur Capitulo Eccl. Cath. pred. in eorum libraria pro perpetuo remansuri pro salute animæ meæ et omnium fidelium defunctorem.

*St. John's College, Cambridge.*

Item volo quod Coll. S. Joh. Cantab. habeat libros subscriptos.

69. Librum Sententiarum.
70. Chrysostomi operis imperfecti.
71. Jeronimus super interpretaciones Hebræ. nominum.
72. Epistolas B. Bernardi.
73. Historia Trepertita, lib. Valerii Maximi, libros Senecæ cum gloss. Nich. Trevetti super eosdem in j<sup>o</sup> vol.
74. Boecium de Consolatione philosophiæ, cum expositione ejusdem secundum Nich. Trevette.
75. Macrobius de Saturnalibus.
76. Floriziceus Sext.
77. Julium et Vigerium de re militare in j. vol.
78. Summa Collacionum Walas. Cassiodoru.
79. Bellum Trojanum Egiva. de regimine principum.
80. Alani de planctu naturæ.

Item volo quod Abbas Mon. B. M. Ebor. habeat navem meam vocat. Barge, et magnum plumbum vocat. Four-nace stans apud Popilton in mansionem dni. Abbatis.

### ROBIN HOOD.

SIR,—In your last Number is a notice of a paper read by Mr. Planché at Nottingham on Robin Hood. As probably you have a copy of the entire lecture, you can correct me if I am wrong in suspecting that Mr. Thomas Wright's admirable essay on the subject has been overlooked by the author of the said lecture. It will be found in the second volume of his "Literature and Super-

stitutions of England in the Middle Ages," (J. Russell Smith, 1846,) pp. 164—211.

Yours, &c.

F.S.A.

[We do not find any mention of Mr. Wright's researches in the lecture in question, but we venture to say that Mr. Planché will be much obliged to our correspondent for pointing out where information so completely fitted to his hand is to be met with.]

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*History of Peeblesshire.* By WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Glenormiston, F.G.S., F.R.S.E. (William and Robert Chambers.)—Scottish County History is a thing that has as yet made so little progress that all contributions are acceptable, although we hardly expect to see the sister kingdom ever produce works that may rival the invaluable English Histories of Atkyns, Hasted, Hutchins, Nichols, Ormerod, or Surtees. Indeed, the tendency of the present age is to prefer books of less elaborate character, and Mr. William Chambers is about the last man that could be named who would be likely to put forth a work of the non-popular type. Having made a fortune by bookselling, he now lives in his native county of Peebles “a prosperous gentleman,” and has employed his leisure in producing the handsome volume before us. It is constructed, in part, on the old county history plan, and therefore begins with the early history of the district, figures the earthworks, &c., of the aborigines, and gives a glimpse at mediæval times; but Mr. Chambers’ researches have evidently been among the kirk session and municipal records of the Stuart era by preference, and the search has enabled him to furnish a life-like picture of very stirring times. No notability that can be fairly connected with Peeblesshire, even though slightly, seems to have been overlooked, and we have plenty of amusing anecdotes, which give a more readable tone to the work than is often the case with county histories. The volume, we may remark, has an excellent map of the district, and many wood-engravings, is printed on toned paper, and is tastefully bound; altogether it is a work such as a man who has thriven by literature may desire to leave behind him as an honour-

able memorial of his good taste and untiring diligence.

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*Omitted Chapters of the History of England, from the Death of Charles I. to the Battle of Dunbar.* By ANDREW BISSET. (John Murray.)—We entertain no doubt that the systematic use of the real materials of history, such as the Master of the Rolls is bringing before the world, will gradually cause many old errors to disappear, and will throw light on transactions hitherto regarded as hopelessly obscure—a service that cannot be too highly estimated. But on the other hand there is the danger that a vast deal too much may be made of the contents of a hitherto unprinted document, and such is the case with the very unsatisfactory work before us. Mr. Bisset, having got access to the Minute-book of the Republican Council of State, has been so struck by its contents that he has determined to write the history of the period afresh, and, as a kind of justification, he terms his work “Omitted Chapters of the History of England.” We have, it is true, only the first volume of his projected History, but in it we find very little indeed that we did not know before. A large part of the volume is devoted to the trial of Lilburne, drawn, not from the precious Minute-book, but from the well-known State Trials; and another large portion is given to Scottish affairs and the battle of Dunbar. We like not the tone in which the most atrocious actions of Cromwell to the Irish and of the Covenanters to the Royalists is spoken of, being faint disapprobation which is almost praise; and we like still less the comparison of the gallant Montrose to Nana Sahib, and the rejoicing over the

fact that King Charles was taught to "ken that he had a lithe in his neck." Mr. Bisset's future volumes may have important discoveries in store for us, of which the present gives no sign, but we fear not in sufficient number to atone for their fierce partisan spirit.

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*The Scot Abroad.* By JOHN HILL BURTON, Author of "The Book-Hunter," &c. 2 vols. (Blackwood and Sons.)—The first of these volumes is devoted to the ancient league between Scotland and France, and a very spirited sketch it is. The second makes honourable mention of numberless Scottish worthies, who wandered out and spread their country's renown in all quarters of the world, and they are grouped under the heads of "The Scholar and the Author," "The Soldier," "The Statesman," and "The Artist." Very many well-known names of course occur, but we also meet with others whose best chance of immortality is their appearance in Mr. Burton's pages. But of all he has something worth hearing to tell, and we can and do heartily commend his labours to all who would relieve more severe studies by what he terms "a holiday ramble through some secluded scenes in history and literature."

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*A Collection of Right Merrie Garlands for North Country Anglers.* Edited by JOSEPH CRAWHALL, and continued to this present year. (Newcastle-on-Tyne: George Rutland.)—This handsome volume, which we venture to think will be welcome to a wider circle than the North Country Anglers, is a reprint of part of the series of publications issued between 1820 and 1845 by the Newcastle-on-Tyne Typographical Society, and commonly known as the Newcastle Fishers' Garlands. The poems, of course, are of various degrees of merit, but they are set off in an attractive manner, some with music, others with fac-similes of Bewick's engravings, and the book is

deserving a place in every gentleman's library, whether he does or does not belong to "canny Northumberland."

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*Critical Essays.* By the Rev. T. E. ESPIN, B.D. (Rivingtons.)—In this volume of revised contributions to periodical literature we have essays on Wesleyan Methodism, Essays and Reviews, Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Edward Irving," Dr. Hessey's "Bampton Lectures on Sunday," Keble's "Life of Bishop Wilson," Bateman's "Life of Bishop Wilson of Calcutta," and the Lives of Calvin by Bungener and D'Aubigné. It is usually considered a somewhat superfluous task to review reviews, and we do not mean to attempt it, but we are bound to remark that all the essays bear marks of careful and candid consideration of the works examined, and that we are well inclined to agree, in the main, with the judgment that Mr. Espin pronounces on each of them.

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*A Commentary, Practical and Exegetical, on the Lord's Prayer.* By the Rev. W. DENTON, M.A., Author of "A Commentary on the Gospels," &c. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Denton's style of commentary is well known to readers of religious works, as rather collected from the copious materials to be found in the writings of others than as an independent exposition of his own. With so wide a field to choose from as that of expositors of the Prayer of prayers, nice judgment is required to take that only which is sound and edifying, and this is particularly the quality by which Mr. Denton appears to be distinguished. He has gathered precious material from late as well as early commentators, and one feature that is especially noticeable in his little volume is a collection of paraphrases, the authors of which (taking them as they stand) are, St. Francis, Mr. Keble, Cardinal Bona, Alexander Barclay, and George Wither.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

THE most striking event of the past month has been the conclusion of a treaty between the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy, which provides for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome in the course of two years. One of the provisions of the treaty for the removal of the seat of government to Florence has caused a popular outbreak at Turin, and occasioned the dismissal of the Ministry that concluded it, and whether the project will be carried out is uncertain.

Whilst the peace conferences at Vienna are making, apparently, but slow progress, the Prince and Princess of Wales have paid a visit to Denmark, where they were at first but coolly received, but a better feeling has since arisen, and it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement will at length be arrived at.

In America the attention of the people is more engrossed by the coming Presidential election than by anything else, and the war appears to languish. The Federals have gained possession of Atlanta, but are reported to be in difficulties as to maintaining themselves there, and they have driven out the inhabitants in anticipation of a siege. In Mobile Bay Admiral Farragut has captured a Confederate iron-clad ram, by means of an overwhelming force of fifteen vessels, some of them Monitors and some wooden ships, but he has not been able to approach Mobile itself.

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### APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

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#### CIVIL.

*Aug. 26.* M. Dauzat Dembarrère approved of as Consul at Gibraltar, and M. Ernest Héritte as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Don José Sanchez Bazan as Consul, and Don Carlos Chaeon as Vice-Consul, at Glasgow, for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

*Sept. 2.* Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick approved of as Consul at Nassau, New Providence, for the United States of America.

*Sept. 9.* The honour of Knighthood conferred upon David Ross, esq., Lord Provost of Perth.

George Poyntz M'Kenzie, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

John Ferguson, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the province of New Brunswick.

*Sept. 13.* Robert Bunch, esq., lately H.M.'s

Consul at Charleston, to be H.M.'s Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. George J. Abbot approved of as Consul at Sheffield and Bradford for the United States of America.

*Sept. 16.* The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B., now H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to be H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias.

The Right Hon. Lord Napier, K.T., now H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias, to be H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Hugh Williams Austin, esq., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

*Sept. 20.* Frank Parish, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Buenos Ayres, to be H.M.'s Consul-General in the Island of Cuba.

## BIRTHS.

*July 8.* At Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Capt. E. J. Seovell, 96th Regt., a dau.

*July 13.* At Umballa, Punjaub, the wife of Montague George Browne, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

*July 15.* At Jalundhar, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut. James Knox, Adjutant 1st Battalion 19th Regt., a son.

*July 17.* At Aden, the wife of Alexander Maleomson, esq., 95th Regt., a dau.

*July 20.* At Mhow, Bombay, the wife of Col. Payn, C.B., 72nd Highlanders, a dau.

*July 21.* At Mauritius, the wife of Capt. Downes, R.A., a dau.

At Saugor, Central India, the wife of Capt. J. C. Burnett, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, of Monboddoo, Kinecardineshire, a dau.

*July 24.* At Mynpoorie, N.W. Provinces, India, the wife of Henry Minchin Chase, esq., Bengal Civil Service, of twins, a son and dau.

At Hazareebaugh, Bengal, the wife of W. J. Rendell, esq., 55th Foot, a son.

*July 26.* At Meerut, the wife of Capt. F. Kingseote, 2nd Battalion the P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, a son.

*Aug. 3.* At Cuddalore, Madras Presideney, the wife of F. C. Carr, esq., Civil Service, a son.

*Aug. 4.* At Kurrachee, the wife of Major E. Maude, commanding H.M.'s 109th Foot, a son.

*Aug. 5.* At Barbadoes, the wife of Alfred Crocker, esq., Surgeon-Major, the Buffs, a son.

At Barbadoes, the wife of Capt. P. E. Hill, R.A., a son.

*Aug. 6.* At Turin, the wife of Col. W. A. Mayhew, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

*Aug. 8.* At Toronto, Canada West, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hoste, C.B., R.A., a dau.

At Lueerne, Switzerland, the wife of Edmund Yates Peel, esq., a dau.

At Bezwada, Kistna District, the wife of Capt. Ryves, R.E., a dau.

*Aug. 11.* At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Edlmann, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

*Aug. 18.* At Penn Vicarage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. John Grainger, a dau.

At Harwieh, the wife of Capt. Alexander Hope Graves, a dau.

*Aug. 20.* At Preston-hall, Aylesford, Kent, the wife of Edward Ladd Betts, esq., a son.

At St. Lawrence, Jersey, the wife of H. T. Howell, esq., Capt. East Kent Militia, a dau.

At Mallygawm, Khandeish, the wife of Capt. D. Thomson, R.E., (Bombay,) a dau.

*Aug. 21.* At Thornden, the Lady Petre, a son.

At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Ynyr Burges, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Capt. Francis C. Kennedy, late 25th King's Own Borderers, a son.

At Dover, the wife of the Rev. Henry Burrows, a son.

At Jesmond Dene-house, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Nath. Geo. Clayton, esq., a son.

At Little Drayton, Salop, the wife of the Rev. William Mills Parry Pym, a dau.

*Aug. 22.* In Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a son.

At Templemore, the wife of Capt. Lea, 16th Regt., a son.

At Stirling, the wife of J. H. Leslie, esq., 71st Highland Light Infantry, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of R. S. Chisholme, esq., Lieut. R.N., a son.

In Sussex-pl., Kensington-gate, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Church, a son.

*Aug. 23.* At Mereworth Rectory, near Maidstone, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Tottenham, M.P., Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, M.A., a dau.

At the Rectory, Shaftesbury, the wife of the Rev. James Jones Reynolds, a son.

*Aug. 24.* At Reading, the wife of the Hon. W. B. Annesley, a dau.

At Chalmington-house, Dorsetshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Digby, a dau.

At Knowl-hill Parsonage, near Twyford, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Leach, of Highgate, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of John Thornton Rogers, esq., late Capt. 33rd Regt., a son.

At St. George's Parsonage, Barnsley, the wife of the Rev. Clement F. Cobb, a son.

*Aug. 25.* At Hastings, the wife of Major H. M. Sall, h.-p., unattached, a dau.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-sq., the wife of Capt. Wilson Patten, 1st Life Guards, a dau.

At Quebec, the wife of Capt. John F. Everett, 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), a son and heir.

*Aug. 26.* In Lowndes-sq., the Lady Evelyn Heathcote, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Wisbech, the wife of the Rev. W. Bonner Hopkins, a dau.

In Chester-terr., Eaton-sq., the wife of Henry F. Curwen, esq., a son.

*Aug. 27.* At Addington-place, Kent, the wife of J. Wingfield Stratford, esq., a son.

At Marchwood Parsonage, near Southampton, Mrs. Durell, a son.

At the Mill-house, Colchester, the wife of Capt. Mosse, 6th Regt., a dau.

At the Master's Lodge, Dulwich College, the wife of the Rev. Alfred J. Carver, D.D., a dau.

At Barton-fields, Derby, the wife of Capt. C. B. Levett, late King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Hykeham-hall, near Lincoln, Mrs. J. T. B. Porter, a son.

*Aug. 28.* At Ayr, the wife of Major Phillips, late 8th Hussars, a son.

At the Rectory, Offham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Henry W. Steel, M.A., Chaplain R.N., a dau.

*Aug. 29.* At Rutland-gate, the Viscountess Bury, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Major-Gen. J. T. Brett, Retired List Madras Army, a son.

At the Rectory, Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Henry Harris, a son.

At Linthill-house, Roxburghshire, the wife of Major J. P. Briggs, a dau.

In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Prescott, of St. Michael's, Paddington, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Horne, 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), a dau.

At Horton-hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, Mrs. Hailstone, a son.

*Aug. 30.* At Honeyborough, near Pembroke Dock, the wife of Col. Gother Mann, C.B., R.E., a son.

At York, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Wightman, M.A., a dau.

At Knoddishall, Suffolk, the wife of O. P. Leigh, esq., of Marton-house, Cheshire, a son.

At Malta, the wife of Wm. P. Bridson, esq., Lieut. 4th Regt. (K.O.), a dau.

At the Rectory, Great Moulton, Long Stratton, Norfolk, Mrs. Charles Buckworth, a son.

*Aug. 31.* At Dover, the wife of Ernest M. Lloyd, esq., R.E., a son.

At York-town, Surrey, the wife of G. Fox Grant, esq., 62nd Regt., a son.

*Sept. 1.* At South-pk., Penshurst, Viscountess Hardinge, a son.

At Eastry, Kent, the wife of Richard S. Leggatt, esq., a son.

In Eaton-pl., Belgrave-sq., the wife of the Rev. J. P. Norris, a son.

*Sept. 2.* At the Wilderness, Plymouth, Mrs. Octavius Phillpotts, a son.

At Roxwell Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Hearn, a son.

At Harpsden Court, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of W. Dalziel Mackenzie, esq., a son.

At Winestead-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John G. B. T. Hildyard, a dau.

*Sept. 3.* At Great Baddow, Essex, the wife of the Rev. George Floyd, M.A., a son.

At Eastry Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Charles Carus-Wilson, a dau.

At Woburn, Beds., the wife of the Rev. S. F. Cumberlege, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Bourn, Cambs., the wife of the Rev. J. D. Ridout, a dau.

At the Grange, Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Charles Fox, a dau.

*Sept. 4.* At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. H. W. Gordon, C.B., a son.

At Stoke-court, Somerset, the wife of Major Altham, a dau.

*Sept. 5.* At Trabolgan, Lady Fermoy, a son.

*Sept. 6.* At Southaere Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Fountaine, a dau.

At Durham, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Bulman, a dau.

*Sept. 7.* At Kingswood, Epsom, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fyers, C.B., 2nd Battn. Rifle Brigade, a son.

The wife of Major J. B. Lind, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

At Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. John Bird, M.A., a son.

*Sept. 8.* At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Francis Reid, the Carabineers, a dau.

At Manfield Vicarage, Darlington, the wife of the Rev. Constantine B. Yeoman, a dau.

At Crabble-house, near Dover, the wife of Capt. George Kirwan, 25th (King's Own) Borderers, a dau.

*Sept. 9.* At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Col. Grey, 85th L.I., a dau.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. Finlay, 78th Highlanders, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Richmond, the wife of the Rev. Harry Dupuis, a son.

At Woolston, the wife of J. F. Phillips, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Princess Royal," a dau.

At North Brixton, the wife of Henry William Bristow, F.R.S., a dau.

*Sept. 10.* At Torworth, Notts., the Hon. Mrs. Legh Clowes, a son.

At Berkeley-pl., Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. J. Montague Seaton, M.A., a dau.

At All Souls Parsonage, Haley-hill, Halifax, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Holmes, a son.

At Broad Clyst, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Major Kingsmill, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Newehureh, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. W. Medland, a dau.

*Sept. 11.* At Hadlow-pk., Kent, Lady Yardley, a son.

At Winkfield, Berks., the wife of Major Kitson, a son.

At Thurland Castle, Laneashire, the wife of North Burton, esq., a dau.

*Sept. 12.* At Great Malvern, Worcestershire, the wife of Capt. Havelock, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Edward Rogers Pitman, Head Master of the Grammar School, Rugely, a son.

*Sept. 13.* At Kilvington-hall, Thirsk, the Lady Cecilia Turton, a dau.

In Eaton-pl. south, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a son.

At Eldersfield Vicarage, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Richard Holmes, a dau.

At Eardiston, near Tenbury, the wife of the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. Currie, C.B., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, a son.

At Gillfoot, Cumberland, the wife of Major Kennion, R.A., a son.

*Sept. 14.* In Duchess-st., Lady Robert Cecil, a son.

At Paris, the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, a dau.

At Hurstpierpoint, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Orme, a dau.

*Sept. 15.* At Brighton, the wife of Major-Gen. Victor Hughes, a dau.

At Mauchline, the wife of Major Wallace Adair, a dau.

At Exeter, the wife of P. Heatly Douglas, esq., Capt. 1st Devon Militia, a son.

At the Vicarage, Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Jones, a dau.

At Parsonstown, the wife of George Gilmour, esq., 21st Fusiliers, a dau.

At Keynshambury, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. J. Leighton, a son.

*Sept. 16.* At Temple Cottage, Virginia-water, the wife of Comm. Weleh, H.M.'s yacht "Alberta," a son.

At the Vicarage, Rendham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Harwick Marriott, a son.

*Sept. 17.* The Countess of Munster, a son.

At Fetcham Rectory, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. E. Graham Moon, a son.

At Sunnyside, Reigate, the wife of James

Farquhar, esq., of Hallgreen, Kincairdineshire, a dau.

At Edmonton, the wife of Commander C. Y. Ward, H.M.'s Indian Navy, a dau.

At Farnham, the wife of Capt. Cleghorn, Royal Scots Greys, a son.

At East Cowes Parsonage, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Gibson, a dau.

At Shotesham-pk., Norfolk, Mrs. Robert Fel-  
lowes, a dau.

*Sept. 18.* At Penally-house, near Tenby, the wife of Capt. Edmund Southey, R.E., a dau.

*Sept. 19.* The wife of the Rev. Edward T. Hudson, St. Paul's School, a son.

At Fareham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Dumergue, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*July 13.* At Byeulla, Bombay, Fraser Salter, son of James Hore, esq., of Dulwich, Surrey, to Isabella Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. T. Dawes, M.A., Vicar of Dilhorne, Staffordshire.

*July 23.* At Landour, Himalayas, Harry C. Stevens, esq., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, son of Lieut.-Col. Stephen J. Stevens, C.B., Royal Artillery Depôt, Warley, late of the Bombay Army, to Alice Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. T. W. Shaw, Chaplain.

At Colombo, Ceylon, Henry Turner Armistage, esq., to Emma Maria, eldest dau. of Lt.-Col. H. Torrens Walker, H.M.'s 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers).

*Aug. 11.* At Charlestown, co. Louth, the Rev. Samuel Arthur Brenan, son of John Brenan, esq., of Kingston-lodge, co. Dublin, to Letitia Augusta, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. D. Logan, Rector of Charlestown.

*Aug. 12.* At St. Peter's, Dublin, Austin J. Dolmage, esq., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Frances Millieent, only child of Goodrich Shedden, esq., late Capt. 8th (King's Royal Irish Hussars).

*Aug. 17.* At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Capt. Alexander Dingwall Thomson, 16th Regt., son of Lieut.-Col. Thomson, C.B., to Mary Ann, dau. of John Duffus, esq., of Halifax.

*Aug. 18.* At St. George's, Dublin, the Hon. Francis G. Crofton, fourth son of Lord and Lady Crofton, to Gertrude, eldest dau. of Col. E. Bayly, Ballyarthur, co. Wicklow, and widow of John Talbot, esq., of Mount Talbot, co. Roscommon.

At Montreal, Gerald Lockyer, esq., Military Train, only son of the late Nicholas Lockyer, esq., of Plymouth, to Charlotte Luey, eldest dau. of the late J. Spedding, esq.

At the King's Chapel, Gibraltar, Emilius Hughes, esq., Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, son of Philip Hughes, esq., of Bushey, Herts., to Mary Sandys Emily, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Matthew Louis, R.H.A.

At Fairfield, near Liverpool, the Rev. C. W. Woodhouse, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Blackburn, to Anne, eldest dau. of James Livesey, esq., of Beech-hill, Fairfield.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., William John Christie, esq., late of the Grenadier Guards, to Ellen Caroline, only child of Christie Falconar, esq., of Wilton-street, Belgrave-sq.

*Aug. 23.* At St. John's, Paddington, James Robert Alexander Haldane, (now, by Royal licence, James Robert Alexander Haldane-Chinnery,) son of Alexander Haldane, esq., of Westbourne-terr., to Anna Elizabeth Frances Margaretta, dau. of the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, bart., of Flintfield, co. Cork, and of Hyde-park-sq.

At Llangenny, F. X. Gwynne, esq., late of H.M.'s 94th Regt., and Major of the Breconshire Volunteers, second son of the late Col. Gwynne, of Glanbranne-park, Carmarthenshire, to Fanny Mary Burnaby, only child of Mrs. Davies, of Court-y-Gollen, Breconshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Richard Henry Denne, second son of Denne Denne, esq., of Elbridge, near Canterbury, to Katherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Evans, Rector of Shipston-on-Stour.

At St. John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Henry Martyn Capel, M.A., one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, to Grace, fourth dau. of the late Angus Campbell, esq., of Mary's-hill, Tobago, West Indies, and granddau. of the late Hon. Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice of the same Island.

At Highfield, near Southampton, James Irwin, esq., Commander R.N., to Eloisa, eldest dau. of the late Col. Girdlestone, Bengal Army.

At Neuchatel, Switzerland, John Bird, esq., Mayor of Cardiff, to Rachel, dau. of the late Joseph Strutt, esq., of Isleworth, and granddau. of the eminent antiquary of that name.

At Titsey, Surrey, the Rev. Wm. Champion Streatfeild, second son of the late W. C. Streatfeild, esq., of Chart's Edge, Kent, to Selina,

third dau. of the late William Leveson Gower, esq., of Titsey-park.

*Aug. 24.* At Queenstown, Albert Neame, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 16th Regt., fifth son of George Neame, esq., of Harbledown, Canterbury, to Georgina Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John Jackson, Rector of Tallow, co. Waterford.

At Sandridge, St. Alban's, Lt. Henry Burn, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, Master Attendant, Singapore, to Louisa, elder dau. of the Rev. T. H. Winbolt.

At Droxford, Hants., the Rev. Henry Russell Dodd, M.A., of the Charterhouse, London, second surviving son of John Dodd, esq., late of Kensington-park-gardens, to Augusta Jane Ayscough, eldest dau. of Geo. J. Perry, esq., of Droxford, and formerly of Gower, Glamorgan-shire.

*Aug. 25.* At Froxfield, Hants., the Rev. Augustus George Legge, to Alice Mary, eldest dau. of John Greenwood, esq., Q.C., of Broadhanger, Hants., and Chester-sq., London.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., Capt. Burgoyne, R.N., only son of Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, bart., to Evelyn Laura, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Baldwin Wake Waller, bart.

At the Episcopal Church, Inverness, William Grant, youngest son of Capt. Gordon, of Ivy Bank, Nairn, to Louisa Maria, fourth dau. of John Fraser, esq., of Achnagairn, Inverness-shire.

At St. Mark's, Regent's-park, Birket Foster, esq., of Witley, to Frances, third dau. of Dawson Watson, esq., of Sedbergh.

At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-sq., the Rev. Henry Whitehead, third son of Thomas Whitehead, esq., of Ramsgate, to Mary Juliana, only dau. of Capt. Frederic Beeson, late of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

At St. Peter's, Hammersmith, Major-Gen. Haughton James, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Rachel Augusta, third dau. of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith.

At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Richard Bidulph, eldest son of Robert Martin, esq., of Eaton-sq., and Overbury-court, Worcestershire, to Mary Frances, only dau. of Rear-Adm. Richard Crozier, of West-hill, Isle of Wight.

At Wallasey, Thomas Fletcher, eldest son of Sir Thomas F. F. Boughey, bart., of Aqualate-hall, Staffordshire, to Sarah Annabella, only dau. of Harold Littledale, esq., of Liscard-hall, Cheshire.

At Kensington, Thos. Tindal Methold, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, eldest son of Henry Methold, esq., of Harley-place, Marylebone, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward James, Vicar of Hendringham, Norfolk.

At Tor Mohun, Devon, the Rev. Francis John Atwood, B.A., only surviving son of the late Rev. Francis Thos. Atwood, formerly Vicar of Hammersmith, and of Great Grimsby, to Clementina Agnes, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Lyons, M.A., F.S.A., of Hempstead-court, and Rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire.

At Penny-bridge, Ulverstone, Arnold, third son of the late Major Burrowes, of Strathmore, Canada West, and formerly of Benarth, Carnarvonshire, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Aide-de-Camp to the late Viscount Beresford, to Jane Elizabeth, only dau. of James Clarke, esq., of Summerhill, Ulverstone.

*Aug. 26.* At Rathdowney, Queen's County, the Rev. Johnson Hall Gedge, M.A., Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, second son of the Rev. Sydney Gedge, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, to Jane Dorothea, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Herbert, M.A., Vicar of Rathdowney.

*Aug. 27.* At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., William J. Carden, esq., late Capt. 77th Regt., to Annie Isabella, widow of Bulmer Hedley, esq.

*Aug. 29.* At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lt.-Col. Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, only son of Edwyn Burnaby, esq., of Baggrave-hall, Leicestershire, to Louisa Julia Mary, second dau. of the late Sir Wollaston Dixie, of Bosworth-park, Leicestershire.

*Aug. 30.* At All Souls, Langham-place, William C. C. Erskine, esq., of Winnedder, and of the 5th Regt., to Louisa Christy, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. J. G. Gerrard, 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

At Moira, the Rev. Robert Hannay, Minister of Christ Church, Belfast, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Henry Wynne, Rector of Moira, and granddaughter of the late Right Rev. James Saurin, Lord Bishop of Dromore.

At St. John's, Brixton, the Rev. Joseph Hirst Lupton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Sur-Master of St. Paul's School, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas St. Clair MacDougal, esq., Vice-Principal of the City of London School.

At St. John's, Hackney, the Rev. Challis Paroissien, Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, to Julia Jane, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Hovell, esq., of Clapton, Middlesex.

*Aug. 31.* At St. Alphage, Greenwich, Edw. John Routh, esq., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, son of the late Commissary-General Sir Randolph Isham Routh, K.C.B., to Hilda, eldest surviving dau. of George Biddell Airy, esq., Astronomer Royal.

At Lexden, Essex, Major Leonard Howard Loyd Irby, H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B., of Boyland-hall, Norfolk, to Geraldine Alicia Maria, dau. of the late Rev. J. Balfour Magenis, Rector of Great Horkesley.

At Scarrington, the Rev. J. L. Smeathman Hatton, B.A., of Street Aston, Warwickshire, and late of Worcester College, Oxford, son of John Joshua Hatton, esq., of Liverpool, to Lois Caroline, youngest dau. of Thomas Marsh, esq., of Scarrington, Notts.

At St. Andrew's, Guernsey, Major Charles Le Mesurier Carey, late 63rd Regt., son of Commissary-Gen. Carey, Summerland, Guernsey, to Amelia Brock, third dau. of Henry Tupper, esq., the Cotits, Guernsey.

At Ffestiniog, the Rev. Septimus Hansard,

Rector of Bethnal-green, to Edith Mary, eldest dau. of John Whitehead Greaves, esq., of Plas-y-Weunydd, Monmouthshire.

At the Cathedral, Canterbury, S. Musgrave Hilton, esq., of Brambling-house, Kent, to Emily Shuttleworth, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Stone, Canon of Canterbury.

*Sept. 1.* At St. Jude's, Southsea, Andrew, eldest son of Charles Stirling, esq., of Muir-avonside, Stirlingshire, to Georgina Louisa, second dau. of the late Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, bart.

At Winford, Arthur, second surviving son of the late Morgan Popkin Traherne, esq., of Coytrahene, Glamorganshire, to Harriet Margaret Anne, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Hood Hanway Christian, and granddau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian, K.B.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Arthur John, eldest son of Simeon J. King, esq., Saffron Walden, Essex, to Sarah Alicia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Peter Browne, Rector of Ahaseragh, co. Galway, and granddau. of the late Very Rev. Peter Browne, Dean of Ferns.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lewis Conway Gordon, esq., Bengal Royal Engineers, youngest son of Capt. Conway Gordon, of Southsea, to Mary Grace, elder dau. of Joseph Cubitt, esq., of Great George-st., Westminster.

At the parish church, Greenwich, John Trehane May Symons, esq., M.D., Royal Horse Artillery, to Emma Hannah, dau. of the Rev. J. Davis, of Maidenstone-house, Blackheath.

At Southport, Egerton Leigh Wright, esq., of Wigan, to Beatrice Emily, only child of the late Rev. Charles Bullen, and niece of H. G. Bromilow, esq., of Southport.

At Holy Trinity Church, Guildford, Charles Warren, esq., R.E., eldest son of Major-Gen. Warren, to Fanny Margaretta, only dau. of Samuel Haydon, esq., of Guildford.

At Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Francis Pott, of Brasenose College, Oxford, Curate of Tiechurst, Sussex, fourth son of Wm. Pott, esq., of Wallington-house, Surrey, to Francis Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. John Alexander Wilson, of Childwall, near Liverpool.

At Boughton, Kent, Robert Still, esq., of Sutton, Surrey, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John George Ash, of Lodsworth, Sussex.

*Sept. 3.* At Hove, Brighton, George N. J. Bradford, esq., 8th (King's) Regt., youngest son of Col. Bradford, to Alice Julia, youngest dau. of the late John Lane, esq., of Leyton Grange, Essex.

At St. Andrew's Church, Dunmore, N.B., William de Burgh, esq., of the Inner Temple, second son of the Rev. William de Burgh, D.D., Rector of Arboe, to Hannah, third dau. of the late Thos. Mouck Mason, esq., Capt. R.N.

*Sept. 6.* At St. Cross Church, Suffolk, Wm. Oliver Jackson, esq., of Ahanesk, co. Cork, to Millicent Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of Holme, Inverness, N.B.

At Thornton, Bucks., Thomas Keane, eldest son of the late Thomas FitzGerald, esq., of Shalstone, Bucks., to Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, of Thornton-hall.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, the Rev. F. Clement Young, B.A., Curate of St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, to Jane, second dau. of the late Col. W. M. N. Stuart, H.E.I.C.S.

At All Saints, Margaret-st., Edward Dwyer, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Burnley, Lancashire, Barrister-at-law, to Adelaide, second dau. of the late Henry Brewster Darley, esq., of Aldby-pk., co. York.

At St. Philip's, Dalston, the Rev. George St. Clair, F.G.S., of Regent's-park, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Acton Boden, esq., of Salop.

At Christchurch, Hornsey, Charles Singleton Haines, esq., of Gordon-st., Gordon-sq., and Colton, North Lancashire, son of the late Henry Haines, esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, to Sarah Louisa, dau. of the late Edward Bedford Price, esq., F.S.A., London.

At Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Howel Locke Jones, esq., R.A., youngest son of Wm. Jones, esq., of Glandwr, Merionethshire, and Crosby-sq., London, to Mary Helen, widow of G. Richards, esq., B.C.S., and dau. of the late Matthew B. Pollock, esq., Madras Medical Service.

*Sept. 7.* At St. Jude's, Southsea, William P. Burton, esq., Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, son of Rear-Adm. George Guy Burton, to Mary, youngest surviving dau. of Capt. George Mason, R.N., Clarendon-lodge, Southsea.

At Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, the Rev. John Henry Copleston, son of the Rev. T. G. Copleston, of Offwell, Devon, to Edith Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. J. Toogood, Rector of Kirkby Overblow.

At St. Peter's, Islington, the Rev. Richard J. Lord Fox, only son of Henry Fox, esq., of London and Liverpool, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Nuttall, Rector of Oxcombe, Lincolnshire, and dau. of the late Rev. James Hayes, Vicar of Wybunbury, Cheshire.

At St. Mark's, Dublin, Joseph Hackett, esq., of Bracca Castle, co. Westmeath, to Anna Maria, dau. of George Booker, esq., of Rockbrook, in the same county.

*Sept. 8.* At Castle Bellingham Church, Sir Thomas P. Butler, bart., of Ballintemple, Carlow, to Hester Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Alan E. Bellingham, bart., of Castle Bellingham.

At Finedon, Capt. Edmund Lewin Taverner, of the Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Edmund Taverner, esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late Herbert Mackworth, esq., R.N., and granddau. of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, bart., of Cavendish-hall.

At Bedale, Yorks., Walter Moseley, esq., of Buildwas-park, Salop, to Maria Katherine, second dau. of the Rev. R. Anderson, Bedale, Yorks.

At Cheshunt, Thomas Clifton, eldest son of

William Bokenham, esq., of Cheshunt, to Katherine Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Jessopp, M.A., of Cheshunt.

At Trinity Church, Dover, Charles Newton Biggs, esq., late Capt. 69th Regt., youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Hesketh Biggs, Rector of Whitborn, Herefordshire, to Sarah Vavasour, second dau. of the late William Reid Vincent, esq., of Boston-lodge, Yorkshire.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Galashiels, Duncan Stewart, esq., Brevet-Major 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Emily Rose, only child of John M. Lindsay, esq., Director of H.M.'s Chancery for Scotland.

At Nowton, Suffolk, Edw. Samuel Alderson, esq., son of the late Rev. Samuel Harry Alderson, Rector of Risby, Suffolk, to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Standly, of Southoe, Hunts.

*Sept. 10.* At Little Dalby, Charles Arkwright, esq., second son of the late Rev. S. Arkwright, of Mark-hall, Essex, to Honoria, third dau. of E. B. Hartopp, esq., M.P., of Dalby-hall, Melton Mowbray.

At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, Alfred, third son of Richard Edward Borton, esq., of Argyll-lodge, Victoria-park-road, to Anne Elizabeth, only dau. of John Read, esq., of Sussex-place, Victoria-park-road.

At the English Church, Geneva, the Rev. Wm. S. Ward, P.C. of Iver, Bucks., to Jeannie Marie, eldest dau. of Alexandre Lombard, esq., of La Pelouse, Geneva.

*Sept. 12.* At St. Saviour's, St. George's-sq., Charles S. Eustace, esq., of Upper Grosvenor-street, London, and of Robertstown, co. Kildare, to Rosetta Philippa, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Cameron, of Dan-y-graig, near Swansea, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., K.H., and both of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders.

At Birstal, Leicestershire, Arthur Paget, esq., of Loughborough, to Rose Ellen, only dau. of the late Edward Lakin, esq., of Beauchampscourt, Worcestershire.

*Sept. 13.* At Killiney, William, eldest son of William Jameson, esq., M.D., Harcourt-street, Dublin, to Henrietta Dorothea, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Capt. Stewart D. D. Cartwright, 15th King's Hussars, (now, by Royal licence, Capt. Stewart D. D. Cartwright Enery,) son of the late S. Cartwright, esq., of Nizells-house, Kent, to Constance Isabelle, only child of the late William Hamilton Enery, esq., D.L., of Ballyconnel-house, co. Cavan.

At St. Peter's, Southborough, the Rev. W. G. Fitz-Gerald, Vicar of Bridgwater, Somerset, to Agnes, second dau. of the late H. W. Matson, esq., of Kingsdown, Kent.

At Hingham, Norfolk, the Rev. Clement O. Smith, Rector of Shelfanger, to Clara, fourth dau. of the late Rev. William Smith, Vicar of Honingham-with-Tuddenham.

At St. Thomas', Ryde, Wm. Vincent, youngest son of the late Chas. Vincent Barnard, esq., of Stoke Newington, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Breedon, Rector of Pangbourn, Berks.

*Sept. 14.* At the British Consulate, Calais, and afterwards on the 15th inst., at St. Omer, France, Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Fowler Hastings, C.B., to Mathilde Alice, only dau. of W. H. Hitchcock, esq., of St. Omer.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, to Mary, dau. of the late Richard Hall, esq., of Findon-place, Sussex.

At St. Botolph's, Colchester, the Hon. Horace Miles Hobart, Capt. 103rd Regt. Royal Bombay Fusiliers, seventh son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Gertrude, seventh dau. of Geo. Bawtree, esq., of Colchester.

At St. George's, Brandon-hill, Bristol, Augustus Talbot, esq., of Park-st., Bristol, to Jessie, dau. of the late David Robert Ross, esq., of Rostrevor, co. Down, Ireland, formerly M.P. for Belfast, and granddau. of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edmond Knox, Bishop of Limerick.

At Bishop's Waltham, Hants., Julius Saunders Jeffreys, esq., son of Julius Jeffreys, esq., F.R.S., of Upper Norwood, to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Brock, M.A., Rector of the parish.

*Sept. 15.* At Over Tabley, Cheshire, James Hughes, esq., of Middlewich, to Elizabeth Jane, elder dau. of the late Capt. Thorley, R.N.

Robert Ferguson, esq., M.D., Royal Nava Hospital, Haslar, son of the late James Ferguson, esq., Limerick, to Marion Josephine, only surviving dau. of D. L. McSwiney, esq., Ballyvolam-hall, co. Cork.

At Priors Marston, Warwickshire, Joseph Kaye, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Wm. Kaye, esq., of Tetworth-hall, St. Neot's, to Charlotte Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. I. P. Prescott, M.A., Incumbent of Priors Marston.

At St. George's, Hulme, the Rev. William Milner, M.A., of St. Gabriel's, Hulme, to Catharine Anne, eldest dau. of the late George Hirst, esq., of Mirfield, Yorkshire.

At Widcombe, Bath, the Rev. William H. Stone, M.A., Drumlane, co. Cavan, to Marianne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Brough, late Paymaster 83rd Regt.

At the Priory Church, Malvern, Capt. Dorville, R.N., of High Croft, Malvern, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late Henry Addenbrooke, esq., of the Field-house, Worcestershire.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Philip Ruffle Sharpe, esq., Commander R.N., youngest son of the late Rev. Launcelot Sharpe, M.A., to Margaret Anna, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Hobson, R.N., first Governor of New Zealand.

At Cheltenham, Alexander Abercrombie, esq., Bengal C.S., to Jessie, dau. of the late Major Anderson, of the Bengal Engineers.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

Sept. 6. At Raby Castle, aged 72, the Duke of Cleveland.

The deceased peer, William John Frederick Vane, third Duke of Cleveland, Marquis of Cleveland, Earl of Darlington and Vicount Barnard, Baron Raby of Raby Castle, was born in London, April 3, 1792, and was the second son of William Henry, third Earl of Darlington, K.G., Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Durham (who was created Marquis of Cleveland Sept. 17, 1827, and Duke of Cleveland and Baron Raby Jan. 15, 1833), by Lady Katherine Margaret Powlett, second daughter and co-heiress of Henry, sixth and last Baron Bolton. He assumed the name of Powlett on inheriting his mother's property, and was for many years well known on the turf as Lord William Powlett. He received the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1812. He had represented in Parliament St. Ives, Ludlow, the county of Durham, and the northern division of that county. He was a Liberal Conservative, taking, however, no active part in the debates of the Lower House. He married, July 3, 1815, Lady Caroline Lowther, daughter of William, first Earl of Lonsdale, but had no issue by his marriage. He succeeded to the dukedom as recently as January last, on the death of his elder brother, Henry Vane, the second duke, and shortly afterwards resumed the name of Vane by Royal licence, having previously come into possession of the Somersetshire estate (which includes the whole of the parish of Bathwick), under the will of the first Duke of Cleveland, who died in 1842.

The late duke kept many race-horses, but he was not successful with them.

He owned Pastor, Tim Whiffler, and King Arthur; the latter was purchased at a cost of £2,500, but was unsuccessful. He bought Promised Land at a high rate, but never won with him. He was more successful with Tim Whiffler, and with this celebrated horse he won the Doncaster and Goodwood Cups in 1862, and ran a dead heat with Buckstone for the Ascot Cup for the following year. Dulcibella was bred by his Grace, and the mare was thrown in, or, in fact, given to William Day as a "make-weight" when Promised Land was purchased. A sporting contemporary thus speaks of his Grace:—

"He was a kind-hearted man, most courteous in his manners, and as an owner of racehorses he was much respected by the public, as he always ran for the pleasure of seeing his horses do their best and the honour of being heralded the winner. The market movements were totally disregarded by him, and as for deceiving or robbing the public by scratching his horses, I should imagine he would be at a loss to understand the process. I need scarcely add, the absence of his brown coat and brass buttons will be subject for remark at the approaching meeting at Doncaster, as was the case last year with the long black coat and top-boots of the late Sir Tatton Sykes."

His Grace is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only surviving brother, Lord Harry George Vane, M.P. for Hastings, who was born April 19, 1803; was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; and married, August 2, 1854, Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmine Stanhope, Viscountess Dalmeny, daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope. Lord H. Vane was attached to the Embassy at Paris, 1829; was Secretary of Legation

at Stockholm, in 1839; sat for South Durham, in the Liberal interest, from 1841 to 1859, when, on his brother Henry, Duke of Cleveland, supporting the Derby Ministry, he was not re-elected, but was returned for Hastings; he is the owner of Battle Abbey, which he had purchased from the Webster family. As the present Duke has no family, the heir-presumptive is Mr. Henry Morgan Vane; born Nov. 29, 1808, who by his marriage in 1853 with Louisa, younger daughter of the late Rev. R. Farrer, has three sons, who may perpetuate the title.

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#### EARL CADOGAN.

*Sept. 15.* At his residence in Piccadilly, aged 81, the Right Hon. Earl Cadogan, Admiral in the Royal Navy, C.B., K.M.T., &c.

The deceased nobleman, Geo. Cadogan, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, county Middlesex, Baron Cadogan of Oakley, county Bucks., and Baron Oakley of Caversham, county Oxon, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the eldest surviving son of Charles Sloane, first Earl of Cadogan, by his second wife Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq. He was born May 5, 1783, entered the Navy in December, 1795, and for the twenty years of his professional career he saw much active service, and shewed much prudence and ability in his profession. His first service was on board the "Indefatigable," in which he took part in the capture of the French frigate "Virginie," in 1796, and at the destruction of "Droits de l'Homme," in 1797. As mate of the "Impétueux," he commanded the barge appointed to lead the fire-ships in the attack upon the combined French and Spanish squadrons in Aix roads in 1799. He took part in the expedition to Ferrol, and he was at the capture of the Guêpe in 1800. As lieutenant of the "Leda" he was frequently in action with the Boulogne flotilla; was commander of the "Cyane" at the capture of the French privateer brig "Bonaparte," and of the "Ferret" at the capture of a Spanish brig of four-

teen guns. As captain of the "Pallas" in the Walcheren expedition he also rendered most useful service; and when captain of the "Havannah," he took and destroyed within ten months ninety-one sail of vessels, mostly armed; he commanded the same frigate at the reduction of Zara in 1813, at the close of which year he was placed on half-pay. He succeeded to the family honours, (save the barony of Oakley, which he acquired by letters patent in 1831,) as third Earl, at the decease of his brother, Dec. 23, 1822. His Lordship married, in 1810, Louisa Honoria, daughter of J. Blake, Esq., of Ardfry, and sister of the first Lord Wallscourt, by whom, who died in September, 1845, he leaves three sons and two daughters, namely, Henry Charles Viscount Chelsea, Major-Gen. Hon. George Cadogan, C.B., Hon. Frederick William Cadogan, and the Ladies Augusta and Honoria. The late Earl was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and was also a knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa. His commissions were dated as follows:—Lieutenant, April 12, 1802; commander, May 4, 1804; captain, March 23, 1807; rear-admiral, Nov. 23, 1841; vice-admiral, July 1, 1851; and admiral, July 1, 1857. During the year 1831 he was appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the late King William IV.

The present peer, formerly Viscount Chelsea, was born Feb. 15, 1812, and married July 13, 1836, Mary, the third daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, and niece of the late Duke of Wellington. He was attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg from June, 1834, till July, 1835. He was M.P. for Reading from 1841 to 1847, and was returned for Dover in July, 1853. In the spring of 1858 he was appointed Secretary of the English Embassy at Paris, and was for a short time *Chargé d'Affaires*.

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#### SIR JOHN RATCLIFF.

*Sept. 1.* At his residence, Wyddrington, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, after a short illness, aged 65, Sir John Rat-

cliff, Knight, alderman and three times mayor of Birmingham, and an extensive public benefactor to that town. He had lately returned from Scarborough without having derived much benefit from the change of air, and his disease turned eventually to diabetes and paralysis.

Sir John Ratcliff, who was born at Birmingham in November, 1798, was the eldest son of Mr. John Ratcliff, a successful Birmingham manufacturer of the last century, who, after acquiring a competency in Birmingham, retired to pass the evening of his life in a lovely district near Ledbury, Herefordshire. The subject of our memoir commenced business at an early age; his mereantile career was very successful, and he was elected a commissioner under the local Act for the government of the town, whose powers were in force till 1851. He also filled the office of low bailiff. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Town Council, and so satisfied were his constituents with his conduct that he was unanimously re-elected. He was subsequently chosen an alderman of the borough, and in 1856 he was elected mayor.

During the first year of his occupying the office of chief magistrate, several events occurred to render him extremely popular. Lord Calthorpe, the owner of the greater portion of the parish of Edgbaston, and who at that time resided at Perry Hall, in the neighbourhood, made the generous offer of appropriating thirty acres of land in the Pershore-road, as a place of recreation for the inhabitants. The offer was readily accepted by the Town Council, and Mr. Ratcliff, the then mayor, in order to give greater *éclat* to the opening of this place of recreation—Calthorpe Park—invited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to assist in the inauguration. His Royal Highness readily complied with the request, and Birmingham on that occasion fully vindicated its right to be regarded as one of the most loyal and patriotic towns in the kingdom.

The 1st of June, 1857—the day fixed

for the opening of the park—was celebrated as a general holiday, and a procession of the municipal authorities, and other local bodies, proceeded from the Town Hall through the principal streets to the grounds, where a royal salute was fired, and his Royal Highness, the Mayor, and Lord Calthorpe each planted a tree as a memorial of the occasion. The line of route and the park were crowded with thousands of spectators, who gave his Royal Highness a most hearty and enthusiastic reception. In the evening the Mayor entertained the Prince, the municipal authorities, and a large number of the principal inhabitants at dinner; a free concert was given by him in the Town Hall; and about seven hundred soldiers and pensioners were provided at his cost with a free dinner at Bingley Hall. On the following day his Royal Highness visited the chief manufactories of the town, and during his stay remained the guest of Mr. Ratcliff, at Wyddrington.

On the formation of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, the Mayor, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, was instrumental in inducing the promoters of the movement to hold their first meeting in his town. On that occasion Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, and other distinguished members of the Association were the guests of Mr. Ratcliff during the week of the proceedings. He also invited the members of the Association to a banquet at Dec's Hotel, in compliment to their venerable President, Lord Brougham; and on another evening in the same week he gave a *conversazione* to upwards of two thousand ladies and gentlemen in the Town Hall of Birmingham.

These and other acts of liberality on the part of the Mayor rendered him very popular, and at the end of his first year of office he was unanimously re-elected.

During his second year of office two other circumstances occurred which called forth the hospitality of Mr. Ratcliff. On January 25, 1858, her Royal

Highness the Princess Royal was married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Mayor celebrated the occasion by issuing tickets of invitation to upwards of a thousand poor and aged inhabitants of the town to dinner in Bingley Hall. The tickets were distributed by clergymen and ministers of religion, and some hundreds of the poor of the town still look back with pleasure to the celebration of that event. A banquet was also given at Dee's Hotel to the municipal authorities and other public functionaries, and a concert was held in the Town Hall in the evening, to which about 6,000 persons were gratuitously admitted. The Mayor defrayed the cost of both of these entertainments. A public subscription was also entered into for the purpose of presenting to her Royal Highness some articles of Birmingham manufacture as a marriage gift, and Mr. Ratcliff had the honour of heading a deputation, by whom the articles were presented to her Royal Highness at Buckingham Palace.

The next occurrence in the life of Mr. Ratcliff was one which has given rise to much comment and to some diversity of opinion. A project had been set on foot for the purchase of Aston Hall and grounds as a place of recreation for the use of the inhabitants of Birmingham. The scheme, which comprised the raising of the necessary funds by means of a joint-stock company under the Limited Liability Act, met with popular favour; and the Mayor, who was one of the promoters of the undertaking, considered it would give greater popularity to the proceeding, as well as be most gratifying to the inhabitants, if her Majesty the Queen could be induced to visit the town and open the park in person. He accordingly took steps to bring about this desirable result, and it was announced that the park would be opened by her Majesty in person on the 15th of June, 1858. On her Majesty's arrival at the railway station from Lord Leigh's, at Stoneleigh, she was received by the municipal authorities, and thence

proceeded to the Town-hall, where an address was delivered from the Town Council, the members of which body were presented to her Majesty, and the honour of knighthood was also conferred upon the Mayor. From the Town-hall her Majesty proceeded through the principal thoroughfares to Aston Hall, where an address was presented, and her Majesty afterwards declared the park duly opened for the public. After partaking of luncheon, at which Sir John was present by command, her Majesty departed by railway for Stoneleigh. Before leaving the station her Majesty expressed her opinion of the enthusiastic reception she had met with at the hands of the people of Birmingham by addressing Sir John Ratcliff in the following words:—"I am very much pleased; I am delighted with all the proceedings of this day. It is the finest reception I have ever received." In the evening of the same day Sir John Ratcliff gave a banquet in the Town-hall to about four hundred guests, the galleries being filled with ladies, and the health of the newly-made knight was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

"The visit of the Queen in 1857," remarks the "*Daily Post*," "was an important event for Birmingham—one which will be long remembered, and which gave a character and position to the town which it did not possess before. The presence of royalty and display of loyal attachment never fails, as a rule, to advance the town or locality visited, and to give to it a tone which it never before enjoyed. Birmingham was elevated by that royal visit, and an impetus given to improvement which will become more manifest every year. To the late lamented gentleman we are indebted for all this, and more. In fact, no man in our day contributed so much to the material prosperity of the town as the late Sir John Ratcliff. Possessed of an ample if not princely fortune, he spent it freely among those who had contributed to make it for him. He was no absentee or continental rover. Scarcely a movement, having for its object the benefit of his fellow townsmen, or sections of them, as the case might be, was set on foot that his name was not in some way or other associated

with. He was ever at the service of the public, his assistance was valued, and his only compensation was the satisfaction of knowing he had done a service. A leading trait, and one we admire most in his character, was his consideration and charity for the sick and poor. We are speaking from our own knowledge when we say that his name was connected with every public charitable institution in Birmingham, and that no appeal was ever made to him in regard to a distressing case, that was not freely and liberally responded to by him."

The members of the Town Council, in Nov. 1858, elected Sir John Ratcliff Mayor of Birmingham for the third time, but his last year of office was not marked by any event of importance. On the completion of his term of office he was re-chosen an alderman, and from that time he retired to a great extent from public life, though he continued to discharge his municipal duties. He was also a magistrate for the borough of Birmingham, and Chairman of the Visiting Justices.

In politics Sir John Ratcliff was a moderate Conservative, but he was by no means a party man. Throughout his life he was a prominent member of the Wesleyan body, in connection with which he filled various offices, and until the present year regularly attended the annual Conference in a representative capacity; and to his liberality the Wesleyans are greatly indebted for the handsome chapel they are now building in Martin-street, Islington. He was a liberal supporter of most of the charitable and religious institutions of Birmingham, and what he dispensed he dispensed with a liberal hand, and under a strong sense of the duty of every rich man to do good to others in proportion as God had prospered him. As a business man he was most punctual and scrupulously faithful in every engagement; and his loss is deeply and sincerely regretted by a large number of persons who had been for many years in his employ. To this brief record we have only to add that he was also a Past Master of the Faithful Lodge (No. 473)

of Free and Accepted Masons, and P.G.S.B. of the Provincial Lodge of Warwickshire.

Sir John Ratcliff married in 1829 Jane, daughter of William Pugh, Esq., of Coalport, Salop, by whom, however, he leaves no issue. His large property, we understand, devolves by will on his brother Charles; and the charities of Birmingham have not been left unre-membered by him. His funeral, which took place on Saturday the 10th Sept., was attended by a very large concourse of private and public friends, and marked by many manifestations, on the part of his fellow townsmen, of their sense of the worth of the good, honourable, and excellent man who had been taken from among them, and whose loss it will be difficult for Birmingham and Edgbaston to replace.

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#### THE REV. DR. CURETON, F.R.S.

*June 17.* At Westbury, Shropshire, aged 56, the Rev. Wm. Cureton, D.D., Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's.

The deceased was born at Westbury in 1808, and was the second son of Mr. Wm. Cureton, of that place. He was educated at the Free Grammar School of Newport, in his native county, whence he proceeded to Oxford with a Careswell Exhibition at the age of eighteen. He had intended to join the University as a commoner, but his father having died about this time, leaving the family property much embarrassed, he entered Christ Church as a servitor, in order that his mother might enjoy the full proceeds of his patrimony. In this act he displayed that independence, affectionate nature, and practical goodness which characterized him through life. He was a diligent student, and graduated in 1830. He was ordained deacon in 1831 by Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, and priest by Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester, in 1832. The first curacy which he served was that of Odington, in the county of Oxford. In 1840 he was nominated one of the Select

Preachers of the University of Oxford. In 1847 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and in the following year he was selected by the Prince Consort to preach the anniversary sermon before the Corporation of Trinity House. In 1849 he became Canon of Westminster, Rural Dean, and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity by accumulation in 1858, having been previously created Doctor of Divinity by an honorary diploma of the University of Halle. Dr. Gaisford, then Dean of Christ Church, made him a chaplain of his college, and in 1834 introduced him to Dr. Bandinel, the Bodleian Librarian, as a "good son," and a fit person to be Under-librarian. He continued in that post until 1837, when he succeeded Sir Frederick Madden as Assistant-keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. He was selected for this office on account of his special acquaintance with Oriental languages, particularly Arabic, to the study of which he had devoted himself from the year 1830, when he took his B.A. degree.

In the British Museum Dr. Cureton found employment suited to his tastes and studies. The duty assigned to him was the preparation of a classed catalogue of the Arabic portion of the collection. The first part of this work, comprising Christian writings and the divisions of Mahomedan theology, jurisprudence, and history, and in which every volume noticed was minutely described in Latin, was published in the spring of 1846. Much also of the material for the remainder of the catalogue had been prepared by him before the year 1850, when he resigned his appointment.

But the preparation of this catalogue was not the most important nor the most laborious of Dr. Cureton's duties at the British Museum. As early as the year 1841 his work on the Arabic catalogue had been interrupted, through the acquisition by the trustees of that institution of a very remarkable col-

lection of manuscripts in the Syriac language, obtained through the agency of Dr. Tattam from the Monastery of St. Mary Deipara, in the desert of Nitria or Scete, not far from Cairo. This event furnished him with materials for researches, at once varied and profound, in a new field. On the arrival of the MSS.—the first portion in 1841, the second in 1843—he threw himself heart and soul into the study of the Syriac language and literature. On him in the first instance devolved the task of classifying the volumes, of gathering together, collating, and arranging the numberless fragments and loose leaves of which the Nitrian Collection consisted, and of drawing up a brief summary of their contents for the catalogue of Additional MSS. in the Museum.

One of the first results of these labours was an article in the "Quarterly Review," No. cliii., December, 1845, giving an account of the way in which the MSS. were procured, and a rough sketch of their contents; and in the same year appeared the first edition of the ancient Syriac version of the epistles of St. Ignatius to St. Polycarp, the Ephesians, and the Romans. The views propounded by Dr. Cureton,—that we have here the genuine epistles of St. Ignatius in their original form; that the previously known recensions of these three epistles are much altered and interpolated; and that all others ascribed to that Father are suppositious—excited much controversy in the theological world. While the Ignatian controversy was at its height, Dr. Cureton edited the text of a portion of the Syriac version of the long-lost "Festal Letters of St. Athanasius," of which he had been the discoverer. The preface to these letters contains an interesting account of the Nitrian Collection, more especially of a third portion, which reached the Museum in 1847. These letters have been translated into English by Burgess (1854), and form one of the volumes of Pusey's Library of the Fathers. A German translation from the pen of

the well-known Syrian Scholar Larsow appeared in 1852.

In 1851 Dr. Cureton edited for the trustees of the British Museum the palimpsest fragments of the Iliad of Homer, contained in the Nitrian MS. now numbered Add. 17,210.

In 1853 there issued from the University Press of Oxford an important contribution to our historical knowledge—the third part of the “Ecclesiastical History of John Bishop of Ephesus,” edited by Dr. Cureton, from the Add. MS. 14,640. Of this he intended to publish a translation, but other labours prevented him, and his wishes were carried out by the Rev. R. Payne Smith, Sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, whose version appeared in 1860. There is also a German translation by Schönfelder (1862).

Two years later Dr. Cureton published his *Spicilegium Syriacum*, containing remains ascribed to Bardesanes, Melito of Sardes, Ambrose, &c., with an English translation and notes; and in 1858 he edited perhaps the most valuable of all his works, and one which has given rise to scarcely less controversy than the Ignatian Epistles. He discovered in the Add. MS. 14,451, which belongs to the latter half of the fifth century, the remains of an ancient recension of the Syriac Gospels, differing notably from the ordinary Peshito version. In his preface he dwelt on these divergences, more especially in the text of the Gospel of St. Matthew; summed up the evidence in favour of the Hebrew original of that Gospel; and endeavoured to prove that this particular MS. represented the Hebrew far more faithfully than the Peshito does,—at least in the shape it is generally known to European scholars.

Three years later Dr. Cureton brought out the last work that he was destined to finish, “The History of the Martyrs in Palestine,” by Eusebius of Cæsarea, taken from the same MS. from which Dr. S. Lee edited the “Theophania” of that father.

On the 29th of May, 1863, Dr. Cure-

ton met with a severe railway accident while returning with his family from Eastbourne, from the effects of which he never recovered.

As a literary man he bore a very high character. He was an active promoter, if not the founder, of the Society for the publication of Oriental Texts, of which he was the honorary secretary until about the year 1850, and for which he edited Al Sharastani’s “Book of Religious and Philosophical Sects,” published in two parts in 1842 and 1846; Rabbi Tanchum’s “Commentary on the Book of Lamentations,” published in 1843, and in the same year En-Nasafi’s “Pillar of the Creed of the Sunnites.” He was also an active member of the committee of the Oriental Translation Fund, of which he became deputy-chairman in 1848, and chairman in 1863, on the death of Mr. Beriah Botfield. In 1855 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Gaisford, and in 1860 he succeeded Professor Wilson as Foreign Associate of the Institute. He was also a member of many other learned societies of Europe, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1859 he was appointed by the Queen the Crown trustee of the British Museum.

But though much engrossed by literary pursuits, Dr. Cureton felt a deep interest in all those committed to his spiritual charge. Through his exertions the church of St. Andrew, in Ashley-place, Westminster, was built and consecrated. The parish is also indebted to him for convenient school-rooms for boys, girls, and infants, in which, in addition to the instruction given to the children, a lecture, founded by him, is delivered weekly to the adult working classes. In the appropriation of the capitular funds he was always ready to contribute to all schemes for the interests of the poor, either by the erection of churches or schools. He was most anxious to bring together in occasional social intercourse the different classes as parishioners, and thus iden-

tified himself more closely with all. The kindly feeling engendered by this course manifested itself on many occasions. The parishioners had his portrait painted by subscription, and presented it to Mrs. Cureton, and on the day of his funeral shewed their respect for his memory by closing their houses.

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DR. DUNDAS THOMSON, F.R.S.

*Aug. 17.* At Richmond, aged 53, Robert Dundas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.

The deceased, who was born in 1811, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of the Scotch Church, minister of the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire. He commenced his professional education at the Edinburgh University, and subsequently studied under the auspices of his uncle, Professor Thomas Thomson, of the University of Glasgow, at which time was laid the foundation of his knowledge of chemistry and other kindred sciences. On the completion of his curriculum he was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy of the East India Company, and as such he proceeded on a voyage to India and China with a view to his general improvement, and to extend his knowledge of the world. On his return he commenced practice as a medical man in Gower-street, Bedford-square, where he continued about eight years. During these years he was instrumental in founding that useful public institution the Blenheim-street Dispensary, and at this time he conducted a monthly periodical entitled "Records of General Science," and jointly with Dr. Farr, now the statistician of the Registrar-General's office, also edited another journal, the "Annals of Medicine." On his marriage with his cousin, the daughter of Professor Thomas Thomson, he removed from London to Glasgow, and for a period of ten years he assisted his uncle, who had become enfeebled by age, in performing all the active duties of the Professor's chair, and undertaking the constant delivery of the regular course of lectures in his branch of education, and for which the

University of Glasgow was so celebrated. Upon the decease of his uncle, it was generally believed that Dr. Thomson would be appointed to the vacant Professor's chair—the senate and general members of the University, the Town Council, and the city of Glasgow, including the leading manufacturers and merchants, having made a special application to the Government in London to place him in that position; but other interest prevailed, and the appointment was differently disposed of. Dr. Thomson's talents were soon, however, called into requisition, by his being appointed, on his coming again to London, Professor of Chemistry to St. Thomas' Hospital. In 1856, on the Metropolis Management Act coming into operation, which provided for the appointment, by the vestries, of a medical practitioner as officer of health, he was selected by that of Marylebone to perform the duties of that office. Subsequently, on his being appointed examining member for chemistry in the council of the University of London, finding his multifarious duties too laborious, he resigned his professorship at St. Thomas'. For many years he at short intervals (and we believe gratuitously) reported to the Registrar-General on the state and quality of the water supplied to the metropolis, which operated most beneficially as an assurance to the public that the several companies carried out their undertakings in good faith.

Dr. Thomson was a voluminous writer on scientific subjects. In addition to the works we have mentioned, he for three years edited the "British Annual;" and at the instance of the Government he investigated the subject and embodied his views in a work on "Food for Cattle," which has had an important influence in several countries in Europe. He also published a book on "School Chemistry," a new edition of which has been lately brought out. His more elaborate work, the "Encyclopædia of Chemistry," which evidences enormous labour and research, is universally known, whilst numerous contributions to the

Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, and to the Meteorological Society, of which he was president, shews the active part he took in the different scientific investigations which have interested the public of late years.

Dr. Thomson was also frequently consulted as to the improvement of the water supply to Liverpool and other provincial cities, and he invariably entered into the investigation of such subjects with an ardent desire to improve the sanitary condition and welfare of his fellow-men.

The enlightened and liberal view taken by Dr. Thomson in new discoveries, and generally in scientific subjects, the energy of his character, and his kindly disposition, manifested on many occasions to all with whom he was brought into contact, endeared him to a numerous circle of friends. He died, after a protracted illness, at the residence of his brother, Dunstable-house, Richmond, to which place he some short time since retired, total quiet and repose having been prescribed for him by the highest medical authorities. The malady under which he suffered was a tumour in the abdomen of a malignant character, which ultimately prevented his taking nourishment; and gradually, but without pain, he sank from exhaustion.—*Marylebone Mercury*.

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#### REV. DR. MARSH.

Aug. 24. At the Rectory, Beddington, Surrey, aged 89, the Rev. William Marsh, D.D., Hon. Canon of Worcester.

This aged clergyman, who was the intimate friend and associate of Charles Simeon, Henry Venn, Henry Thornton, and William Wilberforce, but had outlived them all, was born in July, 1775, and educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1801, M.A. 1807, D.D. 1839). He was ordained in 1779, before he had taken his degree, and, after serving various curacies, was successively Vicar of Basildon, Berkshire; Rector of St. Peter's, Colchester; Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham; and In-

cumbent of St. Mary's, Leamington; and he was appointed Hon. Canon of Worcester in 1848. He first became known to the religious world about 1815, as an earnest fellow-worker with Mr. Simeon for the conversion of the Jews, and proceeded to Antwerp in pursuance of that object. He was the friend of the late Dr. McCaul, and Dr. Alexander the first bishop of Jerusalem; and eagerly availed himself of every opportunity, whether public or private, of advocating the duty incumbent upon all his fellow-Christians of labouring for the conversion of God's ancient people.

He had retired from active labours, and was residing with his son-in-law at Beckenham, in 1860, when he was induced to accept the living of Beddington, which had become vacant.

Among his publications were "Sermons on Justification by Faith, and on the death of the late Rev. James Haldane Steward," "Plain Letters on Prophecy," a pamphlet "On the Claims of the Church of England on the Affection of the People," a "Catechism on the Church of England," and numerous other works, all marked by great earnestness and simple-minded piety.

He entered his ninetieth year on the 20th of July last in full possession of his mental powers, which were of no common order, and of that brilliant cheerfulness of disposition and beauty of character which distinguished him in daily life from his cradle to his deathbed. He was almost the last of that company of earnest men who in the close of the last century and in the commencement of the present, when the clergy of the Church of England were, for the most part, more occupied with the pleasures of the field than with the cure of souls, were the means of renewing its life and energy.

During the sixty-six years which have elapsed since his ordination, Dr. Marsh performed the duties of his sacred calling with a zeal, devotedness, and love which won for him the reverent affection of all who knew him.

On the last day of his life he closed his ministry with the following testimony, written with trembling hand, when no longer able to speak:—"Tell the clergy to preach Christ, to live Christ, to serve Christ, and they will joy and praise in eternity."

Dr. Marsh's son, the Rev. William Tilson Marsh, of Oriel College, Oxford, is the Incumbent of St. Leonard's-upon-Sea. Miss Catherine Marsh, one of the Doctor's daughters, is widely known as the author of "English Hearts and English Hands," the "Memoirs of Captain Hedley Vicars," &c., and was distinguished for her energetic benevolence and success in dealing with the navvies when railway works were in progress in the neighbourhood of her father's residence.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

June 18. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, the Ven. *Octavius Mathias*, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, formerly Vicar of Horseford, Norfolk; Archdeacon of Akarou, New Zealand, 1855, and Rector of Christchurch, Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand, 1850.

July 4. Aged 62, the Rev. *T. J. Trevenen*, Rector of St. Ewe, near St. Austell, Cornwall.

July 24. At Nynee Tal, aged 30, the Rev. *T. H. Burn*, Chaplain at Bareilly, and late Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta.

Aug. 8. The Rev. *John Drake Becher*, A.M. (p. 391), was the only son of the late Rev. John T. Becher, Vicar-General and Senior Canon of the Collegiate Church of Southwell<sup>a</sup>, and grandson of Michael Henry Becher, esq. He was born April 4, 1806, and married, Aug. 30, 1836, Elizabeth Susannah, only dau. of Henry Machin, esq., of Gatesford-hill, Notts. On the death of the Rev. John Thomas Becher in 1848, an address of condolence from the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county of Nottingham, containing 157 signatures, was presented to his son by the late Duke of Portland.

Aug. 18. At Guernsey, aged 48, the Rev. *Henry Orme Wood*, son of the late Col. Samuel Wood, C.B.

Aug. 22. At Birmingham, from sunstroke, the Rev. *George Birch*, M.A., Curate of St. Mark's, and son of Dr. George Birch, R.N., formerly of Blackheath.

At Barragh Vicarage, co. Carlow, aged 71, the Rev. *George Stoney Swinny*, M.A.

At Chorley Wood, Herts., the Rev. *William Mill*, Rector of Ballywillan, near Coleraine.

Aug. 23. Suddenly, at his residence, Kirk Smeaton, near Pontefract, the Rev. *T. Cator*, Vicar of Kirk Smeaton and Womersley. He was inducted to the Vicarage of Womersley in 1817, and to the Rectory of Kirk Smeaton in 1829. He married Lady Louisa, dau. of the late Earl of Scarborough, who survives him. The deceased had been for upwards of thirty years a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Aug. 24. At Beddington Rectory, Surrey, aged 89, the Rev. *Wm. Marsh*, D.D., Rector of Beddington. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 29. At Dideot, aged 54, the Rev. *Philip Sidney Ashworth*, M.A., Rector of Bredicot, and Vicar of Tibberton, Worcestershire.

Aug. 30. At Holme-house, near Carlton-in-Lindric, aged 44, the Rev. *Edward Wilton*, Incumbent of Scofton, near Worksop, Notts., and late of Doncaster.

Aug. 31. Aged 68, the Rev. *William John Clayton*, Vicar of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire.

Lately. At Jamaica, the Rev. *Thomas Howe*, B.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. "Aboukir." The "United Service Gazette" says of him that a more conscientious and zealous minister of God never served afloat; and that his whole energies were devoted to the best good, not only of the navy, but of the merchant service; and that the naval service has lost in this gentleman not only an ornament to the naval Church, but one of the best helpers of true religion and morality it possessed.

Sept. 1. Aged 67, the Rev. *Matthew Mundy*, M.A., Vicar of Rockbeare, Devon, and formerly (for twenty-nine years) Perpetual Curate of Lynton.

Sept. 8. At Barnsbury, aged 76, the Rev. *Cornelius Berry*, late of Hatfield-heath, Essex.

Sept. 12. At Quatt Rectory, near Bridgnorth, aged 78, the Rev. *Edmund Carr*, M.A., Rector of Quatt-Malvern, and of Woolslaston, Shropshire.

At Northampton, aged 51, the Rev. *Halford Robert Burdett*, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, late Curate of Bugbrooke, Northants.

Sept. 13. At the Rectory, South Thoresby, near Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 50, the Rev. *Matthew Jefferys*, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of South Thoresby.

At his residence, Wood-hall, Essex, the Rev. *William Birch Wolfe*, Rector of Hardwicke, Cambs.

Sept. 15. At his father's residence, Edgbaston, aged 29, the Rev. *W. I. Chavasse*, B.A., Vicar of Kirtling, Cambs., and only son of Pyc H. Chavasse, esq., F.R.C.S., of Birmingham and Edgbaston.

Sept. 16. At Geraldstown-house, Navan, Ireland, aged 85, the Rev. *Frederick Nolan*, LL.D., F.R.S., of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Prittlewell, Essex. Dr. Nolan delivered the

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., April, 1848, p. 445.

Boyle Lectures in 1812-15, the Bampton Lectures 1833, and the Warburton Lectures 1833-37.

*Sept. 17.* At Llanvaelog Rectory, Anglesey, aged 70, the Rev. *John William Trevor*, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Chancellor of the diocese of Bangor, Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral, Rural Dean of Llifon, Rector of Llanbeulan with Cêirchiog, Anglesey, Proctor for the Chapter of Bangor in the Lower House of Convocation, and J.P. for the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey.

*Sept. 20.* At the Rectory-house of St. Martin Orgar, London, aged 78, the Rev. *William Johnson*, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of the united parishes of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, with St. Martin Orgar.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*June 10.* At Shanghai, Henry Hutchings, esq., R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Acorn."

*June 19.* At Elsternwick, Melbourne, aged 42, the Hon. Richard Heales, M.L.A., President of the Board of Land and Works, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey. The "*Melbourne Post*" says of him, that "although a cabinet minister, he never forgot that his first duty was to the class from which he sprang, the people;" and that "with the exception of the funerals of Governor Sir Charles Hotham, and the heroic explorers Burke and Wills, the attendance at the interment of no public man in Melbourne has equalled the vast concourse of persons who accompanied the body of this departed minister to its last resting-place in the cemetery at Melbourne; and that at a great public meeting at St. George's Hall it has been resolved to erect a monument over his remains." Mr. Heales was born in London, where his father followed the trade of an ironmonger. In due course the late Victorian minister was apprenticed to the business of coach-making. He married early in life, and having qualified himself as a journeyman, accompanied his father and family to Melbourne in 1842. Upon commencing in Melbourne the practice of his trade, the future prime minister was forced by circumstances to accept wages so low as six shillings a day, coach-building being a description of labour in little demand twenty years ago. His energetic industry and economical habits soon elevated him above the condition of a journeyman, and, after a few years, he found himself employer in the same establishment which he had entered as a labourer. Not only did business prosper with Mr. Heales, but with his usual astuteness he did not fail to avail himself of the advantages which, through the discovery of the gold fields, were offered to a man of practical ability, so that, although not what is considered in the colony a rich man at the time of his death, he is said to have left a liberal provision for his widow and a family of seven, two of his sons occupying situations in the Civil Service.

*July 8.* At Umballa, N.W. Provinces, Capt. Burke Cuppage, 21st Hussars, only surviving son of Major-Gen. Burke Cuppage, R.A., Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

*July 10.* At the Heath, East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 75, Susan, wife of Barry Girling, esq.

*July 16.* At Sholapoor, Bombay, aged 23, Henry Eliot Yorke, esq., Royal Bombay Artillery, second son of the Hon. and Ven. Archd. Yorke.

*July 20.* In Hyde-park-square, aged 74, Major-Gen. Richard Hardinge, R.A., K.H. He entered the service May, 1806; became lieut. Dec., 1806; capt., July, 1823; major, June, 1838; lieut.-col., April, 1845; col., June, 1854; and major-gen., Oct., 1858. He served in the Peninsula from August, 1812, to the end of that war in 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, battles of Orthes and Toulouse, affairs at Osma, Tolosa, Bidassoa, and Tarbes; he served also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Ligny and Quatre Bras. He had received the war medal with four clasps, the medal for Waterloo, and a pension for distinguished services.

*July 21.* At Havannah, Joseph Tucker Crawford, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul-Gen. in the Island of Cuba. Mr. Crawford was attached to the Consulate of Lisbon for some time previous to the year 1822, in which year he was acting Consul-Gen. in Portugal. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Tampico in October, 1827, and Consul in March, 1841; and raised to the rank of Consul-Gen. at the Havannah in April, 1842. He was a zealous and discreet servant of the Crown, and in recognition of his eminent civil services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (the Civil Division) in 1859.

*July 24.* At Poona, aged 30, Wm. Hen. Gore, esq., H.M.'s 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt., only surviving son of Major Gore, R.A., Woolwich.

At Meean Meer, N.W. Provinces, aged 21, Lieut. Despreaux John Boileau, of H.M.'s 90th Regt. of Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Thos. E. J. Boileau, esq., Madras C.S., and only son of Mrs. Boileau, of Eastbourne.

*July 27.* At his residence in the Albany, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Brereton, K.C.B., K.H., R.A. He obtained his commission as second lieut. in May 1805, and had the good fortune to see a continuous period of active service from the early part of the Peninsular war up to the occupation of Paris. He served in Spain from December 1809, and was present at the defence of Cadiz and of Fort Matagorda, the artillery at which last-named place he commanded; he served in the batteries at the siege of San Sebastian; was present in the battles of Barossa, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse. In the campaign in the Netherlands he was present at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo. In addition to the principal engagements, he took part in the retreat from Burgos, at San Munos, near Salamanca, Helete, St. Palais, Sanveterre, Aire, and Tarbes. After a long

course of home and colonial service, he was sent to China, where he commanded a division as second in command of the expedition under Maj.-Gen. d'Aguilar, which assaulted and took the forts of the Boeea Tigris, in the Canton river, those of the staked barriers, and of the city of Canton, when 879 pieces of heavy ordnance were spiked. On the outbreak of the war with Russia he proceeded to the East, and took part in the campaign, being on board H.M.S. "Britannia," under the command of his relative, Vice-Adm. Sir James W. D. Dundas, and directed the rockets fired against the forts and city of Sebastopol in 1854. For a short period he held the command of the Irish Constabulary, and for a time was commandant of the 4th Brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery. In 1838 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, having the year previous been made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1861 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his military services. Sir William had also contributed largely in a literary sense to his military renown by his writings on the improvement of artillery. The late General received the silver war medal, with six clasps, and the Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol.

July 28. Col. John Heatly (p. 395) was the son of Col. Fade Heatly, and grandson of the late John Heatly, esq., of Roekview, Wexford. He had been engaged on active service in the East Indies for nearly thirty years, and had only retired on full pay from the 69th Regt. a few months before his death. He filled the position of Assistant Adjutant-Gen. to Lord Gough in the China war, was on Sir Henry Havelock's staff in the Persian war, and a portion of the 83rd Regt. was under his command during the Indian mutiny. He wore three medals and clasps.

July 31. At his country seat, Plessis Piquet, near Paris, aged 64, M. Louis Hachette, one of the most eminent of French publishers. The deceased, who was born on the 5th of May, 1800, at Rethel, a small town in the department of Ardennes, not far from the Belgian frontier, was essentially the architect of his own fortune. He received a good education at the Normal College of Paris, intending to become a teacher; but was prevented from following the scholastic career by the dissolution of the College, in 1822—an event caused by the outspoken liberalism of some of the professors and teachers. For the same reason, the government refused M. Hachette permission to set up a private school, and even prohibited him from giving lessons. Thus ousted from his intended career of teacher, the young man cut himself a new road—he still would be a teacher, only in a different manner. He set up a shop as bookseller, taking for his trade device the motto *Sic quoque docebo*. The business which M. Hachette established was of the smallest. With an inconsiderable sum, borrowed from some friends, he fitted up a few

shelves in a little room, filling about one-half of them with old and new books. This was in the year 1826, a period of considerable excitement in France. In spite of the opposition of the government and its allies the priests, education was making rapid progress, and new schools grew up in all parts of the country. It was this movement into which the young bookseller threw himself with the whole energy of his mind. He at once saw that the things most wanted for the moment were, not so much teachers and school-buildings, but books; and these he set himself to provide after a new fashion. With the renewed assistance of his liberal friends, he founded a "Library of Classics," consisting of the best possible publications, carefully edited, well printed, and sold at an exceedingly low price. The success of this series was so great, as to induce M. Hachette to bring out other collections on the same plan. Thus arose the *Bibliothèque variée*, made up of republications of the best works of contemporary writers; the *Bibliothèque des chemins de fer*, a series of smart volumes, not unlike our own railway books; the *Collection des guides-itinéraires*, a set of handbooks similar to Chambers's "Guides;" the *Bibliothèque rose illustrée*, consisting of tales and stories for young readers, and a number of other collections. Every one of them, without exception, proved a success. French publishers got into the habit of saying that their *confrère* Hachette was the luckiest man among them; they might have said instead, with more truth, that he was the most hardworking man in the trade. All his success in business was indeed owing, as he often himself confessed, to intelligent, persevering labour, and nothing else. Among French authors, M. Hachette has left a high reputation. To those "who employed him"—this was his own favourite phrase,—he acted invariably in the most liberal manner, disdaining to take advantage, either of their inexperience of business, or of their perhaps straitened social position. This liberal—and as wise as liberal—policy procured for him a host of attached friends, among the best writers of the day, which naturally led to increased success. It was owing to this cause chiefly that the *Journal pour tous*, a weekly illustrated paper, selling at ten centimes, or one penny, reached a circulation of 150,000—the largest sale, we believe, ever attained by any periodical publication in France. It is almost needless to say, that M. Hachette, in all these successful speculations, acquired considerable wealth; which, however, he employed, in the most noble and philanthropic manner, for the relief of misfortune wherever he met it. The esteem in which he was held was shewn at his funeral, which took place at Paris, at the cemetery Montparnasse, on the 2nd of August, amidst an immense concourse of spectators; among them all the leading authors, printers, publishers, &c., of France. Around the grave stood, together with M. Duruy, the Minister of Public In-



Murray, esq., of Touchadam and Polmaise, which lady died at Kennet, without issue, May 19, 1846. He married, secondly, April 26, 1848, Jane Hamilton, daughter of Sir James Ferguson, bart., of Kilkerran, county of Ayr, and by that lady has issue an only son, Alexander Hugh, born at Kennet July 13, 1849, and who succeeds to the estates of Kennet. Mr. Bruce has also one daughter, Henrietta Anne. Aware of his descent from the house of Burleigh, Mr. Bruce, for some years past, not so much for his own sake as for that of his son, has been very solicitous as a claimant for the dormant Burleigh peerage. This peerage was attained in 1716, in the person of Robert, fifth lord, and the representation was claimed by Mr. Bruce, of Kennet, the heir-of-line. It is also claimed by Francis Balfour, esq., of Fernie, the heir male of the body of Lady Burleigh. Mr. Bruce, in 1861, by command of Her Majesty, laid his claims before the Committee of Privileges. It was then admitted that he "had much in his favour." As time wore on, Mr. Bruce's chances of success seemed to diminish, and he, in July last, felt this, when after again hearing arguments in support of his claim, the House of Lords decided to delay the further hearing of the case till next session of Parliament.—*Scotsman*.

At Paddington-green, aged 34, Caroline Mary, wife of the Rev. Fred. Halliley Stammers.

At St. Helen's, Lancashire, aged 86, Mr. Richard Evans, once a bookseller in London. "A friend of ours, who knew the old gentleman, gives us the following particulars:—'Mr. Evans was formerly "in the Row," and succeeded sufficiently by bookselling to induce him to retire from business; subsequently he and his sons became colliery owners, and last year, when I dined with the old gentleman, who could tell his story and cut his joke pleasantly, and who seemed absorbed in the book he read, the firm owned some twenty-five locomotives, waggons by the hundreds, pits by the dozen, houses, farms, schools, and buildings as though they were princes. They paid in rent to Sir R. Gerard £5,000 a-year, and to Mr. W. J. Legh £4,000 a-year; their machine-shop for repairs was large enough to embarrass many a machine-maker. I was fairly bewildered with the magnitude of everything around me. The old man died much respected, and one of his last acts was to make provision to build a handsome Independent Chapel at Haydock. Fortunes are made in the Row, but not always to such an extent as in this instance.'"

—*Athenæum*.

Aug. 14. At Spa, Belgium, aged 43, Sir Charles Justin Macarthy, Governor of Ceylon. He was the son of the late Mr. Denis Macarthy, of Cork, was born in 1820, and married, in 1848, Sophia Brunel, eldest daughter of Sir Benjamin Hawes. In 1856 he was nominated by Lord John Russell to the office of Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, and in the following year received the honour of knighthood. In 1860 he was appointed by the Duke of Newcastle to

the post of Governor, which he held up to the time of his death.

Aug. 16. At Tan-y-Bwlch, North Wales, from the upsetting of a coach, aged 70, Charlotte, wife of George Watts, esq., of Bayswater, W., and only child of the late Sir John Everitt, of Sloane-street. Her husband died on the 19th, from injuries received in like manner.

Aug. 17. At Keswick, aged 47, William Garforth, esq., formerly Capt. in the 97th Regt., and only surviving son of the late James B. Garforth, esq., of Coniston Cold.

At Paris, aged 44, Francis Scully, esq., who from 1847 to 1857 represented the county of Tipperary in Parliament. He was the fourth son of the late James Scully, esq., of Tipperary, a younger brother of Dennis Scully, whose "Statement of the Penal Laws" has borne its undoubted part in the struggle for their removal. Mr. Francis Scully married, in 1856, Miss Clotilde Moorat, the dau. of John Samuel Moorat, esq., of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, and by whom he leaves two sons.

Aug. 18. At his residence, Kilboyne-house, Mayo, aged 85, Sir Samuel O'Malley, bart. He was the son of Mr. Owen O'Malley, of Burris-hoole, and was created a baronet in 1804, four years after which event he married a daughter of Mr. J. Reilly. The "Mayo Constitution," in reference to the late baronet, says:—"Independent of Sir Samuel O'Malley being the head of an ancient family, his name has been associated with the public affairs of Mayo for more than half a century. He was among us a few days ago a living record of the past, who bore, we must say, his advancing years as well as it has, in general, fallen to the lot of man to do. Having been appointed a magistrate immediately on his becoming of age, he was sixty-three years a magistrate and grand juror of this county. He was the oldest magistrate, and we believe the oldest deputy-lieutenant, of the county. He was the first to propose the introduction of a railway into Mayo, which he advocated for the last thirty years, and the accomplishment of that measure, the medium of wealth and civilization, remained for the present Earl Lucan, to whom Sir Samuel always said, both by his letters in this journal and elsewhere, the community owed an everlasting debt of gratitude for giving that which brought our county, remote and forgotten as it may be, within the reach of the more wealthy portions of the earth. During the sixty-three years for which Sir Samuel held the commission of the peace, no act of his ever met the censure of the superior tribunals, or the Government of the country." His eldest son, Sir William O'Malley, knight, succeeds to the baronetcy.

Suddenly, near Bougie, Algeria, aged 76, Col. James Buchanan, Royal Marines. He entered the service in 1814, was employed in Syria under Sir Charles Napier, and afterwards in the last Burmese war.

In London, Judith, widow of the Rev. John Vickers, Rector of Swanington and Wood Dal-

ling, co. Norfolk, and youngest dau. of the Rev. R. Baker, D.D., Rector of Cawston, in the same county.

*Aug.* 19. In Paris, aged 44, Eliza, widow of Arthur Walpole Ravenscroft, esq., late Bombay C.S.

At Bermuda, aged 34, Lieut. Geo. Turnor, of the 2nd Royal Regt., third son of Michael Turnor, esq., of Brereton, co. Stafford.

At Braeondale, Norwich, aged 21, Sarah L., eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Humphrey Jackson, Rector of Holt, and granddau. of the late Rev. S. F. Rippingall, of Langham, Norfolk.

At Lyme Regis, Susanna, third dau. of Philip H. Le Breton, esq., of Milford-house, Hampstead, and of the Inner Temple.

At Wetheral Parsonage, Carlisle, aged 12, Francis S., second son of the Rev. Wm. Blake.

*Aug.* 20. At the residence of his mother-in-law, at Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, aged 44, Major J. P. M. Biggs, late of 38th M.N.I., eldest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Biggs, Bengal Artillery.

At the Vicarage, Stalisfield, aged 38, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Vlieland.

At Kemback-house, Fifeshire, Henry Lawrence, fourth surviving son of Lieut.-Col. C. R. Browne, late of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Westwood-hill, Upper Sydenham, Agnes Hester, wife of John Johnson Tuck, esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., and of Wortham-hall, Suffolk.

At Homburg, Mrs. Mary Anne Pringle, widow of Archibald Speirs, esq., of the H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 25, Richard Baneroft Reade, of Exeter College, Oxford, and youngest son of the Rev. R. Reade, Rector of Barkstone, Lincolnshire.

Suddenly, at Bangor, Henry, third surviving son of Major French, of Chester.

*Aug.* 21. At his residence, Lotus, near Dumfries, Lieut.-Col. William Hyslop, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army, formerly commanding 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

At Woodstock, Henry Thomas Titley Palmer, esq., Mayor of Woodstock. Mr. Palmer, who was much respected as chief magistrate and as a member of the medical profession, attended church on the morning of that day, appearing in his usual health, and occupied the Mayor's seat in the Corporation gallery. During the reading of the Second Lesson, his head suddenly dropped, as if in a fainting fit. The service was at once suspended, medical aid speedily procured, and restoratives applied, but all proved ineffectual, as it was quickly discovered that the vital spark had fled. "This melancholy event," the "Oxford Times" remarks, "has thrown a gloom over the town and neighbourhood, the deceased gentleman having for many years been well known and highly esteemed; not only in the discharge of his professional duties in the course of an extensive medical practice, but also in the social and numerous other relations of his life, having endeared himself to all, both young and old, and especially to the poor, by a frank heartiness of manner, constantly cheerful spirits,

and a never-failing sympathy in sickness, trouble, or distress. Mr. Palmer's sudden and lamented death will long be deeply regretted, not only by his bereaved family, but by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood generally." No inquest could be held, as, Woodstock being a borough having no separate quarter-sessions, the Mayor is *ex officio* coroner, and on his death his deputy's functions ceased.

Harriet, wife of the Rev. George Ranking, Vicar of Wimbish, Essex.

At Haynes Vicarage, Bedford, Louisa Anne, wife of the Rev. Brook Edward Bridges.

At Kensington, aged 61, Caroline Hummins, widow of John Jolly, esq., and dau. of the late Dr. Calcott.

At Notting-hill, Beatrice Marion, youngest dau. of Charles Steggall, Mus. Doe.

*Aug.* 22. At Madeira, Susan Elizabeth Macpherson, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Macpherson Grant, bart., of Ballindalloch and Invershie.

At Dalkey, co. Dublin, aged 17, George, son of the Hon. George Handcock.

At Exeter, Louisa Teresa, wife of Com. G. B. Williams, R.N., and eldest dau. of Vice-Adm. Kingcome.

At East Stour, Ashford, Kent, aged 64, Walter Murton, esq.

At the residence of his brother, Heathfield-house, Belvidere, Kent, aged 33, James, second son of the late Rev. Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk.

At Wilburton - manor, Cambridgeshire, Marianne, relict of Marcus McCausland, esq., of Drenagh, co. Derry.

At Canbury-lodge, Kingston-on-Thames, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. P. Fisher, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, and Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

*Aug.* 23. At Stourfield-house, Christchurch, aged 73, Admiral William Ciarneck Popham, J.P. He entered the Navy in May, 1805, as first-class volunteer, on board "Diadem," 64, commanded by his father, Sir Howe Popham, under whom, while holding the ratings of midshipman and master's mate, he assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and served on shore with the Naval Brigade at the capture of Buenos Ayres. He was present at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and saw much boat service in the "Narcissus" in the West Indies. He took part in the bombardment of Algiers, and in 1819 was acting captain to the "Sybille," 44, bearing his father's flag at Jamaica. In this ship, to which he was confirmed May 19 following, he continued until Aug. 1820, when he was placed on half-pay. Much of the remainder of his life was passed at his beautiful seat of Stourfield, where he discharged in the most satisfactory manner all the duties of a large landed proprietor and county magistrate. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846; became rear-admiral, Aug. 27, 1851; vice-admiral, Sept. 10, 1857; and Admiral, March 23, 1863.

At Middleton, Lynn, aged 70, E. Everard, esq. The deceased, who was the principal surviving representative of one of the oldest Lynn families, had been a counsellor for the fourth ward ever since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and had also served the office of Mayor.

At Ischl, Austria, aged 33, Eyre Coote, Esq., of West-park, Fordingbridge, Hants. He was the great-grandson of Sir Eyre Coote, of Indian celebrity.

At the Lache, near Chester, Annie, widow of Robert Griffiths Temple, esq., formerly Judge of the County Courts for North Staffordshire.

At Windsor, aged 54, W. Kessey, esq., late of the 1st Life Guards.

At Lubenham, Leicestershire, aged 67, Anna, third dau. of the late Rev. G. Boulton, Rector of Oxendon, Northamptonshire.

*Aug. 26.* In London, aged 77, Admiral Henry Litchfield. He entered the Navy in May, 1800, and was Midshipman of the "Impétueux," and assisted at the blowing up of the "Insolente" in the Morrian river in 1800. He also assisted in cutting out the French corvette "Guêpe" from Vigo in 1804, and afterwards, on board the "Pique," was present at the reduction of Aux Cayes and other ports of San Domingo in 1803. He served on shore at the attack on Curaçoa in 1806, was Acting Master of the "Renard" at the capture of the French corvette "Diligente," and the destruction of the French privateer "Général Ernouf," and afterwards senior Lieutenant of the "Reindeer" at Walcheren. He commanded the "Mohawk" in the operations on the coast of America, including the attack on Craney Island and Hampton, and served in her boat at the destruction of the United States schooner "Asp" in 1813. After the close of the war he was in active service until his promotion to the rank of captain in 1826, but he had not since been in command. His commission as lieutenant bore date June 29, 1807; commander, July 12, 1813; captain, November 20, 1826; rear-admiral, July 13, 1854; vice-admiral, November 7, 1860; and admiral June 15, 1864.

At Lynsted, Kent, Emma Sophia, wife of Henry Collett, esq., late Lieut. R.N., and dau. of the late Capt. G. Bisset, R.N.

At Clifton, aged 26, Emma Rachel, fourth dau. of the late Col. E. Hardy, Bombay Artillery.

At Upton-park, Slough, aged 62, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. Provis Trelawney Wiekham.

At Middlewood, Herefordshire, Anne, widow of H. R. Hughes, esq., of Bache-hall, Cheshire, second son of the late Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kimmel-park, co. Denbigh.

*Aug. 27.* At Hermand, Isabella Graham, widow of the late Lord Dundrennan.

At the Rectory, Boxford, Elizabeth Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Wells.

*Aug. 28.* At Whiteway, Chudleigh, whilst on a visit, aged 54, the Right Hon. Edmund Parker, Earl of Morley and Viscount Boring-

don. His Lordship, who was born in London June 10, 1810, was the only son (by his second marriage) of the first Earl of Morley (John, Baron Boringdon, created viscount and earl, 1815) by Frances, daughter of Thomas Talbot, esq., of Gonville, Norfolk. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and he succeeded his father March 14, 1840. He was a Liberal in politics, though not taking a marked part in public life, and he was for some time Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. In 1852 he resigned this office, and he was soon after appointed special Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries; he was also Colonel of the South Devon Militia. In 1842 he married his cousin, Harriet Sophia, relict of William Coryton, esq., of Pentillie Castle, and only dau. of Montague Edmund Parker, esq., of Whiteway, who was a nephew of the first Lord Boringdon. He leaves issue, Albert Edmund, Viscount Boringdon, born June 11, 1843 (to whom H.R.H. the late Prince Consort stood sponsor), and Lady Emily Catherine, born March 4, 1846.

*Aug. 29.* At Beechwood, Dunstable, aged 62, Sir Thomas Gage Saunders Sebright, bart. He was the only son of Sir John Saunders Sebright, by Harriet, dau. of Richard Colts, esq., of West Harling, Norfolk, and was born in London in 1802. He succeeded his father in 1846, and served the office of High Sheriff of Herts. in 1853. He is succeeded by his son John Gage Saunders, born in 1843.

At the Elms, Woodhay, Berks., aged 70, Capt. George Broun, R.N., youngest son of the late Col. Broun, of Amwell Bury, Berks. He obtained his first commission Nov. 1, 1815. He served as lieutenant at Halifax from 1826 to 1830, and from the close of that year until the spring of 1834, was employed at the Cape of Good Hope and in the East Indies. He obtained post rank Aug. 18, 1847, and was placed on the Retired List Sept. 15, 1857. Capt. Broun married, in 1837, Fanny Charlotte, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Granby Clay, of Baring-creseent, Exeter.

At Monmouth, Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Richard Welch, esq., of Adbury-house, Hants., and widow of Capt. Henry Gough Baylee, formerly of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

*Aug. 30.* At Fawsley, Northamptonshire, aged 82, Sir Charles Knightley, bart, D.C.L. The deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Knightley, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Mr. Henry Boulton, of Molton, Lincolnshire, and was born at Preston Capes January 30, 1781. He was educated at Rugby School, and afterwards completed his education at Oxford. In 1812 he succeeded his uncle, the Rev. Sir J. Knightley, the first baronet, who was created in 1798, with remainder in default of male issue to the heirs male of his deceased brother Charles. He married August 24, 1813, Selina Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. F. L. Hervey, of Englefield-green, grandson of the first Earl of Bristol, by which lady, who died in July,

1856, he had a son and a daughter, both of whom survive, namely, Reginald, born in 1819, M.P. for Northamptonshire, and Sophia Selina, married to the Hon. Henry F. H. Gage, eldest son of Viscount Gage. Sir Charles contested the southern division of Northamptonshire in 1831, and from 1834 to 1852 sat for that division of the county in the House of Commons. Since his retirement from Parliament he chiefly devoted his leisure to agricultural improvements and the welfare and comfort of his tenantry. "Sir Charles," says a local paper, "was a first-rate agriculturist, as the glories of the Fawsley breed of shorthorns abundantly testify. He was also a 'mighty hunter,' the contemporary and rival of Lord Jersey, Messrs. Assheton Smith, Masters, Cholmondeley, Cooke, Lindow Germaine, and a host of first-flight men, who were in the constant habit of meeting each other either with the Quorn or Pytchley hounds. In those days, as now, the chivalry of the shires were ever ready to bring science, skill, and daring into play, for the avowed object of 'being in the same field with the hounds,' and the inward motive of going 'a turn better than their neighbours.' We have always heard that the Northamptonshire baronet was second to none; nay, on more than one occasion, and even when not mounted on Benvolio, 'all alone in his glory.' Of this famous hunter, avowedly the best Sir Charles ever owned, we must say a few words. Like his master, he was quite thorough-bred; but unlike the man, the horse seems only to have had an acquired taste for hunting, and to have shewn, on his first introduction to the chase, a very determined antipathy to following hounds. Sir Charles took the young horse out by himself one fine morning when living at the famous club at Pytchley, and endeavoured to bring him to reason—in vain; stock still he stood; no power could induce him to jump a fence. The rider came home to luncheon somewhat disgusted, but not discouraged. After a glass of Madeira, he brought him out again, still patient, good-tempered, and persevering. The animal, that would have resisted coercion to the death, was subdued by kindness; and from that day Benvolio became, perhaps, the most brilliant hunter in England. Of his jumping powers, we need only say that Sir Charles was seen on one occasion to ride him over a locked six-barred gate, on to a canal-bridge, and over the corresponding gate, which was not locked, into the field beyond. It was also on this horse, if we mistake not, that he cleared the surprising distance of thirty-one feet, over a fence and brook, just below Brixworth-hill, a spot which has ever since gone by the name of Knightley's Leap."

At Sees, Normandy, aged 52, The O'Moore, D.L., late of Cloghan Castle. He served as High Sheriff for the King's County and Roscommon in 1842 and 1846.

Aug. 31. At Taunton, aged 66, Sir Henry Lacy Yea, bart., of Pyrland-hall, Somerset-

shire. He succeeded his brother in 1862. He was unmarried, and the baronetcy becomes extinct.

At Bramfield, Hertfordshire, aged 82, George Brassey, esq.

At her residence, Chester, Mrs. Anne Mainwaring, widow of the Rev. James Mainwaring, of Brombro'-hall, Cheshire.

At Hadley, Middlesex, aged 36, Philadelphia Charlotte, elder dau. of the late Rev. T. W. Hornbuckle, Rector of Staplehurst, Kent.

In London, aged 19, William Henry, only son of the late Licut.-Col. Godley, of Lansdown-crese., Bath.

*Lately.* Aged 83, John Morton, esq. He was the leading member of the Royal Agricultural Society, and English agriculture owes to him the Whitfield model farm on the property of the Earl of Ducie, whose agent for many years he was. Through Lord Carnarvon he was introduced to the Earl of Ducie and to Mr. Pusey of Pusey, and well he managed the estates committed to his charge. He had walked through most of the counties of England to examine the geology and the farm practice. He and the late Joshua Trimmer, F.G.S., advocated the repeal of the Corn-laws on the ground that the farmer is, or ought to be, one of the largest consumers of grain in the right prosecution of his business. His well-known work on "The Soil," which has passed through several editions, was honoured by Introductions by the late Dr. Buckland and the late Mr. Philip Pusey.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, aged 64, the Lady Mary Hamilton. She was the fourth dau. of the late Lord Panmure by his first marriage, and was born Nov. 30, 1799. In Oct., 1824, she married Mr. James Hamilton, of Bangour, who died in March, 1851.

At Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Alderman Sir John Ratcliff, knight. See OBITUARY.

At the Anglesey Barracks, Portsmouth, by his own hand, aged 27, Capt. Thomas Burchell Hollway, 21st North British Fusiliers, fourth son of John Hardwick Hollway, esq., of Gunby, Lincolnshire.

Suddenly, in Westbourne-park-terrace, Capt. Vaughan Jones, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, Derby.

Sept. 2. At Frogmore, Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, William Bridgman, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Licut. for the county.

At the Rev. A. M. Sugden's, Mollington Vicarage, Oxon., Elizabeth, widow of John Kinnersley Hooper, esq., Alderman, of Cambridge-sq., Hyde-pk., and Queenhithe, London.

At the Vicarage, Nether Stowey, aged 79, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Pope.

Sept. 3. In London, aged 72, Sir William Francis Elliott, bart., of Stobs and Wells, Roxburghshire, N.B. The deceased, who was the seventh baronet, was born in 1794, and succeeded his father in 1812. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, William Francis Augustus, who was born in 1827, and was ap-

pointed a lieut. of the 93rd Foot in 1848, but has since retired from the army.

At Leadenham-house, Lincolnshire, aged 62, the Lady Susan Reeve, wife of Gen. Reeve. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of Philip, fifth Earl of Harborough, by Eleanor, youngest dau. of Colonel the Hon. John Monckton. She was born July 1, 1802, and married, July 11, 1822, General John Reeve, by whom she leaves a family.

Aged 72, Maria Anne, Dowager Princess Polignae. She was daughter of an English peer, Lord Raneliffe (a peerage which is now extinct), and widow of the well-known minister of Charles X. of France.

At Charlton Musgrove, aged 94, Thomas Charles Bastard, esq., Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Somerset.

In Red Lion-sq., Holborn, aged 59, Capt. James Frederick Lewis Wood, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1820, and having attained the rank of lieut., he served in the "Erebus" on the Antaretic voyage of Cpts. Ross and Crozier. On his return he was placed on half-pay.

Suddenly, at Llandudno, while on a visit to friends, aged 66, William Street, esq., of the Retreat, Reigate, one of the magistrates for the county of Surrey.

At St. Nicholas, Thanet, Eliza Anne, wife of Alfred Gillow, esq., and only child of R. Joynes Emmerson, esq., Sandwich, Kent.

*Sept. 4.* In Hyde-pk.-sq., Vice-Adm. the Hon. Thomas Best. He was second son of the late Lord Wynford, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was born Aug. 12, 1799. He entered the Navy Nov. 3, 1812, on board the "Ramillies," 74, took part in the operations in Pasamaquoddy Bay, and was employed on the Irish and South American stations. He was advanced to the rank of lieut. March 6, 1822, was employed in that capacity off Newfoundland, in the Channel, in the Mediterranean, and again in South America, and obtained commander's rank April 30, 1827. He commanded the "Icarus," 10, on the Jamaica station, from March, 1828, until Dec., 1829, and was second-capt. of the "William and Mary" yacht from Jan. 14, 1830, until advanced to post-rank July 22 following. He became rear-admiral on the reserved list Oct. 3, 1855, and vice-admiral Nov. 10, 1862. Admiral Best married in 1835 the Hon. Maria Anne, second daughter of the second Baron Kenyon.

At Crown Point, near Norwich, aged 17, Robert Lambart Sutton, eldest son of Mr. and Lady Henrietta Harvey.

At Bath, at the house of her daughter, aged 88, Harriet, widow of the Rev. T. R. Malthus.

At Hoo St. Warburgh, near Rochester, aged 73, Sylviana Maria, wife of the Rev. Daniel Francis Warner, Vicar of the parish.

*Sept. 5.* At Meol Braee, Shrewsbury, after a very short illness, Lucy Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Bather, esq., and dau. of Charles James Blomfield, D.D., late Lord Bishop of London. She was the author of "Footprints on the

Sands of Time," and some other juvenile works, published under the name of "Aunt Lucy."

At Malvern Link, aged 75, Lydia, widow of John A. Addenbrooke, esq., of Woollaston-hall, near Stourbridge.

At Ickleton Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, five days after the death of her father, aged 21, Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. W. J. Clayton.

*Sept. 6.* At Hastings, aged 27, William Western Knatchbull, esq., youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward and the Dowager Lady Knatchbull.

At her residence, Billacombe, near Plymouth, aged 56, Cordelia Anne Duke, widow of Gen. John Oldfield, Royal Engineers, C.B., of Oldfield Lawn, Sussex, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Duke Yonge, Vicar of Antony, Cornwall.

At St. Helen's Parsonage, Norwich, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. W. F. Patteson, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Robinson, Rector of Hockliffe with Chelgrave, Bedfordshire.

Aged 58, William Duke, esq., M.D. Oxon., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

*Sept. 7.* At Beauchamp-lodge, near Taunton, Mary Elizabeth Baines, of Belmont, Bath, widow of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Baines.

At Clifton, aged 60, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Cope, esq., of Osbaston-hall, Leicester.

*Sept. 8.* At Cologne, aged 69, Cardinal Johannes Von Geissel, for twenty-three years Archbishop of Cologne. The deceased prelate was a native of Neustadt, in the Bavarian Palatinate. In 1857 he visited Rome, when he received a cardinal's hat at the hands of the Pope. He was a man of great ability and integrity, and he happily succeeded in terminating the serious conflicts which arose between the Government of Frederick William III. and the Holy See under his predecessor, Archbishop Clemens Augustus, and up to the day of his death he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Royal House.

At Dublin, aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. John Wharton Frith, Col. of the 3rd Regt., or the Buffs.

At his residence, Wych-hill-house, Gloucestershire, aged 91, Charles van Notten Pole, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for that county.

*Sept. 9.* At Byam-house, Brighton, aged 69, Lieut.-Gen. Edward Byam, Col. of the 18th Hussars. He entered the Army as ensign Nov. 11, 1811, and served in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Waterloo, besides minor affairs. He was severely wounded by grapeshot while carrying the regimental colours of the 38th at Salamanca, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo. His commissions bear date as lieut., April 29, 1813; capt., Aug. 26, 1819; major, June 16, 1825; lieut.-col., Sept. 26, 1826; col., Nov. 23, 1841; major-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; and lieut.-gen., Nov. 16, 1858. He received the war-medal with three

clasps for his services, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 18th Hussars, Feb. 23, 1858. He obtained his first commission as an ensign in the 38th, with which regiment he served two campaigns; all his other commissions and the rest of his service was in the 15th Hussars.

At Homburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Alicia, widow of Capt. George Probyn, of Bryanston-sq., and youngest surviving dau. of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, bart.

Aged 22, Lieut. Hen. W. Frampton, R.M.L.I., son of Capt. Thomas R. Frampton, R.N., of Bath.

At Clyro-court, Radnorshire, aged 74, Thos. Baskerville Mynors Baskerville, esq.

At Fitz Rectory, Shrewsbury, aged 60, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Daniel Nihill.

At Great Malvern, aged 76, Richard Gough, esq., of Kilworth-house, Leicestershire, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

At South Hackney, aged 78, Miss Mary C. Hicks, the last survivor of the children of the late Rev. James Hicks, Vicar of Angle and Lamphay, Pembrokeshire.

*Sept. 10.* At Jersey, aged 77, Major-Gen. A. F. Crawford, late R.A. He entered the service August, 1803, and served in a bomb-vessel on the coast of France in 1804 and 1805; in the lines in front of Sobral in Portugal in 1809; with the army in Sicily in 1811, 1812, and 1813; at the capture of Genoa in 1814; and subsequently in the American war, including the battle of Bladensburg, capture of Washington, and engagements before New Orleans on the 1st and 3rd of January, 1815. His commissions bore date, Lieut., Sept. 1803; capt., Aug., 1810; major, July, 1830; lieut.-col., Jan., 1837; col., July, 1847; and major-gen., Nov., 1854.

At Charlton, aged 18, Emma Jane, eldest dau. of Col. G. W. Congden.

At Lee-terr., Blackheath, Maria Pennal, wife of Walter D. Eden, esq., of the Admiralty.

At Swinton-pk., near Manchester, Wm. Peel, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. G. H. Peel.

*Sept. 11.* At Bedford, Essex, aged 19, Edward, eldest son of the Hon. Hen. W. Petre.

At Clonskeagh Castle, co. Dublin, aged 24, Thos. Wallace, second son of Thos. H. Thompson, esq., of Mayne, co. Meath, and grandson of the late Geo. Thompson, esq., of Clonskeagh Castle, and of the late Thomas Wallace, esq., M.P., of Belfield, co. Dublin.

At Thrapstone, aged 35, Anne Mary Salmon, only dau. of the Rev. W. S. Bagshaw, M.A., Rector of Thrapstone.

*Sept. 12.* Aged 83, Juliet, relict of the Rev. Thos. Mason, Incumbent of Culpho, Ipswich.

At the Vicarage, Conna, co. Cork, aged 42, Jas. Arthur Yonge, esq., third son of the Rev. Chas. Yonge, Eton College, Barrister in the Western Circuit, Recorder of Barnstaple and Bideford.

*Sept. 14.* At the residence of her son, High-

gate-rise, aged 61, Gertrude Priscilla, widow of the late Capt. G. Despard, resident magistrate, co. Meath, Ireland, and formerly of H.M.'s 53rd Regt.

At Northborough Rectory, Anne Reece, wife of the Rev. W. A. White.

*Sept. 15.* In Piccadilly, aged 82, Adm. the Earl Cadogan, C.B., K.M.T. See OBITUARY.

At South-park, Penshurst, Kent, aged 29, the Viscountess Hardinge, having been confined on the 1st inst. She was the third and youngest dau. of George Earl of Lucan, by Lady Anne Brudenell, sixth dau. of Robert Earl of Cardigan, and married on the 10th of April, 1856, the present Viscount, by whom she leaves a numerous family.

Near Corsham, from an accident, aged 37, Capt. J. H. Speke. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, aged 52, Elizabeth Cunningham, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Birch, K.C.B.

At Monkstown, co. Dublin, Mary, wife of Sir James Dombain, late Inspector-Gen. of the Coast Guard in Ireland.

Aged 31, Lieut. W. F. Johnston, R.N., third son of the late Samuel Johnston, esq., of Liverpool.

At Gloucester, Jane, wife of the Rev. S. Hastings, Curate of St. Mary de Crypt, in that city.

In James-st., Covent-garden, immediately after his arrival from India, Lieut. A. H. Thomson, of the late 3rd Bengal European Infantry.

*Sept. 16.* Aged 36, Capt. Lionel W. Seymour, late of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, third surviving son of Dr. Seymour, of Charles-st., Berkeley-square.

At Folkestone, Clementina, widow of Capt. Henry Loftus Herbert, and sister of Major-Gen. Charles Beekwith, C.B., of La Tour.

*Sept. 17.* At Brighton, aged 88, Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Effingham. She was the eldest dau. of Neil, Earl of Rosebery, was born Aug. 27, 1776, and married in 1800 the first Earl of Effingham, who died in 1845. In 1858 she married Thomas Holmes, esq.

At Florence, aged 89, Walter Savage Landor, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, Capt. Francis Xavier de Caucy Orange, late of the 36th Regt.

At Dover, Pauline Mary, widow of Henry Hunter, esq., formerly Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards.

*Sept. 18.* At the residence of his aunt (Mrs. Esdaile, Sydenham), aged 23, Denman, second son of the late James Hume, esq., Senior Magistrate of Calcutta.

*Sept. 19.* At Westbourne-lodge, Harrow-rd., aged 67, Chas. Alexander Saunders, esq., late Secretary and General-Superintendent of the Great Western Railway.

*Sept. 20.* At the residence of his son, the Vicarage-house, Sherborne, aged 79, Samuel Richard Harston, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Aug. 27, 1864.	Sept. 3, 1864.	Sept. 10, 1864.	Sept. 17, 1864.
Mean Temperature . . . .			52·2	60·3	61·1	54·9
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1413	1441	1352	1236
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	225	203	197	188
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	271	304	293	272
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	191	180	181	142
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	360	368	317	303
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	366	386	364	331

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aug. 27 .	803	190	224	175	21	1413	992	923	1915
Sept. 3 .	800	210	180	207	44	1441	970	897	1867
„ 10 .	752	189	216	167	28	1352	954	985	1939
„ 17 .	626	185	213	175	37	1236	957	911	1868

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,  
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 20, from the Returns to the Inspector by  
the Corn Factors.

Qrs.					s.	d.	Qrs.					s.	d.	Qrs.					s.	d.
Wheat	...	3,847	...	43	5	Oats	...	391	...	22	5	Beans	...	105	...	39	2			
Barley	...	806	...	33	3	Rye	...	96	...	35	11	Peas	...	35	...	42	9			

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

s.		d.	s.		d.	s.		d.
Wheat.....	42	6	Oats.....	22	0	Beans .....	40	10
Barley .....	30	2	Rye .....	33	6	Peas.....	36	1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 22.

Hay, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	.....4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 22.	
Mutton	.....4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	.....1,480
Veal	.....4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	.....8,230
Pork	.....4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves	.....543
Lamb	.....5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	.....170

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 23.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

*From August 24 to September 23, inclusive.*

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	51	61	52	30. 01	fair, cloudy	9	66	70	60	29. 88	cldy, rain, cldy
25	62	64	54	30. 15	do. do.	10	59	64	54	29. 90	do. slight rain
26	52	62	52	30. 20	fair	11	57	63	53	29. 78	do. fair, do.
27	52	55	54	30. 17	do.	12	53	62	55	29. 95	do. fair
28	62	65	58	30. 21	fair, cldy, rain	13	52	62	57	29. 85	do. showers
29	63	73	60	30. 04	do.	14	59	63	54	29. 55	do. heavy rain
30	65	75	64	29. 88	do. rain	15	58	64	59	29. 58	fair, cl. do. fair
31	63	67	57	29. 88	rain	16	57	64	56	29. 36	do. hy rn, fair
S. 1	57	69	48	30. 01	fair	17	57	60	53	29. 51	cldy, shrs, fair
2	61	65	58	29. 72	cldy, hy rain	18	55	63	53	29. 61	do. do. do.
3	67	66	57	29. 68	do. do.	19	52	61	56	29. 71	fair
4	59	68	57	29. 87	fair, cloudy	20	54	62	56	29. 71	cloudy, rain
5	57	67	58	29. 97	do. do.	21	57	66	57	29. 73	rain, fair
6	61	71	65	29. 89	heavy rain	22	57	65	56	29. 78	fair
7	65	71	65	29. 94	cloudy	23	54	66	59	29. 99	fair, cloudy
8	65	74	66	29. 95	fair, rain						

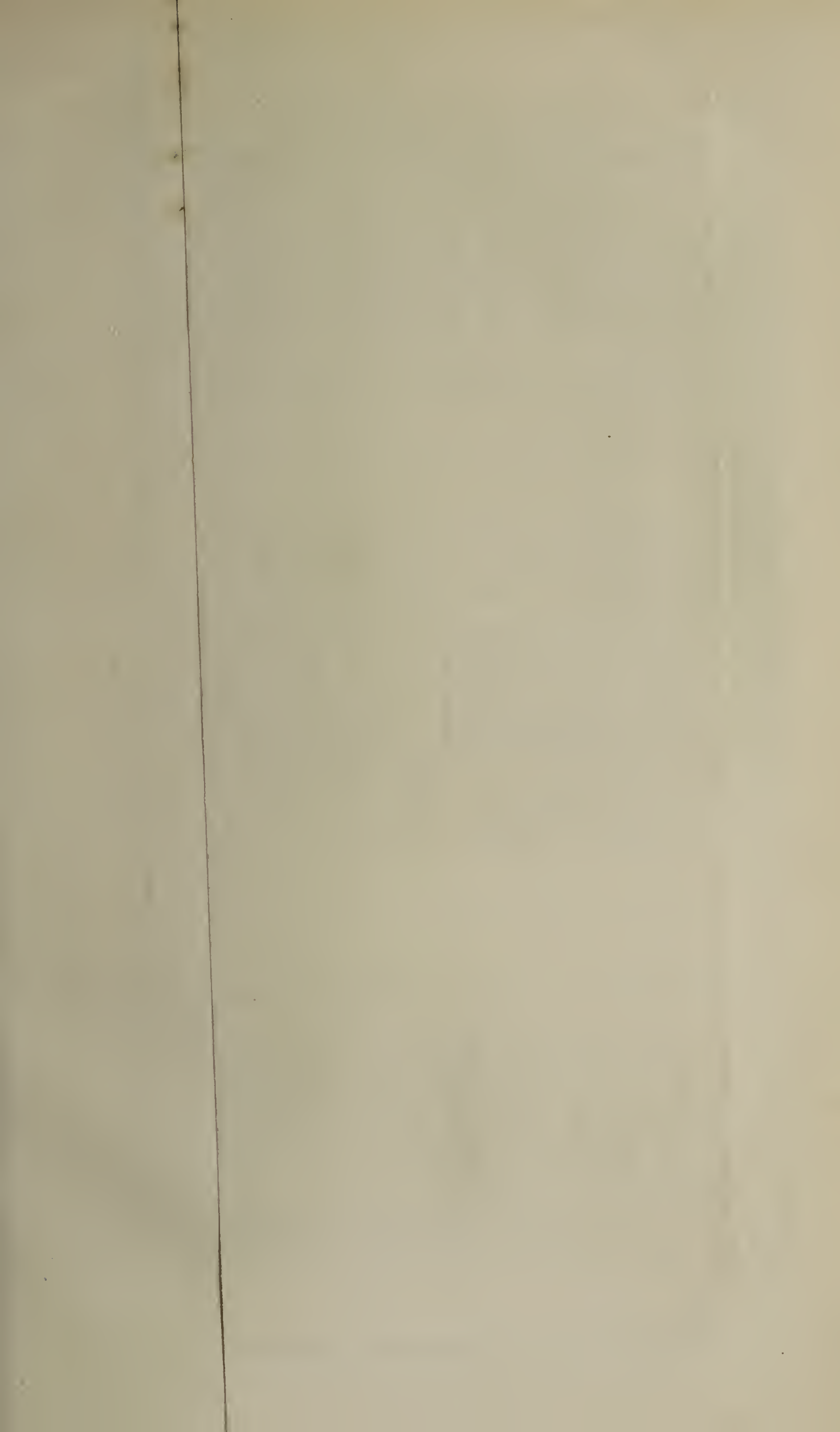
## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sep.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
A. 24	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		25. 15 dis.	210 12		103 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
25	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	242	25. 15 dis.	211 $\frac{3}{4}$		104 $\frac{1}{8}$
26	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	244	25 dis.		25 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
27	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	244	20. 15 dis.	210	15 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
29	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	242 4				103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
30	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	20 dis.	210 12	15 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
31	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8			212		103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
S. 1	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	244		212	25 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
2	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$		27. 20 dis.	212		103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
3	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 dis.			103 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
5	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 88 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{5}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	244	25. 20 dis.	212		104
6	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	243 4	15 dis.	210 12	28 dis.	103 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
7	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	242 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		211	22 dis.	103 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
8	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	244	15 dis.			103 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
9	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	242				103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4
10	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	244	15 dis.			104
12	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	242	25. 5 dis.	212		104
13	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		25. 5 dis.			103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
14	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	242 4	12. 5 dis.	212		103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut	25. 5 dis.	210	20 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4
16	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$		25 dis.	212		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
17	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$		12 dis.			103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
19	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$		12 dis.			103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		15. 5 dis.	210		104 $\frac{1}{8}$
21	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		5 dis.	209 10		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		11. 5 dis.			103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$		5 dis.		20 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

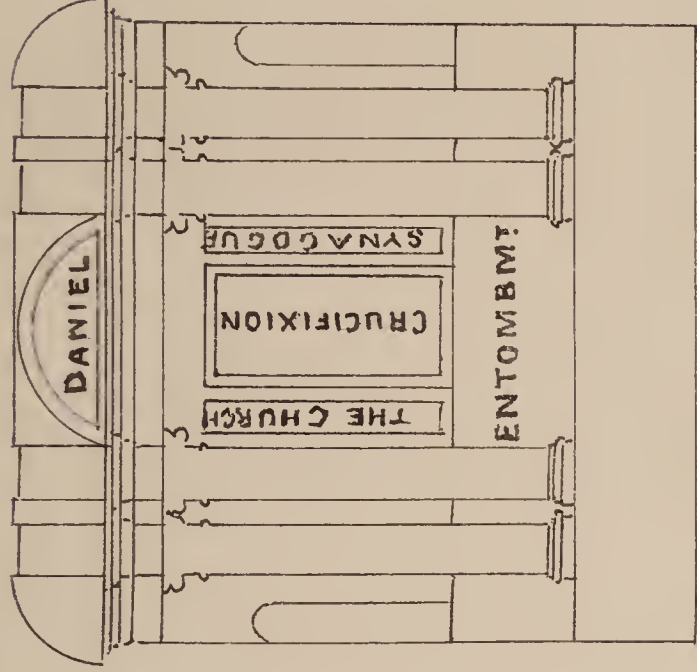
Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

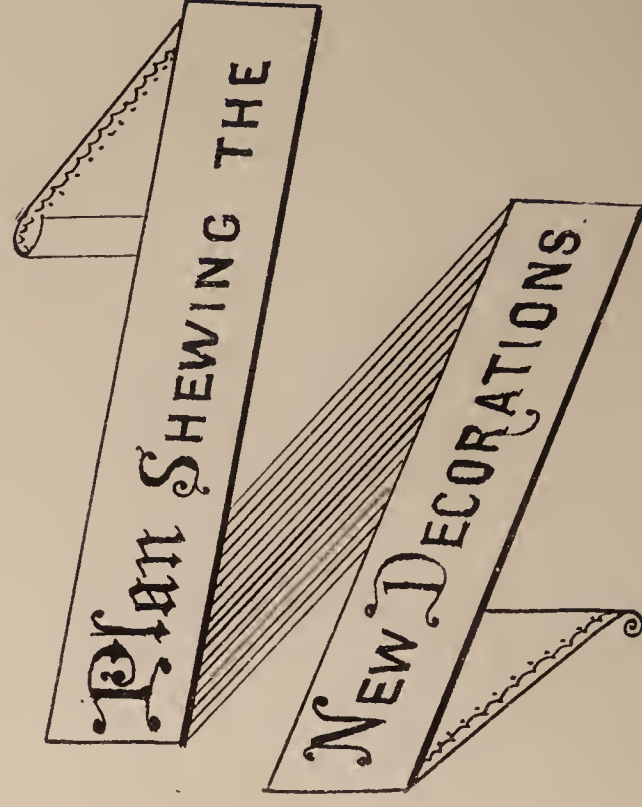
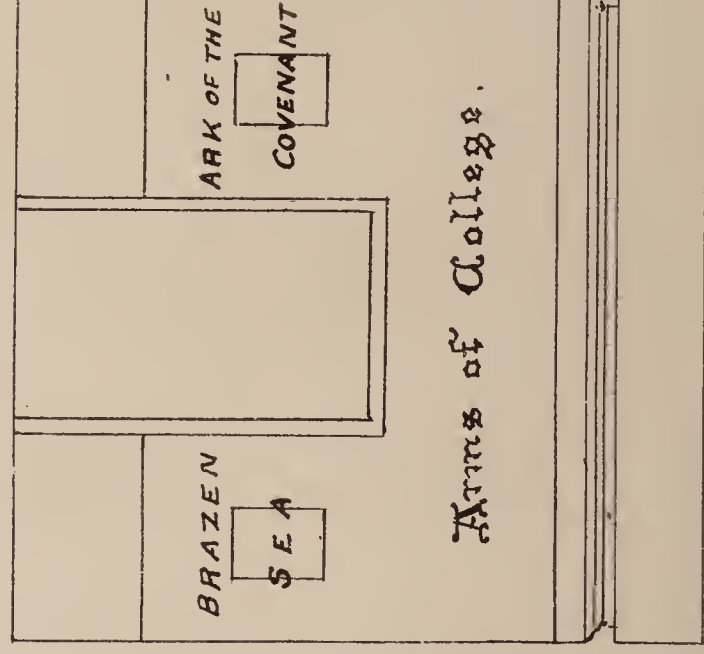
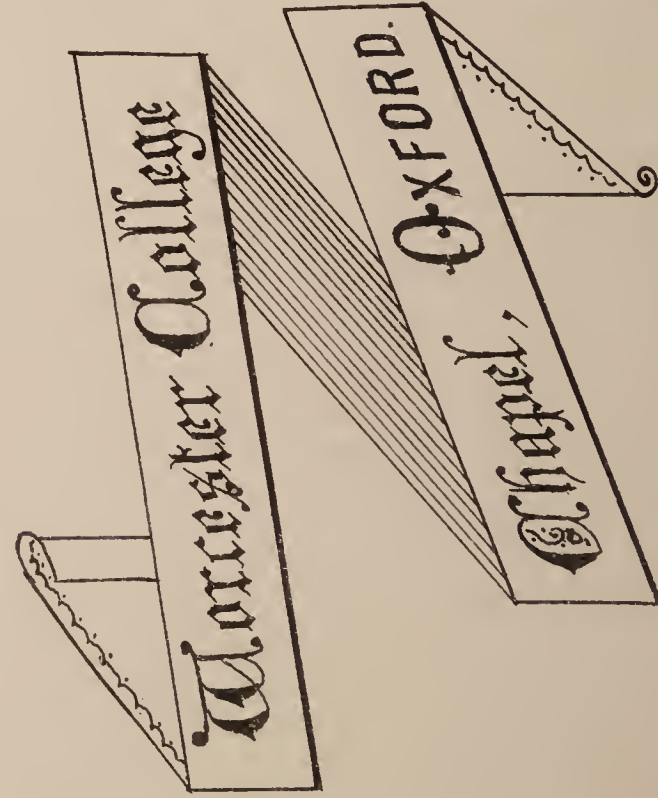
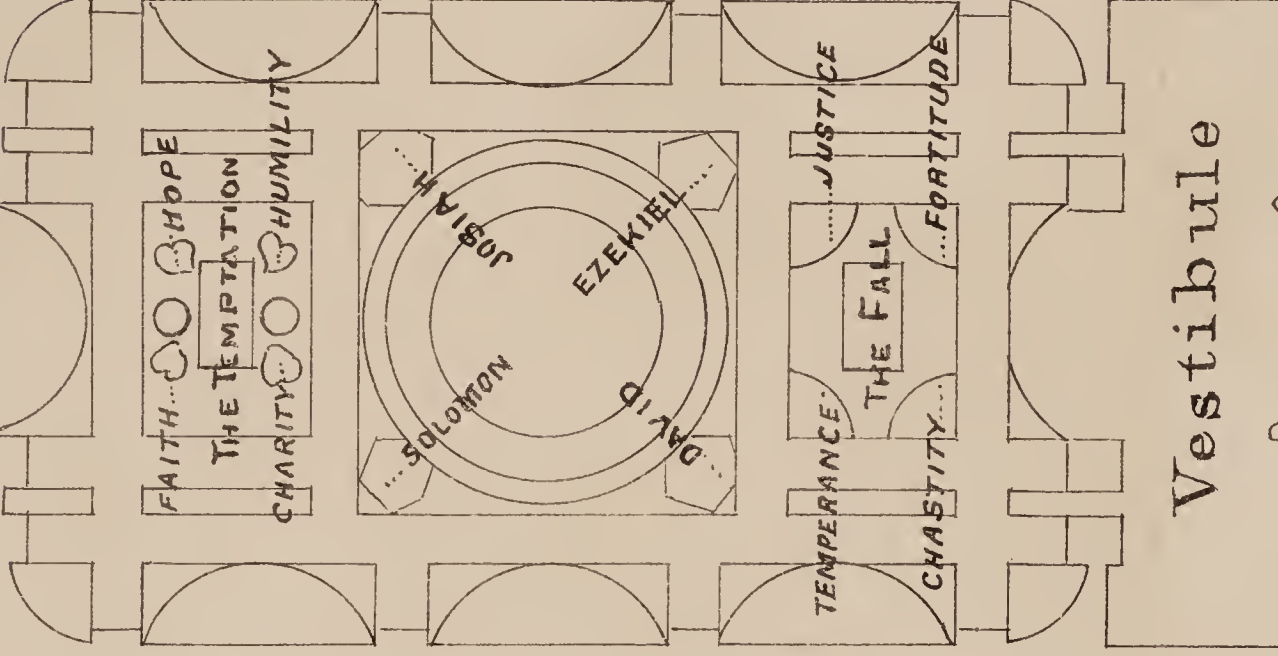
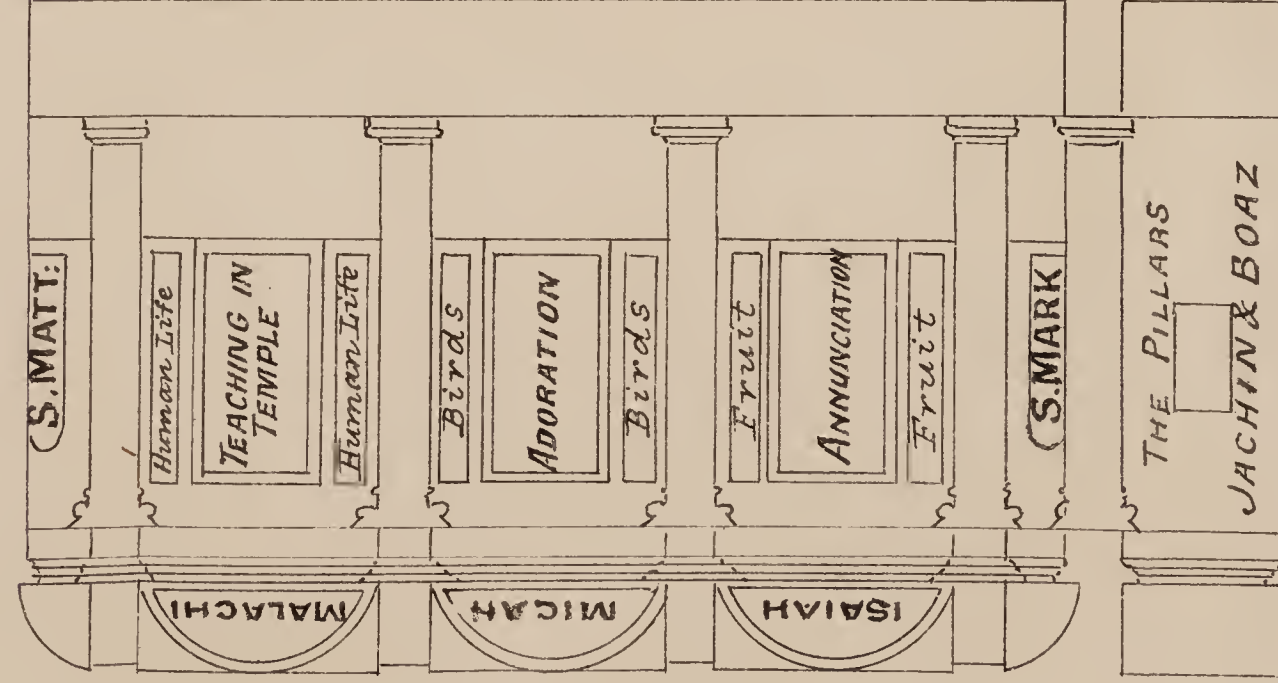


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THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

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NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

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### LIBRARY OF JOHN NEWTON, TREASURER OF YORK CATHEDRAL.

SIR,—Inasmuch as Newton's will was printed nearly thirty years since by the Surtees Society (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, i. 364), the inaccurate catalogue of his library made by Dr. Matthew Hutton might well have remained unpublished.

Whilst designating this catalogue as inaccurate, we are aware that there are some mistakes in the enumeration of the books in Newton's will as printed, but they are neither so numerous nor so serious as those in Dr. Hutton's extracts.

Dr. Hutton's merits as an antiquary were very great, as were those of the editor of *Testamenta Eboracensia*. It is no reflection on the memory of either to say that a correct catalogue of a library of the middle ages requires an amount of peculiar learning which few possess.

Seeing that St. John's College, Cambridge, was not founded till 1511, a bequest to its library in 1413 is startling. The fact is, that for St. John's College should be read St. Peter's College, of which John de Newton was Master 1382—1397.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.  
Cambridge.

### THE FLITWICK MEDAL.

SIR,—The token or medalet of Flitwick Church, described by Mr. Wyatt at p. 504 of this month's Magazine, is

one of the numerous series issued at the close of the last century, partly with the view of making good the deficiency in the legitimate copper currency of the period, and partly to meet the demand arising from a rage for collecting tokens, which sprang up simultaneously with their issue.

The Flitwick token is the only one which figures under the heading of "Bedfordshire" in Conder's "Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, 1799," but was probably never intended for circulation in that county. It seems rather to form one of a series issued by P. Skidmore & Co., of 15, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, all engraved by Jacobs, and all with nearly the same reverse, with the dedication to collectors of coins and medals, and the cypher of "P. S. & Co." in the centre. The greater part of this series have on the obverse views of the churches and gates of London, but some few have buildings in the country, like this in Bedfordshire.

Why Flitwick Church should have been selected for representation, and why the date 1670 should have been assigned for its erection, are questions which I must leave for local antiquaries to determine.—I am, &c.,

JOHN EVANS.  
Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted,  
Oct. 3, 1864.

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Several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—IX.

#### LISMORE CASTLE, ASKEATON, AND KILMOLASH.

##### LISMORE CASTLE.

THE castle of Lismore is most magnificently situated on the rocky banks of the majestic Blackwater, which is here crossed by a bridge. The view from this bridge is more than usually fine. At the base are the dark and sullen waters of the river, fringed with stately trees, above which rise masses of rock partly covered with foliage, and above all the walls and towers of the castle, carried up in apparent continuation of the surface of the rock. This mass, though almost entirely modern, is very imposing and picturesque; but the principal tower, which was intended to commemorate the vice-royalty of the Earl of Carlisle, is still incomplete. The present building is chiefly from the designs of Sir Joseph Paxton, and it is one of the seats, and an occasional summer residence, of the Duke of Devonshire.

Giraldus Cambrensis, who was appointed by Henry II. as chaplain and special adviser to his son, Prince, afterwards King John, on his expedition to Ireland, especially mentions the building of this castle. He says, "Three castles were built immediately after Prince John's first arrival; one at Tibrach, another at Ardfinan, and the third at Lismore." But it is to be regretted that he gives us no further particulars, and that he passes over the whole events of that expedition in a few lines, while of the first his account is minute and graphic to the last degree. Giraldus, notwithstanding his credulity, which was the common failing of his age, seems to have been eminently qualified as an adviser to the young Prince. He had a clear conception of what was wanted, and of the means necessary for the conquest and government of the kingdom, as his masterly chapter on that subject fully proves. But this prince was not one

to profit by good counsel. Weak, obstinate, and licentious, and moreover too young to have been entrusted with a matter of such importance, he betook himself to congenial companions, and despising all good advice, made enemies of those who came to be friends, and brought the cause he came to support into a state of utter ruin and confusion. Giraldus, finding that his counsels were held for nothing by the prince, became disgusted, and declined to be the chronicler of his misdeeds. He says, "The dominion of Ireland having now been transferred to the king's son, I leave his acts to be described by those who relate his history, and hasten to close my own work with what is more profitable." He therefore notes a few facts which he considers of importance, but gives no account whatever of the progress of the expedition.

Of the castle of Prince John, which is said to have been built on the site of the abbey of St. Carthagh, the patron saint of Lismore, several portions yet remain, viz. a large part of the outer walls, with bastions at the angles, which exhibit some

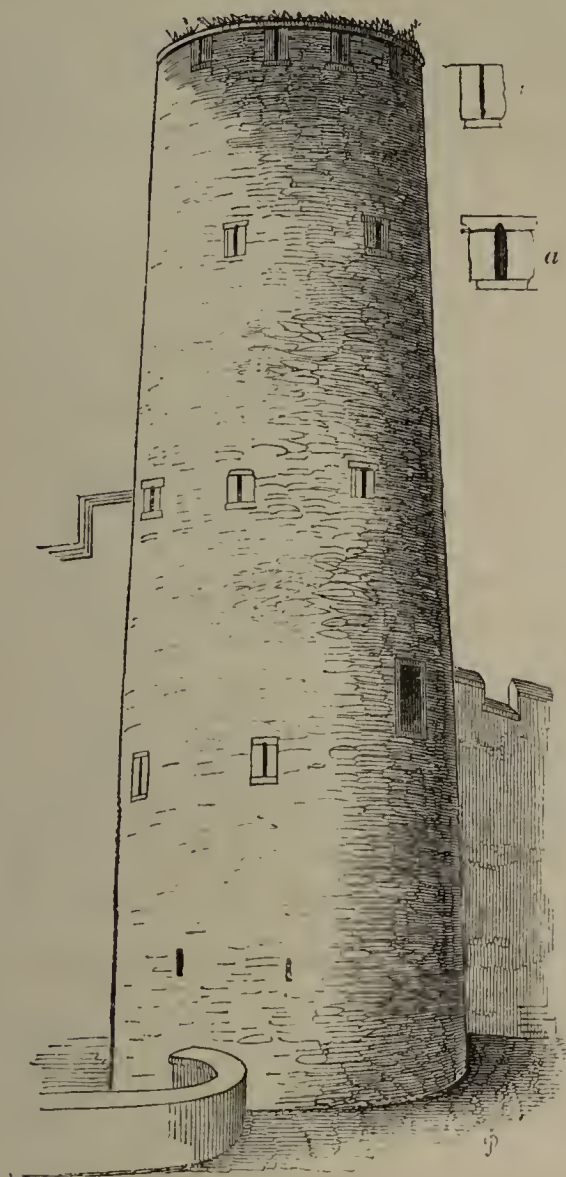


Gateway.

curious bee-hive masonry in the roofs. The gateway still retains its original arch, which is ornamented with a shallow

zigzag carried down the jambs, without imposts or shafts, but the part above it has been much modernized.

But the most remarkable relic of the old castle is a singular-looking round tower, which stands between the inner and the



Prince John's Tower.

*a. a.* Small Openings in the Tower.

outer court-yards, and where also another similar to it stood until a few years since. It diminished very much from bottom to top, and has very much the appearance of the ancient Round Towers, except in size, and that it has no conical capping. It is built of rubble, or rather rag masonry, very rude, and without architectural features of any kind except a cornice at top. The openings for giving light are small, and formed in the rudest manner. It has no external entrance, the passage into it being from the first floor of the adjoining building. It is very difficult to say what was its use. The two towers might have served as bastions on each side of a gateway, and most probably did so. The construction and architectural character of the one

that remains is as rude and as early looking as almost any of the Round Towers—much more so than some of them. If any one acquainted with the general progress of architecture were shewn careful drawings or photographs of Prince John's tower at Lismore, and of the Round Towers at Ardmore, or that on Devenish Island, or several others, and was asked which was the earliest building, and judging from appearance only, he would have no hesitation in saying the tower of Prince John.

#### ASKEATON.

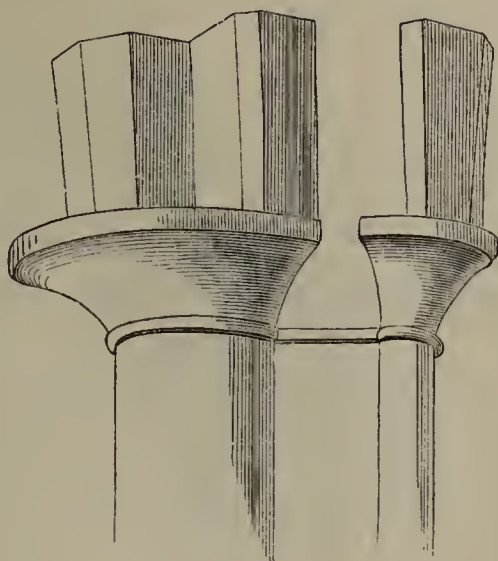
THE town of Askeaton, formerly walled, and of some importance, stands on the banks of the river Deel, which falls into the Shannon a short distance below, and is here crossed by a bridge. To a visitor, especially one from England, it presents a scene of unusual interest; the rude habitations, the picturesque and somewhat Oriental style of female costume, are all different from anything he has seen before, and it is difficult to realize the idea that so few miles separate him from the shores of England. But it is not only in regard to space that we seem confused, but as to time also, as the scene around us seems to belong to an age gone past, as if progress had been suddenly stopped, and, as far as the people are concerned, that time had stood still.

Close to the bridge stand the remains of what has been a strong and stately castle, which, though shattered and in ruins, still exhibits proofs of its former importance. The ruins of the abbey lie on the banks of the river outside the town, below the bridge, from which they form a very interesting object.

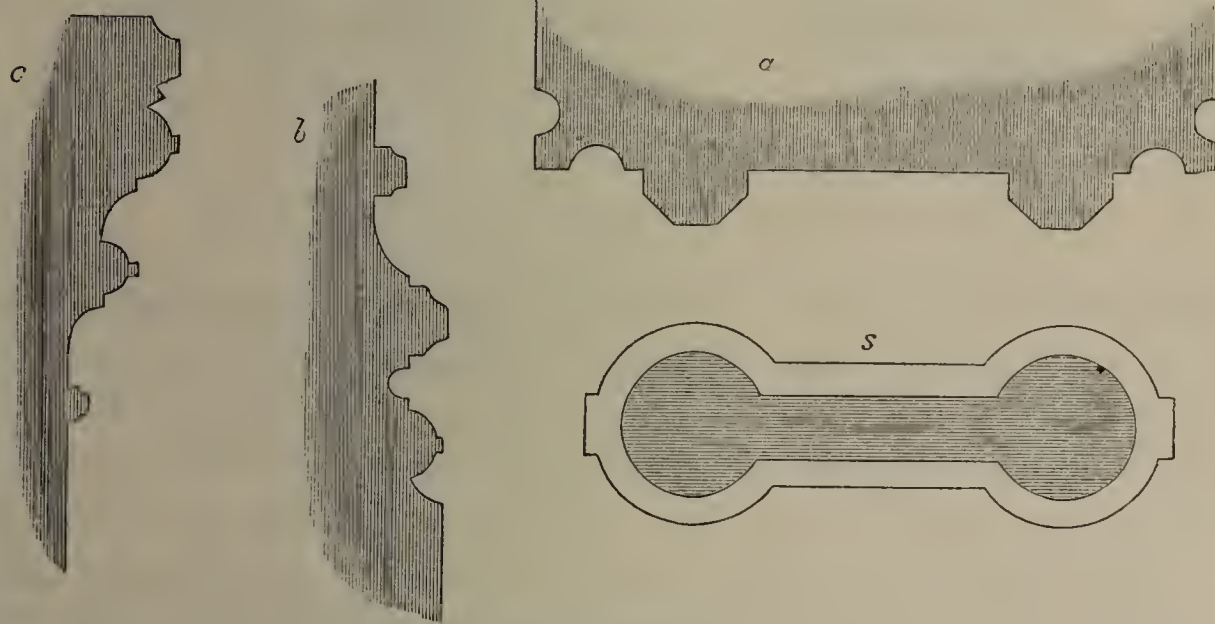
ASKEATON ABBEY is a very valuable example for the elucidation of the history of Irish architecture, as from the known date of its foundation it is a good standard with which to compare other buildings. It was founded by James, seventh Earl of Desmond, in 1402, and therefore no part of the building can be older than this date; but if it were to be judged by the same rules as an English building, a date in the previous century would be assigned to it.

The monastery was Franciscan, and the church displays the usual Franciscan type. It has a nave and choir, and has had a central tower, now destroyed, and a large south transept, with an eastern aisle. The pillars which divide this aisle from the

transept are very massive, with capitals having more the appearance of twelfth than fifteenth-century work. The windows have the usual intersecting tracery so common in Ireland in works of this date, but they are partly cusped, while it is more common for them to be plain. The cloisters on the north side are very fine, and more richly moulded than usual, but they have the same general form and arrangement, which is almost universal in these buildings in Ireland. The arches, which are pointed, are supported on twin shafts, connected by solid masonry, and are very different from anything in England, and have something



Capital in the Transept.



Details of Cloisters.

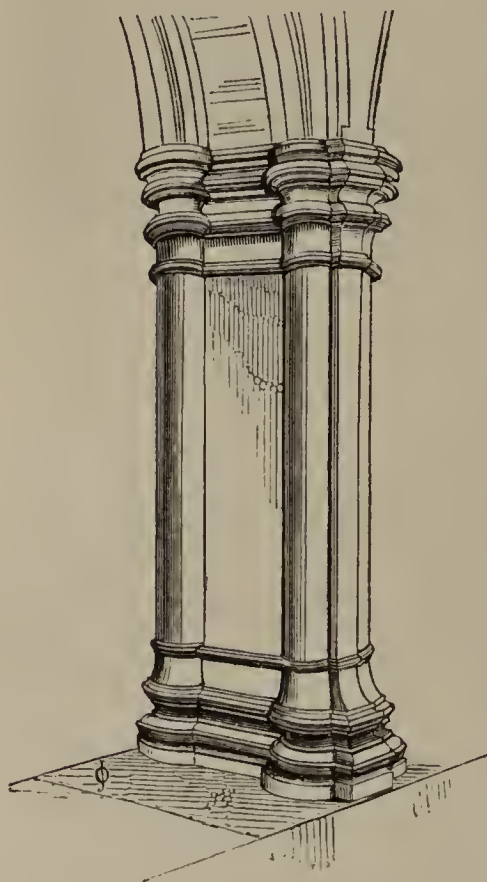
a. Section of Arches.  
c. Section of Capitals.

b. Section of Base.  
s. Section of Twin Shafts.

of an Italian or Spanish look. The capitals and bases are more richly moulded than usual, and have a good deal of fourteenth-century character, and the arch-moulds are carried down to the base in a singular but not inelegant manner (see next page). At the angles of the cloisters are figures under niches. The whole is executed in the dark-grey marble, and is very sharp and fresh. There are considerable remains of the domestic buildings. The window given on the next page is from the side of the abbey next the river.

THE CASTLE, which was a stronghold of the Fitz-Geralds, Earls

of Desmond, who exercised an almost regal jurisdiction over these parts, was built for overawing the unfortunate natives:



Shaft of Cloister of Abbey.



Window of Abbey.

and one of these earls, Gerald the Poet, was acknowledged by his sovereign to “have kept his Majesty’s faithful subjects in peace and quiet better than any other in those parts.” The ruins stand close to the bridge on the banks of the river, and though shattered and broken are still considerable. There is a large square tower next the river, and on the opposite side the hall, which must have been an apartment of magnificent

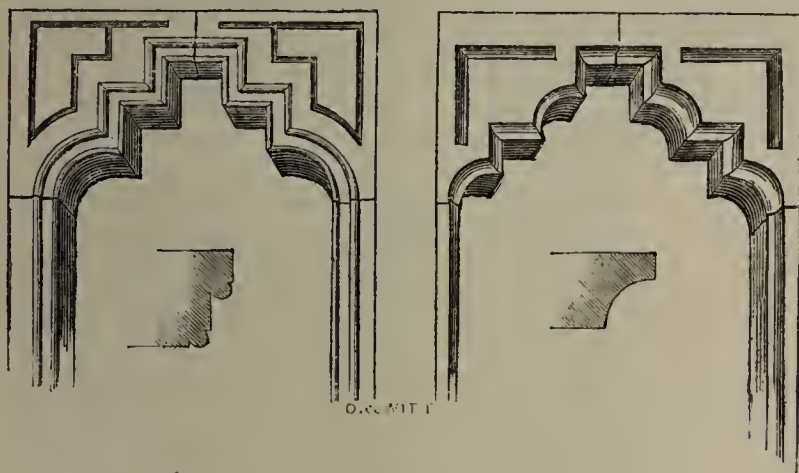


Sections of Window-heads in the Hall.

dimensions. Some of the windows still remain. Under this room are vaulted apartments for the domestic offices. The vaults of these rooms are of the usual pointed barrel form, but they are remarkable for the manner in which they have been built.

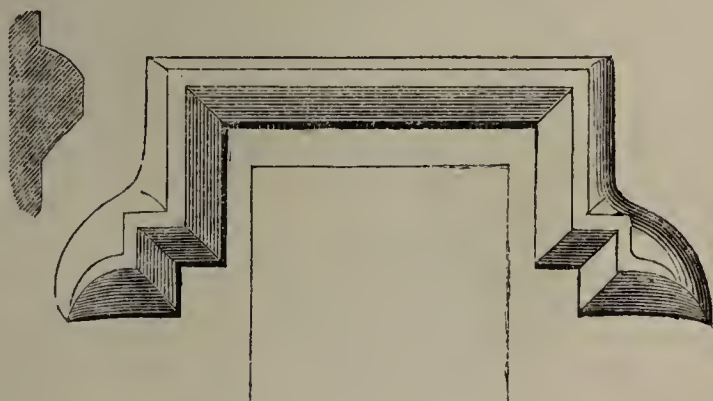
The centerings on which they were constructed, and which are usually made of wood (the marks of which are very common on early vaulting), have been in this case made of wattle or wickerwork, and the marks of the willows are very conspicuous on the mortar, which was laid on them in the building of the vaults. This is not peculiar to this building, nor even to Ireland, but it shews the general use of wattlework in mediæval times, particularly in Ireland, where it is more prevalent.

There is another Irish peculiarity which occurs in this castle; that is, the angular cusping of the heads of the lights of the windows in the tower, and which is shewn in the woodcut.



Window-heads in the Tower.

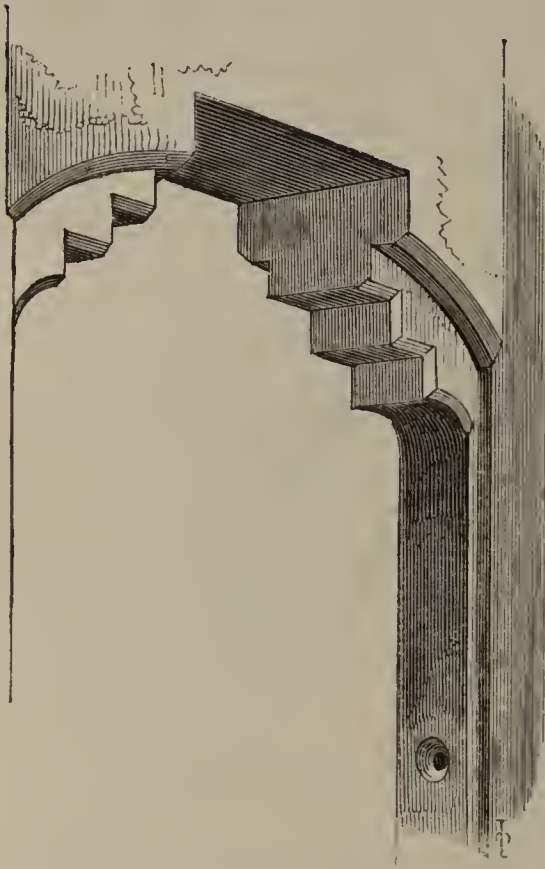
The same idea which gave rise to the stepped battlements so common on Irish churches, gave rise also to this cusping, to the label terminations, and to the battlemented ornament on the jambs of arches, as at Aghadoe and Glendalough. The idea seems to be peculiar to Ireland, and it is curious to see it applied in such various ways. We have it in the battlements, of which an example from St. Patrick's is given in the notes on St. Patrick's Cathedral, and which have more of a foreign than



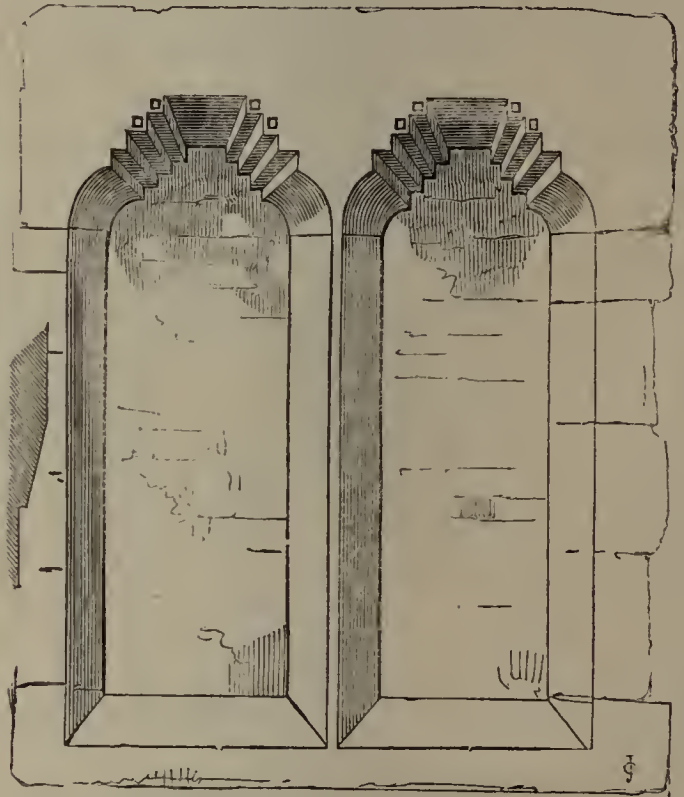
Window Label, Bruree Castle.

an English look. The same idea occurs on window-labels, of which an example is here given from Bruree Castle; and the

same form, though much more elaborate in ornament, occurs at Adare, and at St. Mary's, Youghal, and in a much exaggerated form at Dunamman Castle, near Adare. We have it again in the examples above given from Askeaton, in which the angular is mixed with the usual circular form of the cusping, and the same thing occurs in the window-head from Lisfinny

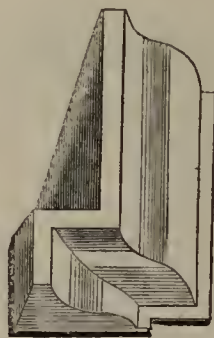


Window-head, Lisfinny Castle,  
near Tallow.



Window (blocked up), North Side,  
Limerick Cathedral.

Castle. In the window from Limerick Cathedral this is carried to a greater extent. The peculiar mode of filling up the spandrils with incised angular lines in both these instances should also be noticed. The fashion of the angular form of the label termination seems to have been carried down to late times, for we



Label of Door, De Ginkell's House, Athlone.

find it used on the house which was occupied by General De Ginkell at the siege of Athlone, and of which the date is 1626.

## KILMOLASH (THE CHURCH OF ST. MOLAISE).

KILMOLASH lies about five or six miles from Lismore, on the road to Ardmore, and presents one of those melancholy sights unfortunately not uncommon in Ireland,—a church in ruins,



West End.

without roof, and exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. It stands close to the road-side, and being partly covered with ivy, it is a very picturesque object. It is a small oblong church, without tower, and consisting of a nave and chancel, and having one door at the west end, and another on the north side. It is evident in this as in many other instances, that a more ancient church previously occupied the same space, and that portions of it are still retained in the present building. This earliest part is the north side of the nave, in which is a square-headed door with a long and narrow lintel (see next page), and large stones for the jambs, which incline slightly inwards. The lower part of the wall spreads outwardly at the base. The same kind of masonry continues also on the lower part of the west end, but the upper part and the doorway belong to

a later period. The section of the doorway is one not unusual in the fifteenth century in Ireland. The chancel-arch is of



Section, West Door.

the seventeenth-century date, and was built when the church underwent repair at that time. The chancel is of twelfth-



North Doorway.

century work, and has small round-headed windows. It is built up against the old part of the nave, but is not bonded into it—a circumstance almost universally to be noticed in the additions to the early churches in Ireland.

## ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—IX.

## THE MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIÆVAL ART.

SOME short time since, my friend Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, wrote a paper which when read at that Institution caused no end of an outcry. The subject was essentially the same as mine, and the ostensible cause of the outcry was the cutting and humorous names he gave to certain modern developments of Mediævalism, to say nothing of sundry hard hits at what is generally, and perhaps facetiously, called Classic art. But, although much decried, Mr. Seddon's remarks were perfectly just, and the terms employed in his paper were probably far too amusing to fall into oblivion. However, I have not the least doubt but that his remarks will do a very great deal of good; for there are many persons who are perfectly proof against any amount of good advice, but quail before ridicule. Mr. E. Godwin, of Bristol, has also made some very true observations about the present state of Mediæval art, in a paper which was read before the Bristol Society of Architects. He also has treated the subject in a humorous manner. But the fact is, that the matter is an extremely serious one, and as I by no means wish to pay you the poor compliment of supposing that you are only to be convinced by ridicule, I propose to consider the matter in a serious manner; for, after all, the Association is the future life-blood of the profession, and if you do not correct your errors, or if you get into a bad way, what hope can there be for our future architecture<sup>a</sup>?

It will be observed that I confine my remarks to the modern development of Mediæval art. By this I by no means wish to imply that the so-called Classic development is more perfect. On the contrary, it contains just as many, if not more faults than our modern Mediæval art, and if I do not speak of it, it is simply that I really do not care what becomes of it. The architecture of Greece was most exquisite; that of Rome was coarse, but magnificent; both glowed with colour, but both are unfitted for our climate. What is called Italian

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<sup>a</sup> This lecture was read to the Architectural Association.

appears to me to be simply a grouping together of Roman details, often very much misapplied, and utterly unlike anything imagined by an ancient Greek or Roman. But I need scarcely enlarge on this point, for it seems now to be almost generally recognised that some architecture founded upon that of the Middle Ages is the most suitable for our climate, and it consequently attracts the attention of the younger members of the profession; so much so that all the designs for the prizes of the Institute on the last occasion were Mediæval.

The story of the revival of Mediæval art has been so often and so well told, that it is almost superfluous to go into it on the present occasion, a very few words will therefore suffice. It might almost be doubted whether Mediæval art has ever been thoroughly disused in England; for we have the chapel in Lincoln's Inn by Inigo Jones, in which an attempt was made to go back to the Geometrical Decorated style. The piers of one of the arches of old London-bridge were rebuilt in what was then called the Gothic taste; while Batty Langley and Horace Walpole did their very worst with the art, inasmuch that their works have become by-words. The curious part of the matter is, that they have some grotesque resemblance to late Italian Mediæval art, or rather, the latter is the only thing that they at all approach. Nor did Sir Christopher Wren succeed much better; witness his western towers of Westminster Abbey, and his wretched restoration of the great portal of the northern transept, which latter I most sincerely hope to see in the hands of my friend Mr. Scott, it being a far more crying deformity than anything inside. Indeed, had I the honour of being the architect to the Dean and Chapter, I should certainly give my clients no peace until they allowed me to remove so great an eyesore in one of the most conspicuous places of our metropolis. To resume our subject: Mediæval art owes its present revival to the labours of three individuals, viz. Rickman, Blore, and, above all, Augustus Welby Pugin. The first did us the great service of distinguishing the various styles, and publishing books to guide our researches<sup>a</sup>. The second, who is one of the most minute and beautiful architectural draughtsmen the world has ever beheld, throughout a long and active

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<sup>a</sup> Mr. Rickman's successor, Mr. J. H. Parker, has worthily continued this part of the work by means of the Oxford Glossary, the enlarged edition of Rickman, and other similar works on English Mediæval architecture.

practice erected numerous buildings with correct detail. But it was reserved to A. W. Pugin to wake us up by his enunciation of true principles ; and although his sharp satire doubtless hurt many people's feelings, it did immeasurable good to everybody in the profession. But Pugin was only one man, and the most gifted of us can only do a certain amount of work. It was, therefore, lucky that about this period the subject was taken up by the much-abused Cambridge Camden Society, and right well they did their work : by means of patient investigations of our parish churches, and by means of most unsparing sarcasm, they at last drilled architects into building churches by recipe. No one at the present day does build a bad church—I mean such a church as we but too often saw some twenty years ago ; and, therefore, let all honour be given to the Camden, now the Ecclesiological Society. A few words ought to be said as to the different styles of Mediæval art in which all these different teachers worked. Thus we have seen Inigo Jones leaning towards Geometrical Decorated, and Rickman and Blore went in for the Perpendicular. The majority of the Peel churches were built in Early English, because, as Mr. Hope most truly observes, that style was supposed to survive more starvation than any other. Pugin practised in many styles, but his *forte* was in French Flamboyant, although converted from it by my esteemed friend Dr. Rock. The Ecclesiological Society enjoined Decorated. Now all this was mere architecture, or rather, the bones of the building without the flesh. Mr. Ruskin arrived to supply the deficiency, and to point out the intimate connexion between good sculpture and good architecture ; he also directed people's attention to the beauties of early French Gothic, and afterwards to that of Italy, although I am afraid that his lessons in the latter have hardly been understood as they should have been. Much, very much, is to be learnt from Italian Mediæval architecture, but its details by no means suit it either for our climate or materials ; and although certain things may look exceedingly well executed in marble in the half-Oriental town of Venice, it hardly follows that they should do so executed in soft stone, and placed in a street of some provincial town. So much is this the case, that I am half afraid that nearly all our faults in modern architecture may be traced to the misuse of Italian examples. Of course Italy is a delightful country to study in, and replete with all sorts of

associations, and it is far more pleasant to make a tour which shall include Florence, Venice, and Rome, than to spend week after week in a dull town like Chartres. When, therefore, it was found that Mediæval art could be studied in Italy, students of the new school flocked thither, and, wishing to bring back telling sketches (the curse of architecture), copied the details which ought not to have been copied at all, forgetting to study the great broad masses, the strong unchamfered angles, the beautiful figure sculpture, or the wonderful frescoes. It may be asked, What has an architect to do with sculpture or frescoes? I repeat, that unless he can give small drawings sufficient to shew what groups or figures he wants, and what those figures are to do, he only knows one-half of his profession, and has only half a claim to be considered an artist. The same with regard to the frescoes: he should know how to dispose of them in the building; how to separate them by bands; how to allow for height of situation; and, in fact, be able to give every assistance to the painter actually employed in their execution, and for all this he must know how to draw the figure tolerably; but if he has studied these things, and can draw the figure tolerably, he will be able to make the building interest the spectator, and tell wondrous stories, without a moulding or piece of foliage in his architecture. It was to this that Mr. Ruskin alluded when he said that a square yard of stone was sufficient for any man to shew what was in him; and so far as I may be permitted to say so to such an authority, I consider Mr. Ruskin to be thoroughly in the right. If a man cannot do the things above enumerated, he takes refuge in foliage, notches, chamfers, and other specimens of misapplied ingenuity, and when the work is done it is never satisfactory; it tells no story, and the beholder grieves that the same ingenuity had not been more artistically or more practically directed.

I now propose going through a few of what strike not only myself, but many others of my *confrères*, as some of the more crying defects of the modern development of Mediæval art; and, as I bear malice against none, and wish to hurt nobody's feelings, I shall mention the names of no persons and of no buildings. I am aware that the subject is unpleasant, and one which it is rather dangerous to take up; but the Mediæval school has made so much progress, not only in ecclesiastical

buildings, but, what is more, in domestic ones, that I feel that it is hardly the time to keep silence; and, in fact, as the rising school, we cannot afford to do so. Again, did I not feel that my views are, to a great extent, shared by others in the profession, I should hardly set them forth in this public manner; but both Mr. Seddon and Mr. Godwin having done so before me, I feel less diffidence, more especially as I hope I shall not be left the last to raise my voice against what appear to me to be crying evils.

And, first, as to what may be called rhythm in building (1). If we look at the façade of any large building of the Middle Ages, we shall find nearly as much regularity as in a Classic building; i.e. the various parts all balance; if they do not, there is always some good reason for it. Thus, the tower of the Palazzo Publico, at Florence, is not in the centre of the building. Doubtless, Arnolfo would have placed it either at the centre, or at one end; but then it was wanted to command a certain street; and, accordingly, it was placed to command the said street, and is much out of the centre. Modern buildings look very much as if they had been shaken about in a hat, and that the windows were shoved out just where they were wanted. Now, in a little country town, or in the back of even a large building, this is to a certain degree allowable, and conduces to the picturesque; but it would not do for the front. There the architect must take more pains, and try to bring in his windows so as to balance in the general composition. Of course, this is much more difficult to do than letting them crop out where they may be most convenient; but it can be done with care, and, in fact, it is simply an affair of trouble and ingenuity. Another thing is, to get the building broad and uncut up at the base,—to get the same strings running uninterruptedly through, to increase the decoration towards the top, and to cut up the sky-line, as recommended by Mr. Hope.

There is one great thing to praise in that not very satisfactory building, the New Houses of Parliament, and that is its rhythm. Each part balances the other, and you can see at once that the man who designed it was, at all events, master of the great principles of his art.

2. The next point is the colour. No one is satisfied unless the building presents a most piebald appearance; red bricks, yellow bricks, black bricks, and even tiles, are all pressed into

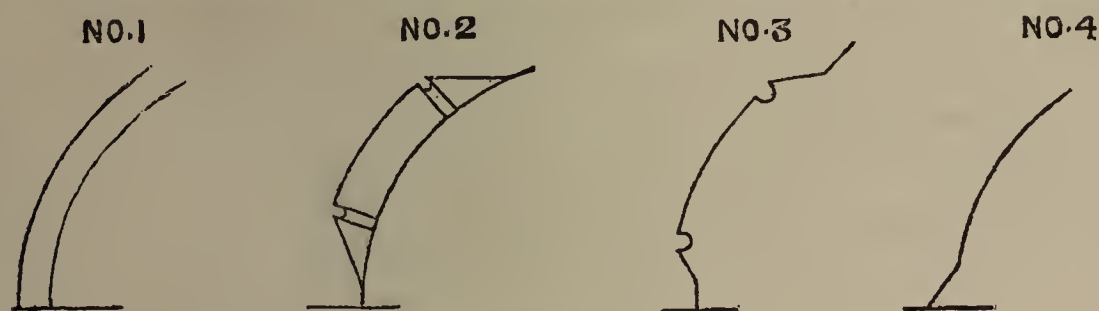
the service. Now it is undeniable that in certain cases in a brick building, a band of differently coloured bricks may do good service as a string or label to unite the various parts; but that is no reason why it should be repeated all over the edifice. The Italian walls of stone and brick are purely constructive; at least one I saw at Verona was; the stone courses being connected together and forming coffers, which were filled with rough brickwork. Some modern buildings have courses of tiles, of the most sickly colours if glazed, or if unglazed of washed-out red and buff—the latter a colour very fashionable with decorators, and which it might be hoped Mr. Ruskin had entirely demolished, for he says that it is like nothing in nature. If brick must be used, I would suggest a much more sparing application of colour, although it is impossible to conceive anything more melancholy than a London brick house after it has been erected fifty years, and it therefore becomes a most serious thing to suggest with what material our modern London buildings are to be faced! So corroding and so black is the smoke, that positively nothing will resist it but polished granite or glazed earthenware. The latter would offer an immense field for art in the shape of tiles of good colour, or of painted majolica; but I question whether such buildings would look well in a side-view, when the glaze would reflect the light.

3. The use of marble is another of our eccentricities. Employed as the shafts of columns, or in large slabs, nothing can be better; but somehow or other, unless as shafts, it seldom looks well in connexion with stone. Thus I venture to dissent from those elaborate works in Caen stone, where marble is introduced in the shape of half-spheres or of inlays. The polished surface of the marble does not harmonize with the coarse and unpolished surface of the stone; and the eye is likewise attracted to the marble, to the neglect of the sculpture or architecture. If marble really be used in conjunction with stone, I would suggest that it be unpolished.

4. Another point is the abuse of tiles. One sees them everywhere, even on walls; and the same thing may be said of incised stone. Nothing can be better than the latter for pavements, as it affords room for any amount of art; but walls should be painted, for that is their legitimate mode of treatment, and putting incised stones into a wall appears to me to be doubling the expense for no particular good. It is

true that it is more durable than painting, but then you lose all shading and all colour, except in your outline, and what is painting without shading and outline? As to tiles, even the best of them quickly wear out, and at the present time there are few to be got—if any—that have any claims to art, say like those discovered at Chertsey.

5. But the great delight of the modern architect is in his chamfers: he chamfers everything he can possibly get hold of, whether there is any necessity for the process or not. Sometimes he makes very curious mistakes. Thus nothing is more lovely than the curves of a pointed arch (No. 1). You get the two lines of the chamfer and the surface between in perspective as you move about it: every view you take varies its perspective, but it is always pleasant because the lines are unbroken and run round; but now apply the chamfer in the middle of either side of the arch (No. 2.), and stop it, and see how bad and broken the lines at once become as they get into perspec-

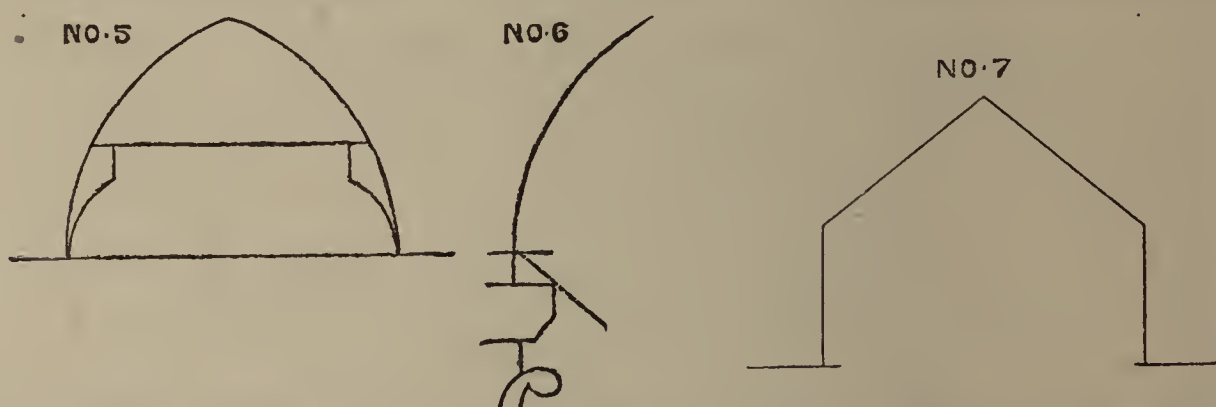


tive (No. 3). Or, suppose you want to bring a square archivolt on to an octagonal or circular column, and instead of making the transition by means of the bell, or of the abacus, you do so by cutting away the angles of your archivolt, see how very weak you render the whole affair (No. 4). Chamfers are very good things in their way, more especially in woodwork, when you cannot get mouldings; but it is quite possible to have too much of a good thing.

6. Not unconnected with chamfers are the notchings now so frequently seen in new buildings. Notchings in a huge spire may do duty for dogtooth; but that is no reason why they should break out in parts where they are least wanted. Archivolt is notched; the upper edges of the abaci of columns, where a straight line is most imperatively demanded by the eye, are notched; the lower edges of mouldings are notched, till they look like what milliners call inserted work; even our very furniture is notched. One of my friends possesses a table

where the lower edge of the top is thus decorated, greatly to the discomfort of his visitors' knuckles. After all, this notching, although very cheap, is very barbaric, and I believe is indicated by Mr. Owen Jones as among the very earliest of the attempts of the savage mind for the decoration of the war-club.

7. The management and the form of the arch are most important considerations; and every kind of arch in itself is so very beautiful that it would almost appear impossible to make an ugly one; but, thanks to modern ingenuity, a great deal has been effected towards that end. I have already spoken about the top-chamfering, but an equally efficient way is to insert a tympanum which does not come down to the springing (No. 5). The eye always requires a line, either real or imaginary, to mark the springing: put this line a little below, and it does not much matter, as in the case of the best French art, where the arch is always slightly stilted to allow for the portion taken off by the projection of the abacus (No. 6); but, on the con-



trary, draw this line above, and, somehow or other, the sensation is never pleasing. The Pointed segmental arch, although frequently employed in England during the Middle Ages, is seldom satisfactory, of whatever altitude it may be. See the entrance to the Chapter-house at Westminster, where, however, I strongly suspect some inner moulding has been chiselled off. Sometimes, however, this segmental arch becomes a necessity, as in the groining of the passage in the same building; but in every case it should be a subsidiary affair, and never employed in the principal windows of a façade, as we too often see it; or, indeed, anywhere else where it can be avoided. Another form of arch is really no arch at all, but has the advantage of being inexpressibly ugly (No. 7). It was very rarely employed in the Middle Ages, but still there are examples of it, as well as of everything else that is bad. Of course, it is never used constructively, for it would not stand; but it too often in the pre-

sent day acts as a containing line to dossels, doors, coupled windows, &c.; in fact, it is considered a cheap and easy way of making a thing look strong. This endeavour to get apparent strength by the employment of straight lines where our ancestors would have used curved, is one of the greatest of the faults in art of the present day, and of all is the most painful to the eye; and I would even venture to say that no man who has ever properly studied the figure would be guilty of such a thing.

8. Some years back Mr. Street, in a very excellent lecture at the Architectural Museum, suggested the greater employment of small columns in the place of ornamental buttresses. The suggestion was most excellent, but unfortunately it has been worked to death, and we even see columns mast-headed on the tops of our highest gables, and figures on the top of them.

9. Before dismissing the stonework, I might mention the abuse of foliage and of strings—the former covering the building or object until it looks like a petrified arbour, and the latter jumping up and down in a most spasmodic manner. But these are hardly the faults of the present generation. The strings now-a-days are generally managed rightly; and if there should be a little money over (an event which very seldom happens to a younger member of the profession) we generally do try to get a little sculpture, instead of spending it on foliage. Some of our modern foliage, however, has taken a very crude and ugly development. Thus we see truncated leaves (No. 8) and stalks jutting out at right angles, or less than right angles, from each other (No. 9), besides sundry other offences against good taste; the origin of all which will be found in the endeavour to get strength—a very laudable one, but hardly successful when obtained by means of straight lines instead of curved. The effect of some of the foliage in the 1862 Exhibition absolutely resembled that of the time of Louis XIV. instead of the thirteenth century, while one or two of the objects were completely smothered in leaves.

No. 8



No. 9



10. But our woodwork is still very faulty, being for the most part a very great deal too cheap and thin. I am not so much of an antiquary as to advise the use of oak instead of deal for

our roofs. Oak was the common wood of our ancestors, but deal is the common wood of our own time; and, had the case been reversed, I am quite sure that our forefathers, like sensible men as they were, would have employed fir. If, however, we look at the majority of thirteenth and fourteenth century churches, we shall find very few open roofs. On the contrary, the roof is generally of the simplest construction, often with tie-beams to keep everything together, and boarded to the bellies of the rafters—sometimes even a flat-boarded ceiling is the result. This afforded space for painting, and provided an air-chamber between the church and the outer rafters: hence the edifice was cool in summer and warm in winter. A small window opened into this air-place, and afforded means of ventilation. Now, compare this with a modern church roof. The timbers are of the smallest possible scantling; the roof is open to the top (No. 7), so that in reality we see the straight-lined arch magnified to its fullest possible extent, and the little window, deprived of all use, twinkles up above, and only serves to throw in light where it is least wanted, and to expose the poverty of the whole affair. In the present day so many people have got to consider an open roof as a *sine quâ non* in Mediæval art, that it is very difficult to persuade them to the contrary. An open roof, to look well, requires very large and very intricate timbers, or it is almost certain to look poor. Most of the open roofs of our own country are of comparatively low pitch, and the space between the principals was frequently boarded and painted, and treated like a ceiling.

The same objection may be made to our church furniture. It is generally very poor and miserable. It is very true that the mouldings in woodwork should be more slender and cut out than in stone, but then they are generally combined in masses, and the whole effect is sharp and solid, as it ought to be. The best pieces of ancient woodwork I know of are the stalls of Amiens Cathedral.

There are very many other points I may enlarge upon, more especially those of stained glass and sculpture. A protest should also, I think, be made against the common plan of filling in the whole of the windows of a building with large pieces of plate glass, whereby all scale is lost. Plate glass is a very good thing, but surely the upper parts of a window might be filled with lead or iron patterns, and thus some scale be obtained.

But I think I have said enough upon rather invidious subjects, and such, as I said before, that I should not have touched upon if I were not sure that very many of my *confrères*, both young and old, thought with me.

I have very often said, and, even at the risk of being thought tedious, I must repeat it again, that the great and crying defect of the art-architect at the present day is the want of the knowledge of the human figure; and until that is obtained I am afraid that there will be but little progress. I say art-architect, to distinguish him from the surveyor-architect, who makes a good deal more money and has a great deal less to learn, besides being generally thought a more useful member of the community. In fact, the trials of an art-architect of the present day are nearly as great as those of the alchemist of the Middle Ages. If he has money, ten to one but he will not work at so unprofitable an occupation, where he sees all the work in other hands, and where he may have to labour some twenty years before he gets his share. If he has friends who will back him and get him work, so much the worse for him, for he will have to consume that time in the execution of works, and the writing of letters, when he ought to be improving himself and others. What really is wanted is just sufficient work to keep him a-going, or occasionally a good large competition; for I by no means consider competitions as unmitigated evils. Only there are two questions which should be satisfactorily answered before going in. The first is, What is to be the style? as in the present day we have no less than two, which is one more than any other epoch ever had. Unless this question be answered, it is clearly fifty to one against the competitor. The second question should be, Is a professional man to be appointed judge? It is obvious how important it is to have this answered in the affirmative; for, besides the committee having in all probability no knowledge of architecture, it will generally be found that their bias is towards what is called the local man; and, indeed, they would be less than human if they did not have this bias, remembering that they travel with the said local man, that they dine with him, they meet him at dinner, and they have had or may have local dealings with him, and, therefore, as I said before, they would be less than human not to prefer him.

Having said so much, I have only to reiterate my advice to

the art-architect to learn all he can of the figure ; and while he does this, and while he may be filling up his time with drawing cartoons, never on any account to give up or think of giving up his profession. It is true he may see his way to making more money at the present moment, by drawing cartoons, or designing sculpture, or drawing on stone, but all this while he is an architect. He has been brought up as an architect, and the profession has a right to his services ; and if she is unkind and gives him but little at present, it is his duty to persevere and never neglect her ; for the time will come when she will have occasion for his services, and if he is not in a position to take advantage of it, his place will be filled by another, and most probably, a less educated man, to the great loss of the art.

It is for these reasons that I have ventured to say a word in favour of competitions, and if some regulations could be drawn up either by the Association or the Institute, or still better, by both conjointly, I believe a great deal of good might ensue, and transactions which at the present moment are often but so much gambling, and that with loaded dice, might be rendered excellent means of bringing good men forward, or, at least, of causing them to exercise the knowledge they possess.

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POMPEII.—A Roman Almanack was recently found in an excavation near the Gate of Isis, at Pompeii. It is a square block of white marble, on each side of which are inscriptions relative to three months of the year, arranged in perpendicular columns. At the head of each is represented the sign of the zodiac, to which the month responds. This almanack contains some curious information on the agriculture and religion of the Romans. At the top of each column, and under the sign of the zodiac, is the name of the month and the number of days ; next come the nones, which during eight months of the year fall on the fifth day, and are consequently called *quintanæ* ; for the remainder of the year they commence on the seventh day, and are called *septimanæ*. The ides are not indicated, because there is always seven days between them and the nones. The number of hours of the day and night is also marked, the whole numbers being represented by the ordinary Roman figure, the fractions by an *s* for *semi*, and by small horizontal lines for the quarters. Lastly, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun appears is also named ; the days of the equinoxes and of the summer solstice are also given. For the winter solstice there are the words *hiemis initium*, ‘beginning of the winter.’ Next comes the chapter of agriculture, in which farmers are reminded of the principal operations that ought to be carried on during the month. The Almanack terminates by the religious part ; it points out the god who presides over each month ; gives a list of the religious fêtes which fall during that lapse of time, and warns the farmer not to neglect the worship of those protecting divinities of his labours if he wishes to have them prosper. On the upper part of this block of marble is Apollo driving the chariot of the Sun, and on the under part Ceres reaping corn in a field, which shews that this Almanack was more particularly intended for farmers. It has been sent to Naples.—*Galignani*.

## WORCESTER COLLEGE CHAPEL.

MOST of our readers who have visited Oxford must remember the woe-begone and dismal chapel of Worcester College. Built at the commencement of last century, it remained for more than fifty years unfinished internally; when it was completed, the remains of ancient Greece had been discovered and studied, so that the details and interior proportions are a very great advance upon the rest of the structure. As usual at that time, the whole of this interior was covered by a coating of stone-coloured paint, which having got much darker by the dust and the smoke of the gas, produced an appearance of discomfort and neglect contrasting most strangely with the beautiful and cared-for gardens attached to the same college, and so well known to all the inhabitants and visitors of Oxford. This state of things was not likely to last long in the present day, when the various colleges are vying with each other as regards their chapels; and accordingly the Rev. Provost and Fellows, about a year ago, set about considering what was to be done to this very unpromising specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. The dilemma was this: Worcester College does not happen to be a rich one; and the sum likely to be subscribed would suffice simply either to ornament the present building, or to remodel it without any ornament at all.

During the late long vacation the problem has actually been solved. The Provost and Fellows having secured the services of Mr. W. Burges as their architect, set manfully to work; and the result is certainly calculated to surprise those who have not seen the work while in progress. Mr. Burges has hitherto been known only as a strong medievalist, but having, like most of his school, made the journey to Rome, he evidently made very good use of his eyes when visiting the loggie of the Vatican. The result is another instance of how easy it is for a medieval architect to adapt himself to Renaissance work. Whether the converse would hold good, is quite another matter.

The first thing to do was to reopen the three blocked-up windows on the north side, and to portion out the ceiling into geometrical compartments by means of light wooden beams screwed into the joists above. Much of the ornament of the ceiling has been suffered to remain; hence the prevalence of sundry festoons, which are very like pocket-handkerchiefs. The ceiling is divided into two portions by the dome in the centre. East and west of this are two large compartments. That to the east contains the Fall of Man, surrounded by the three theological virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with a fourth virtue (Humility) to make up the number demanded by the architecture. The

westernmost compartment is occupied by the Expulsion of our first parents, and the subject is therefore surrounded by the four cardinal virtues so necessary for our well-being in this world, viz. Justice, Temperance, Chastity, and Fortitude. At the angles of the dome are four kings, ancestors of our Lord; David, Solomon, Hezekiah, and Josiah. The rest of the ceiling is occupied with arabesques, gilding, and other ornaments.

The windows, which are rapidly being filled with stained glass, will contain scenes from the life of our Lord, viz. the Annunciation, the Offering of the Wise Men, and the Teaching in the Temple on the north side; the eastern window being devoted to the Crucifixion, with a predella painting below of the Entombment. The southern windows are to be the Resurrection, the Women at the Sepulchre, and the Ascension. In the *lunette* over each window is a half-length figure of one of the prophets who prophesied concerning the event represented in the glass below; the four great niches at the angles of the building contain gilt statues of the four Evangelists, with a little painting above in grisaille, representing an event of their lives. Thus St. Matthew is called by our Lord from the money-changer's table, St. John looks into the sepulchre, St. Mark journeys by sea, St. Luke paints the Virgin. In the arabesques at the sides the same idea is carried out by the introduction of their respective animals; a money-changer's table, a chalice and serpent, an ink-bottle and pen, and a pallet and brushes. The little ornaments in the other arabesques, which occur at the sides of the windows, contain subjects from the Benedicite, and illustrate the various works of creation, the sentences referring to them being painted on the frieze above. Thus in the jewel panel we have the breastplate and other ornaments of the Jewish high-priest; the fruits, fish, birds, animals, and human life, all affording a series of graceful little sketches by Mr. Smallfield, the easternmost being devoted to the sacrifices and other contrasts of the Church and Synagogue. The vestibule is not so richly decorated as the chapel, and the few paintings which occur are illustrative of the old Law, such as Aaron's rod, in the ceiling; and representations of the ark of the covenant, the brazen sea, the two pillars, Jachin and Boaz, and the paschal candlestick on the walls.

Part of the stalls have been taken away and replaced by new ones of walnut-wood inlaid with box, the standards containing shields with the instruments of the Passion.

All the paintings, with the exception of the arabesques, are from the hand of Mr. Henry Holiday; to whom also are due the cartoons for the glass. The arabesques and the little subjects contained in them are the work of Mr. Smallfield, a well-known artist, and member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Nicholls, the sculptor, executed the statues of the Evangelists, and modelled the animals on the

stalls, while the whole of the decoration and stall-work has been executed by Mr. Fisher, of London.

The Provost and Fellows of Worcester are certainly to be congratulated on having had the rare courage now-a-days to have spent their money on art instead of mere bricks and mortar; and when the stalls shall have been completed, and an opus vermiculatum mosaic pavement laid down, the Provost and Fellows may be as proud of their chapel as they are of their garden.

NOTE.—The little circles in the jambs of the windows contain the following subjects:—1. The Pearl of Great Price; 2. Ivory overlaid with Sapphires, (*Solomon's Song* v. 14); 3. The Fish with Tribute Money; 4. Jonah and the Whale; 5. The Serpent; 6. The Ass and Colt; 7. The Dove with the Olive-branch; 8. The Divine Spirit; 9. Man tilling Ground; 10. Woman with Child; 11. Two Sparrows; 12. Hen and Chickens; 13. Flagons of Wine; 14. A Branch of Apples, (*Solomon's Song* ii. 5.)

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PRICES OF RARE BOOKS.—Some very rare Shakesperean and other books were sold in May last by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, which realized very high prices, as will be seen from the following extracts from the catalogue:—

“Boccaccio, Decamerone,” 2 vols., printed on vellum, 1820—24*l.*; “Boiardo, Orlando, Inamorato,” 5 vols., printed on vellum, 1830—35*l.*; “Chaucer's Works,” 6 vols., printed on vellum, 1845—51 guineas; “Piers Ploughman's Vision and Creed,” 2 vols., printed on vellum, 1842—27*l.*; “Psalter in Englishe,” printed at Argentine, 1530, no other copy of this small volume known—96 guineas; “Common Prayer,” 1549—20 guineas; “Common Prayer,” 1552, being the Second Book of Edward VI.—43 guineas: “Quarell between Arthur Hall and Mallerie,” only one other copy known, 1576—26*l.*; “Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour,” 3 vols., large paper, 1821—49*l.* 10*s.*; “Painter's Palace of Pleasure,” 2 vols., first edition, 1566-7—45 guineas; Spenser's “Faërie Queene,” 2 vols., first edition, 1590-6—22*l.* 10*s.*; Taylor the Water Poet's “Workes,” 1630—26*l.*; Drummond's “Flowres of Sion,” large paper, 1630—20 guineas; a volume of curious Proclamations, purchased in 1737 for 8*s.*, sold for 25*l.* 10*s.*; the “Cronycles of England,” by Froyssart, 2 vols., 1525—39*l.*; “Merlin's Prophecies,” 2 vols., printed at Paris in 1498—26*l.* 10*s.* The grand feature in the sale was the first four editions of Shakespeare's Plays, the first edition, printed in 1623, having Ben Jonson's verses in facsimile, producing 260 guineas; the second, in 1632—52 guineas; the third, in 1664—41 guineas; the fourth, in 1685—23*l.*; the single play of “King Lear,” printed in 1608—34*l.*; a very beautiful copy of the Minor Poems, printed in 1640—20*l.*; and a most charming little volume, being an uncut copy of the “Venus and Adonis,” printed at Edinburgh in 1627—115*l.* The day's sale, 182 lots, produced 2,042*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE OF SWITZERLAND<sup>a</sup>.

I WAS asked by the President at the last Meeting to give at the present one some account of what I saw in my late tour in Switzerland. This I will now gladly attempt, but I must first explain what I can do and what I cannot do. I am as yet prepared only to start questions rather than to answer them, as I have seen enough to excite curiosity, but not enough fully to gratify it. I have seen many of the finest buildings in the country, and I have, as usual, brought away large quantities of drawings. But I am aware that many of the finest buildings, especially some of the most ancient, I have not seen. My journey was undertaken mainly with historical and political objects, to which architecture and antiquities had to be kept quite subordinate. I have examined such buildings as I found in the places to which my other objects led me, but I have not, as I generally do in my travels, gone directly in search of architectural objects. Moreover I am not so well acquainted as I should wish to be with the architecture of the countries immediately surrounding Switzerland. Altogether I do not feel myself qualified to theorize at all dogmatically, but only to throw out hints which either myself or others may be able, on further inquiry, to work out more at length.

In Switzerland, as everywhere else, History and Architecture must, according to the great principle of our Society, go hand in hand. The architecture of a country is an essential part of its general history, and its architectural history cannot possibly be understood without a clear view of its political history. And the political history of Switzerland, past and present, is, to those who can estimate states according to their moral and not by their physical size, the greatest history in continental Europe. It is deeply to be regretted that most English travellers are content to run through Switzerland without giving the least thought either to its past history or its present politics. It is enough for them to climb up a mountain, without stopping to think whether the city that lies at its base is a kingdom or a republic, a democracy or an oligarchy. Their own presence has corrupted the inhabitants of certain districts, in the way that the inhabitants of show-places in all countries are sure to be corrupted. Having done this, they come home with most false and injurious notions of the Swiss nation in general, and they throw needless difficulties in the way of those among their own countrymen who

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<sup>a</sup> The substance of an extemporary lecture by Mr. E. A. Freeman delivered before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, June 4, 1863. See GENT. MAG., April, 1864, p. 473; May, 1864, p. 612.

visit Switzerland with more rational objects. Their conduct has engendered a presumption in the mind of every intelligent Swiss that an English traveller is probably a fool ; it is only with great difficulty that the Swiss can be made to believe that an Englishman can have any sensible object in visiting their country. As soon as they are persuaded that a man has some rational object, of whatever nature, no people can be kinder and more friendly, more ready to supply the stranger with information or to undergo any trouble on his behalf. But, thanks to the summer tourists, the very natural presumption against the English traveller has to be broken down in the first instance. For my own part, I visited Switzerland at a time when the land was free from tourists, and free also from those beggars and extortioners of whom tourists always talk, and whom, I therefore conceive, they must themselves bring with them. Wherever I went, I fell in with men of sense and information ; I met in every part of the country with kindness for which I shall ever be thankful, and I have made friends whose friendship I trust to keep. One slight complaint only have I to make, and for that also I do not doubt that the tourists are answerable. In England and in France you are hardly ever hindered from seeing any object which you wish to see ; you are often annoyed by silly guides, but you are almost always allowed to see things somehow or other. But in Switzerland I have more than once been absolutely hindered from seeing objects ; to be quite impartial between Catholics and Protestants, I may mention the choir-stalls in the minster at Freiburg and the antiquities preserved in the sacristy of the minster at Bern. No doubt those who show the churches had been annoyed by idle gazers, and it would not have been so easy to explain to them as it might have been to their superiors, that I did not belong to that class.

There can be no doubt that, in a historical and political view, Switzerland is the most interesting country of the European continent. It is the one living image of ancient Greece, the one country where the system of small states can be seen in all its purity. It is, like our own, a country where the past and the present mutually support and explain each other. And, amid the most utter diversity in all outward forms from the institutions of our own country, it is wonderful how the same general objects and principles will be found to underlie both. Switzerland, like England, is a country whose political life rests on traditions, not on theories. It contains the oldest and the freest governments in Europe, the only countries where pure democracy may still be seen in the same perfection as in the Athenian Pnyx. Its Federal system has been gradually developed through many ages of good and bad fortune, through days of reformation and days of corruption. From one of the laxest of unions, it has at last

issued in a perfect Federal system, most truly the work of the nation itself, and with which the whole nation, save two small extreme and opposite factions, seems to be thoroughly contented. After the troubles of the Sonderbund had passed by, Switzerland was able, in 1848, to fix her constitution for herself. In that year the Great Powers of the continent were too busy at home for their usual occupation of meddling in affairs which do not concern them. The happy opportunity was seized; in any earlier or later year the thing might have been impossible.

In looking at the history and politics of Switzerland, we must always remember that we are dealing with a purely artificial nation and one which has been gradually formed. People are apt to forget this, and to speak of Switzerland and the Swiss as an ethnological unity in days when Switzerland and the Swiss could not be said to exist. I have before now read of "Swiss architecture" in the Romanesque period, and I have seen King Rudolf of Hapsburg spoken of as a "Swiss Emperor." The territory of the present Confederation consists of portions of the three kingdoms of Germany, Italy, and Burgundy, which a variety of political circumstances gradually detached from those kingdoms and led to a close union among themselves. Four languages are spoken within the territories of the League; German, Italian, the old Rhaetian Romansch, and, in the Burgundian districts, a variety of the *Lingua d'oc*, unhappily supplanted as the literary language by French. German, French, and Italian are all recognized as national languages. The established religion of each Canton is Catholic or Protestant at pleasure, but the present Federal Constitution happily secures equality of rights everywhere to members of both Churches. But out of all these varieties, national, linguistic, and religious, a nation has been formed, artificial no doubt in its origin, but, for all the purposes of national life, as true a nation as any in Europe. The history of its formation may be briefly summed up. In the beginning of the fourteenth century three small districts on the borders of Swabia and Burgundy, owning no superior but the Emperor, formed a League, or rather renewed an ancient League, for mutual defence against the aggressions of the Dukes of Austria. Other neighbouring cities and districts soon joined them, forming in all the League of the Eight Ancient Cantons. In the course of the next two centuries, a large territory, German, Burgundian, and Italian, was annexed on various terms. Some communities were admitted to equal rights as members of the League; others, without reaching this closest degree of union, were recognized as free and independent allies; others were protected or dependent states; others were mere subjects, either of the League as a whole or of one or more of its members. By the end of the sixteenth century the old political system of

Switzerland may be looked on as being completed. The country, in nearly its present geographical extent, was occupied, not indeed as now by a single compact Federation, but by a variety of states in every sort of relation to one another. Round the Three Cantons were gathered the Eight, round them the later Thirteen, round them again a crowd of Leagues, cities, districts, and principalities, united with them in every possible variety of alliance, dependence, and subjection. Still, amidst all this apparent confusion, Switzerland, in the modern sense of the word, may be looked on, from the sixteenth century onwards, as forming one political system; the different constituent parts, widely different as were their relations to one another, had all more to do with one another than with any external power. Nothing was needed but the equalization of political rights over the whole country in order to produce a real Swiss nation with common interests and feelings. That happy change has gradually taken place during the present century, and was finally accomplished by the Constitution of 1848. The old distinctions of Confederates, Allies, and Subjects have been swept away, or rather Allies and Subjects have been raised to the rank of Confederates. The present admirable Confederation, which seems better able than any other European State to preserve perfect dignity and moderation under the most trying circumstances, has been the result of the gradual revolutions of so many ages.

Now, as the history of a country always reflects itself in its architecture, what are the architectural phænomena which we should expect to find produced by such an history as this? We should clearly expect to find the earlier architecture of the country possessing no national character, but to find such a national character decidedly impressed on the later buildings. We must not look for such a thing as Swiss architecture as long as what we now call Switzerland had no political unity, while one Canton was German, another Burgundian, another Italian. But we may fairly look for such a thing as Swiss architecture after Switzerland, on whatever terms, had become a political whole. While Vaud was Savoyard, while Thurgau was Austrian, while Ticino was Milanese, while Lausanne was subject to its Bishop and Basel knew no superior but Cæsar, we cannot look for any national Swiss architecture. The architecture of each district will naturally follow that of its German, Burgundian, and Italian neighbours. But we may fairly look for a national Swiss architecture from about the beginning of the sixteenth century onwards. It follows therefore that a national architecture is mainly to be looked for in domestic and civic buildings; the great churches, the famous Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Collegiate Churches of the land, were mainly built in the old days of disunion. Again, we must carefully guard ourselves against the delusions arising from the vague use of the word *French*.

France, that is the Kingdom of Paris, did not become an immediate neighbour of any Swiss Confederate or ally till the reign of Henry the Fourth, when mediæval architecture had pretty well passed away. In the days with which we have to do, Savoy, Bresse, and the County of Burgundy<sup>a</sup> had nothing to do with France. This is what people find so difficult to understand, and what it is so all-important that they should understand. It is much to be desired that some one should undertake the study of the architecture of the Burgundian Kingdom with his eyes open and free from all Parisian delusions.

Now I do not pretend to have done this myself, nor do I pretend to be able practically to answer all the questions which I have myself started. I am merely throwing out hints both for myself and for others; I am shewing the way in which the subject should be approached rather than bringing forward the results of any very wide inquiry. I have not seen enough even of the buildings within the present Confederation to dogmatize with any confidence, still less have I been able to compare them with those of the neighbouring provinces of the surrounding countries. I hope that the thing may some day be done either by myself or by somebody else; but, if it is to be done, it must be done by some one who has contrived to emancipate himself from the trammels of the modern map. In Switzerland, as everywhere, the historical study of architecture must go hand in hand with the study of political geography.

Instead therefore of theorizing any further on a subject on which I do not feel competent to speak from experience, I will rather make some comments, desultory as they may be, on some of the chief buildings which I saw in my Swiss journey. The only general observation which I will trust myself to make is that I certainly thought that a single style of late civil architecture, quite different from anything to which I was used in England, France, or Aquitaine, prevailed, with some local varieties, through the whole country. This, it will be observed, is just what we should expect from the sketch which I gave of the history of the country. But though I thought I could discern this same style in parts of Switzerland very distant from each other, I am not at all prepared to say that it may not also be found beyond the limits of Switzerland. The style I mean is rich in fantastic forms of doors and windows, largely employing six-centred and other complicated arches, and introducing more or less of interpenetration. I first observed it at Geneva, and then tracked it through the whole country till it seemed to reach its consummation in the amazing doorways of the building which is now the Post-Office at Basel.

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<sup>a</sup> When the County was, at an earlier time, held for a short time by the French Kings, Switzerland had not reached so far west as to have it for a neighbour.

I entered the country by way of Geneva. That city is a good example of the difference which strikes one at first sight, between those towns which were the dwelling-place of a prince, ecclesiastical or temporal, and those which were free from the beginning or subject only to a distant sovereign. To the former class belong Geneva, Lausanne, Neufchâtel, and Chur; to the latter Luzern, Solothurn, Zürich, and, above all, Bern. The former are in fact hill-fortresses, crowned by the cathedral or other great church and the castle of the prince—at Neufchâtel a lay Count, in the three other cities the Bishop—side by side. Around the hill a town has grown up, of which the ancient *City*—both at Geneva and Lausanne retaining that name distinctively—remains as the Akropolis. Social and sometimes even religious distinctions are connected with this difference of position. The City was commonly the aristocratic quarter; at Chur it is still the Catholic quarter. The cathedral, the palace, and their subordinate buildings still remain, as it were, a separate town, defended by its own walls and towers against the Protestant quarter below. So at Durham the cathedral and the episcopal castle still crown the hill; at Lincoln the parallel must have been still more exact when the Norman Earl and the Norman Bishop occupied the height and drove the English or Danish inhabitants to seek new dwellings at its foot. At Lausanne, Chur, and Neufchâtel the minster and the castle still remain side by side, though the latter is at Lausanne and at Neufchâtel applied to quite different uses. At Geneva the palace no longer remains, or is so disguised as to be no longer a prominent object. But the cathedral still soars above the city, suggesting to an English eye the general appearance of Exeter, the position of Geneva being as much grander than that of Exeter as the cathedral itself is inferior. Very different is the appearance of the cities whose republican freedom is of more ancient date. Bern was free-born; Zürich knew no lord but Cæsar; Luzern, though for a while under Austrian dominion, never saw a resident prince. Here therefore there is no Akropolis, no castle of Count or Bishop. Bern sits on her peninsula, Luzern and Zürich sit by their lakes, girt by their walls and towers and crowned by the spires of their minsters, but with no one dominant building to disturb the equality of the civic commonwealth. Instead of an upper and a lower city, Zürich has its greater and its lesser city, not one rising above the other but reposing side by side on opposite banks of the river. Bern has its *Junkergasse*, the chosen dwelling-place of its patricians, looking forth upon their subject lands and mountains, but not offensively dominant over the remainder of the city, still less containing any single building which could in a marked way interfere with the position of an aristocracy equal among themselves.

A Swiss town of any size seems commonly to have contained a great cathedral or collegiate church and a parish church distinct from it. Besides these there were commonly one or more monasteries; the friars especially settled themselves everywhere and adorned the towns with vast churches of their own peculiar type. Thus at Zürich we have the Great Minster or Collegiate Church, which, as in many other cases, French and English travellers and writers are apt to call the Cathedral—Germans are too accurate for such blundering. There is also the parish church of St. Peter, two female conventual churches, of which the famous *Frauenmünster* dates, like the Great Minster, in its foundation, though not in its actual fabric, from the ninth century, and several churches of Friars, including the magnificent *Predigerkirche*, the church of the Dominicans. So at Bern there is the ancient parish church, possibly older in some part even of its fabric than the foundation of the city, the noble minster of the fifteenth century, and a fine church of Friars. So at Chur, the Catholics retain the Cathedral in the upper city, while the parish church below serves for the Protestant worship. So at Luzern, besides the *Hofkirche* or Collegiate Church, there is the ancient parish church, and some conventual churches, including, as so commonly in the Catholic Cantons, one of those gaudy Jesuits' churches, from which the present Constitution has driven out their inhabitants. I do not of course say that this arrangement is universal; in old episcopal cities like Lausanne and Basel there seem to have been several parish churches; but it is certainly that which is found in several of the most important towns. In all these cases the minster and the parish church are quite distinct; I saw no examples of a church divided between a chapter or monastery and a parish, of which we have so many cases in England<sup>b</sup>.

The Friars' churches are, as everywhere, very characteristic. There is something about them by which they can always be recognized in all countries; great simplicity both of ground-plan and detail is combined in many cases with great size. The Swiss examples consist commonly of a nave with aisles and a choir without; no surrounding chapels, no transepts such as we see in Ireland, no interposed towers such as we see both in England and Ireland, no side towers such as we see in Aquitaine. The choir is apsidal and often much higher than the nave. One seldom sees such great size united with such perfect simplicity as in the *Predigerkirche* at Zürich and the *Barfüsserkirche* at Basel. The lofty apses without aisles have very much the general look of Exeter College Chapel; people who have been to Paris and no further always cry out 'Sainte Chapelle' when they see that master-

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<sup>b</sup> Of course no one will confound with this the arrangement, very common in Switzerland, of a conventual church with its nave retained for Protestant worship, while the choir is put to profane uses.

piece of modern architecture ; if they had been to Basel and had opened their eyes there, instead of rushing on to the nearest place where they can run their necks into danger, they would as naturally cry out ‘ *Barfüsserkirche*.’ These Friars’ churches commonly have, like Exeter Chapel, a louvre for a bell, called in their own expressive tongue *Dachreiter* or *Roof-rider*.

Now I must mention two exceptions to the common run of these Friars’ churches. The Franciscan church at Luzern has some transeptal chapels added on to it, but they are of such late date as not to form any real exception to the rule of earlier times. Again, the Franciscan church at Lausanne follows an utterly different plan, having a side tower and spire, and in its proportions reminding one rather of the churches of Aquitaine. We must remember that here we are not in Switzerland proper, but in Burgundy, Savoy, or whatever we are to call it ; so we must look for something different from what we find in the Teutonic lands.

Of particular buildings I will say a few words on the four cathedrals of Geneva, Lausanne, and Basel in the Burgundian, and Chur in the Teutonic country, and on the conventual or collegiate churches of Neufchâtel in the Burgundian, Bern<sup>c</sup> and Zürich in the Teutonic country, and Freiburg on the confines of the two. Lausanne Cathedral is, beyond all doubt, the finest church of all, but I had hardly time to do more than take in a general impression of it. I was hurried away from Lausanne in order to reach something even more interesting to me than its Minster, namely the Landesgemeinde of Uri. I was not able to make any drawings ; so I will forbear from commenting where I may be wrong. But I will say thus much, that the church exhibits a form of Early Gothic wholly different from the French, and having a distinct character of its own, which, till I get better information, I shall hope is true Burgundian.

Geneva Cathedral strikes one at once as built on the same type as Exeter and Ottery, without either central or western towers, but with two forming transepts. Such also, as far as I could judge by merely passing by, seemed to be the plan of the church at Rapperschwyl in the Canton of St. Gall. But Geneva differs from the English examples in having the actual crossing occupied by an enormous *dachreiter*, swelling almost into a third tower. At Exeter again and Ottery there is a long eastern limb, so that the transept-towers occupy the centre

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<sup>c</sup> Bern is geographically within the Burgundian frontier,—

“ Als Krone im Burgundreich,  
Als freier Städte Krone,”—

but it is essentially a German city. The like is the case with Basel, a city close on the frontier, but on the Burgundian side of the Rhine.

of the building, while at Geneva the eastern limb is very short, little more than the apse; the towers are in fact flanking-towers to the choir. The general style of the church is Transitional, using the pointed form for the main constructive arches, and the round for the triforia and some of the windows. The apse too, round within, is polygonal without. The west front is greatly disfigured by a modern Italian portico; but there are not many alterations of ancient date. What there are are chiefly to be found in the towers, the upper stories of both of which are of later date. The southern one now outtops the other, and its highest stage is of a kind of Flamboyant style which does not at all agree with the general character of the building. In the south face a wheel-window—I do not remember its date—is inserted in the upper story, a strange sort of belfry-window indeed. The change in the other tower is earlier, and is done with great ingenuity; the present belfry-windows quite agree in general effect with the earlier work; it needs technical knowledge to see that they belong to a different style. This reminds one of the corresponding tower at Exeter, where the late Perpendicular upper stage so ingeniously reproduces the general effect of the Norman work. Altogether Geneva Cathedral is an excellent example of a small cathedral of its own style and plan, with unusually little later alteration.

The other great church which I saw in the purely Burgundian country is the Collegiate Church of Neufchâtel, a minster of noble position, of highly picturesque outline, and preserving considerable remains of its domestic buildings. It stands close to the grand castle of the old Counts, now applied to the public uses of the Republic, where I had the good luck to find the Great Council in session, and to be present at one of their debates. The subject was one which some time back attracted the attention of our own Parliament, and which in France might attract attention more profitably still. If I may do so within the boundaries of *Welschland*, I will exercise the Teutonic privilege of coining a word, and call it the *Kleinvogelfrage*. The people of Neufchâtel had come to their senses, and their Parliament was deliberating how best to hinder ‘l’extirpation des petits oiseaux.’ I did not hear the end, but I trust that, at my next visit, I may hear birds singing as merrily at Neufchâtel as, thanks to a like piece of wise legislation, I did hear them singing at Zürich. But to turn to the architecture of the minster. It is a cross church with a low central tower, and a single tower—surely a second must have been contemplated—flanking the choir to the south. Were there two, the general idea—the details being utterly different—of this east end would be the same as that of the east end at Geneva; the central tower is so low, and the transepts have so little projection, that the eastern tower, even as it is, is the dominant feature of the building.

Neufchâtel however is triapsidal, while Geneva has only a single apse. These apses are thoroughly Romanesque, while the rest of the church, including the upper part of the eastern tower, is mainly Early Gothic. There is a change in detail in the middle of the nave, the western part having a roundheaded triforium, while the eastern has none. The work is plain throughout, but good and very well preserved. There is an odd addition at the west end, without a west doorway, otherwise one might compare it with the western addition to St. Wollos at Newport. The collegiate buildings lie to the north, and contain, among other things, some remains of a Romanesque cloister. It does not appear to have run against the wall of the church; that is to say, it is not a cloister of the regular monastic pattern. Regulars were obliged to build their cloisters after a fixed pattern; seculars at Neufchâtel, as at Wells and Chichester, might build the cloister after any pattern they pleased, or leave it out altogether.

Both these great churches are apsidal; so is the Cathedral of Basel; but the two minsters at Zurich and the Cathedral of Chur have Romanesque flat east ends. Now we know that a Romanesque flat east end in a large church is rare even in England, and almost unheard of in France. In those countries the apse is all but universal. Now it is certainly remarkable that, of the six chief Romanesque or Transitional churches which I saw in Switzerland, the three in the Burgundian country should be all apsidal, while the three in the Swabian country should have flat ends. This can hardly be accidental; though I am not prepared with examples beyond these six, I cannot doubt that we have here a real and most remarkable instance of local peculiarity. No local peculiarity indeed can be more remarkable than the use of the flat east end in a large Romanesque church. It does not extend into the latter styles; the Friars' churches of Zürich and the parish church of Chur are all apsidal, as much as the minsters of Bern and Freiburg and the subordinate churches of Basel.

The city of Basel is full of fine churches. I seem by my drawings to have paid more attention to some of the smaller ones than I did to the minster. The latter stands nobly on its terrace overlooking the Rhine, but the general effect of the building itself is hardly so striking as that of the gigantic *Barfüsserkirche* below. A second-class cathedral with two western towers has more parallels in other parts of the world than a building like the *Barfüsserkirche*, at once so vast and so simple. The nave of the Cathedral is, I suppose, to be called Transitional, as the pier-arches are pointed, but the triforium and clere-story are purely Romanesque and very plain. The sub-arches of the triforium rest on coupled shafts, like the Moissac cloister.

There is an unusual amount of subordinate buildings attached to Basel Cathedral, but I am sorry that I have no notes of them.

Thoroughly to master the city would take a long time, and my engagements here allowed me less than forty-eight hours, and the whole of that could not be given to architecture. The hall where the Council of Basel was held remains attached to the minster; and the Council-House of the Republic and the present Post-Office are also buildings well worth studying. Of the smaller churches, the most curious that I saw is that of St. Leonard, a Flamboyant building with an attached cloister. The nave and aisles, vaulted within with that intricate German vaulting which I at least never can draw, are grouped without under one enormous gable. The west end thus formed, with three very small windows, without buttresses, and ranging with some of the collegiate buildings, is as little ecclesiastical to look at as a west front can be. Within there is a good roodloft. The choir is apsidal, with elegant Geometrical windows, quite a contrast to the west end. The single tower, crowned with a saddle-back, and that with a *dachreiter*, stands north of the choir. Another very fine church, seemingly a Friars' church, with some elegant Geometrical windows, stands close by the prison. I did not see the inside.

The Cathedral of Chur is more remarkable for its position and for the extraordinary splendour of its shrines and ornaments of that kind than for anything in its architecture. It is a small and plain Transitional church, with a flat east end and a single modern side tower. Still the internal effect is much finer than could have been expected from its small size. The choir is raised on a huge flight of steps, rivalling Canterbury, or, considering the size of the church, one should rather say, rivalling Wimborne before it was spoiled. The effect of this, with the choir full of the officiating clergy, and the nave full of lay worshippers, cannot be surpassed by anything at Amiens itself. But the real glory of Chur is not this or that detail, but the whole grouping of the city; the young Rhine near the foot, and the mountain-streams rushing down towards it, the city covering the slope of the hill, crowned by the akropolis, with the cathedral and Bishop's palace, and the huge mountains soaring again above them, form one of the most striking scenes to be found anywhere. The cathedral is built right on the rock, from which, on the outside of the town, its masonry can hardly be distinguished. The akropolis, inhabited by the Catholic population, while the lower town is Protestant, still retains its walls and towers, the Bishop's palace forming part of the fortress. Parts at least are of Romanesque work, and, I should say, of a date as early as any one chooses to give it. The parish church below has an apse and a side tower, and some good Flamboyant windows.

The great feature of Zürich is the Collegiate Church, the *Grossmünster*, though it is only one important building out of several. It

is built almost wholly in a stern and plain but very effective sort of Romanesque, being in fact the first example of thoroughly German Romanesque which I saw. The difference from anything French or English is very striking. The plain square-edged piers and pilasters are the perfection of Romanesque severity. And we really do not want anything different; the plainness thoroughly suits the style, though the same plainness in a Gothic building would be intolerable. Each bay of the vault takes in two bays of the arcade, so that we doubt whether to call the nave one of three bays or of six, much as we do at Boxgrove. But the thing which mainly struck me on entering this my first German Romanesque minster was the triforium, the *männerchor*, originally designed, and still used, as a gallery, and continued round the west end. This last feature reminded me of the original gallery at the west end of the large church at St. Emilion. It is made more curious at Zürich by having been prolonged a bay westward into the church in a style still Romanesque, though more advanced than the rest.

The Great Minster is not cruciform, but the choir and presbytery are well defined by arches. The effect of the tall, narrow, flat east end, with windows of unusual height for the style, is very singular. The choir has no regular aisles, but there is an apsidal chapel, somewhat altered in later times, on the south side, and the north aisle also ends in an apse. Thus there are two apses, though they do not answer to one another. The minster has two western towers and a *dachreiter* over the choir-arch. The lower stages of the towers are Romanesque; they seem to have been carried up a stage higher in later times, and they were crowned with spires, as they may be seen in the view of Zürich in Stumpff's Chronicle. But in modern times they have been carried up higher and crowned with little cupolas, a change much to be regretted, though the effect is really not so bad as one might have expected. A crypt runs under the choir and presbytery; on the north side is one of the best Romanesque cloisters in existence, which I fancy is better known than the minster itself. It is carefully preserved, though its effect is lost by the buildings raised over it, forming a public girls'-school. There is a house, a canon's house, I suppose, hard by, which should be noticed.

The two great foundations of Zürich have, so to speak, interchanged sexes. The cloister of the Canons has been attached to a girls'-school; so, to make things straight, I found a school of boys quartered in the nuns' cloister. The *Frauenmünster*, the church of the princely Abbesses of Zürich, who once claimed jurisdiction over the free landfolk of Uri, is not equal to the *Grossmünster*, but it is a very interesting building nevertheless. This minster is cruciform; it has no central or western tower, but two in the angles of the tran-

septs and choir, essentially the same arrangement as at Neufchâtel, except that here the east end is flat. The choir and presbytery together, as at present arranged—the roodloft, a very fine one, being placed across the eastern arch of the lantern—are very short, only one square of vaulting; this part is of the same stern, plain, Romanesque as the Great Minster; the nave is later and not very pleasing. The remains of the monastic buildings are extensive, and of various dates, including part of a Romanesque cloister, much plainer than that of the Great Minster.

The architectural inquirer at Zürich will find a great many bits to please him here and there, both in the secular buildings and in the desecrated monasteries. The splendid *Predigerkirche* or Dominican church, inferior only to the great *Barfüsserkirche* at Basel, I have already mentioned. Zürich too had its *Barfüsserkirche*; there is only a small fragment of its desecrated church, but the cloister, worked into some of the public offices, is nearly perfect and is one of the gems of Zürich. Let me express my special thanks to my friend Mr. Staub, without whose help I should not have found it out. It has a most wonderful set of windows, seemingly of the fourteenth century, hardly any two patterns being alike. It is curious to see how, in the striving after novelty, the artist has, in one case at least, hit upon the forms of our English Perpendicular, seemingly quite by accident.

In what little I saw of the Forest Cantons, I came across no ancient churches at all. At Schwyz, Altdorf, and elsewhere, there are large churches, but of late date and of no architectural value. One is sorry for this; it would be pleasant to find, in the spots which, of all spots in western Europe, are hallowed by the noblest associations, some visible memorials of the old days of Morgarten and Sempach. Probably the old landfolk of Schwyz and Uri—I have not been in Unterwalden—had only wooden churches, and the present buildings, though recent, may be the earliest that were built of stone. The great Abbey of Einsiedlen was unhappily wholly rebuilt after a fire, in the earlier part of the last century. It is something to see real Benedictine monks, under a real Abbot Henry the Fifth, in an Abbey which kept its thousandth year—shaming all tercentenaries—a year or two before I was there. The church too is magnificent in its own way, and the library shows that the Einsiedlen monks are by no means behind the learning and science of modern times. But one is sorry to find, in such a place, everything new; even the groundplan of the building forsakes all ancient Benedictine precedent, and, though the church is truly splendid within, yet the general aspect of the whole pile is more like a barrack than an Abbey.

Of the *Hofkirche* or Collegiate Church of Luzern the whole has

been rebuilt in modern times, except the two western towers. The interior, as an Italian building, is immeasurably inferior to Einsiedlen ; but the outline and general effect of a Gothic church has been better preserved than in any building of the sort that I ever saw. At a little distance one hardly feels that the whole is not ancient. The towers are thoroughly German, square, without buttresses, and crowned with lofty spires. In the windows I got my first specimens of German Flamboyant, much of the tracery being of that sort whose lines come to nothing and look quite unfinished, wholly unlike anything that we are used to either in England or in France.

At Bern and Freiburg we return to what is strictly Burgundian ground, though it is only at Freiburg that we find the fact forced upon us by the presence of a considerable “Welsh<sup>d</sup>”-speaking population. In neither city is there any Romanesque building of any consequence, though I am not sure that the little parish-church by the bridge at Bern does not conceal some small fragments which may be older than the foundation of the city by Duke Berchthold. At Bern indeed churches are not what one most thinks of: fine as the minster is, it is almost lost in the general contemplation of that glorious city, its long streets and arcades and gateways, and the Senate-House so often trodden by those old patricians who have won themselves a name alongside of their brethren of Carthage, Venice, and Rome. The Senate-House, begun in 1406, has a grand external staircase with pillars and vaulting, and there is a Friars’ church, though not equal to those of Basel and Zürich ; but the thing really to see at Bern is the city itself. Throughout the main streets, the houses are built on arcades, of various dates and shapes, some plain, some ornamented, many with singularly fine oriels, but all keeping the same general effect. This seems to be the result of a general rebuilding after a great fire in 1405<sup>e</sup>. The minster was begun in 1426. There is a certain general likeness between it and the minster at Freiburg, though the details are very different. One seldom sees either in France or in England so large a church with only a single western tower. Alby Cathedral resembles them in this one point, but in nothing else. They have, in fact, more likeness to some of our great parish churches, like Boston. As both are apsidal, I might have been rather expected to quote St. Michael’s, Coventry, but there is really more analogy with Boston. Wrexham, as having an apse, might be thought to come nearer still ; but nothing at Wrexham, except the tower, is worthy of the comparison. The French architects commonly

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<sup>d</sup> “Welsch” in old German is opposed to “Tütsch,” and means the Romance languages, the distinctively “strange” tongues to the continental Teutons, as the Cymric is to us.

<sup>e</sup> Justinger, Berner. Chronik, p. 255.

surrounded their apses with aisles and chapels; the Germans left them aisleless, standing erect, with lofty, and of course comparatively narrow, windows. Such an apse has really more analogy to such a tall aisleless choir as Boston than it has to such an apse as St. Michael's. Neither church has transepts; altogether the outline is that of a large English parish-church with an apsidal end, and quite different from either a French or an English minster. Freiburg, the earlier of the two, is much simpler in its external detail, not having the masses of pinnacles and flying-buttresses which have such a splendid effect at Bern. The towers were both designed to be crowned with octagons, but that at Bern was never finished. If it had been, I suspect that it would have been the finer thing of the two, as the effect of the Freiburg octagon is rather spoiled by the staircase-turret being carried up without a break against both the square and the octagon. Otherwise the connexion of the two parts is very ingeniously managed, the octagon not rising from within a distinct parapet, as it does at Bern. To compare the two in detail, as I do my own Somersetshire towers, would take a long time; I will only say that the question between the richer work at Bern and the comparatively plain work at Freiburg is a fair matter of taste.

Within, there can be no doubt of the vast superiority of Freiburg. It is not merely that the Catholic ritual allows Freiburg to retain its ancient arrangements, while at Bern the choir—by far the finest part—is altogether blocked off. Did it indeed go by the choirs alone, I should prefer Bern, where the apse-windows and vaulting are admirably managed, while those at Freiburg are rather meagre. But the poverty of the nave at Bern spoils the whole thing. It is merely an arcade with discontinuous imposts and badly-shaped arches, and a clerestory above. It is only the vaulting-shafts which save it from being absolutely ugly. It is doubtless later than Freiburg, but what then? Good Flamboyant, like good Perpendicular, is a very good thing; but the nave of Bern is bad Flamboyant. The nave of Freiburg is more like our Decorated, with real clustered pillars and very bold clustered vaulting-shafts; over these is a small triforium. It is not a first-rate design, and I need not say that I should prefer either Early Gothic or good later Gothic; still it is much better than Bern. Freiburg has the difficult German vault only in the choir; the nave is quadripartite; Bern has it in both parts. There is a great deal to study in both these churches in the way of detail and of fittings, on which I have not time to enlarge.

There is a good deal to see at Freiburg besides the Minster; town-walls, bridges, old houses, and smaller churches. One of the last, St. Mary's, not very far from the Minster, is modern except a tall, plain, Romanesque tower, dating perhaps from the days of the elder

Duke Berchthold, the founder of the city. There is also some curious Geometrical tracery in the apse of the desecrated Augustinian church, and some elaborate work on a house near the lower bridge. Unluckily I had but a short time at Freiburg, and that was cut shorter still by a violent rain; so I have seen much less of a very interesting town than I should like to have done.

Solothurn has little to show in the way of architecture. The Minster has been unluckily rebuilt in Italian; there is also a small apsidal church with a tall *dachreiter*, and one or two military towers, one of them claiming a boundless antiquity.

In most of the Swiss towns the English traveller is much struck by the town walls, which are sometimes nearly perfect. In England we have but few town walls left; those that we have are mostly concealed by houses, and we have nowhere a series of towers retaining their original high roofs. These last are a striking feature in all the walls and castles that I have seen both in Switzerland and France; in England I doubt if there is a single one remaining. Romont and Morat, famous places in the Burgundian War, look, as you pass by them, like the towns in an illuminated Froissart. But of all things that I saw in this way the finest that I had any time to examine were the town walls of Luzern, with a series of towers with roofs of all kinds, the picturesque air of which cannot be surpassed. They were built, I believe, towards the end of the fourteenth century, and a fairly accurate view of them may be seen in a strange picture in the Chronicle of Diebold Schilling of Luzern, lately published by the Luzern Government. Beside the towers, I must mention the three covered bridges adorned with pictures, one from local history, one from the Bible, and one with the Dance of Death. Unluckily the scriptural one has vanished, and the pictures lie neglected in the Water-tower. The historical bridge is also threatened, for what cause I cannot conceive, something I believe about a view. I know that, if I were a citizen of Luzern I should greatly miss the delightful walk among the pictures. Surely a Republic which has the sense to print local Chronicles will not be so inconsistent as to destroy local antiquities.

Of Castles proper, Chillon is so well known as a popular lion that one is almost afraid to speak of it as a matter for serious study. Its outline is worthy of its position, and, though I had not time to get it up thoroughly, I could see that there was much to be studied in the way of detail. There are some excellent incipient Geometrical windows, which I suppose are the genuine work of Peter of Savoy, famous in English as well as in Burgundian history. In the Chapel are the very finest Early stalls I ever saw, exactly agreeing with these windows, but I was told on good authority that they were not in their right place there, but had been brought from Lausanne Cathedral.

I spoke casually of the Castle of Neufchâtel, while speaking of the Minster there. Indeed the two form one group, there being very little space between the apse of the church and the west gate of the castle. This gate, with its heavy machicolations, and the huge roofs on its flanking towers, is most striking to an English visitor. The quadrangle of the castle, with several tall turrets, is highly picturesque. The style is mainly the later Swiss secular style of which I spoke at the beginning, but in a less eccentric form than many other examples. But in an obscure corner outside lie hidden a rich Romanesque doorway and window with other contemporary details. I cannot however think that they are earlier than the eleventh or twelfth century, though it would be pleasant, if one could, to believe that we have here a genuine fragment of the old palace of the Burgundian Kings.

I have now said all that I have at present to say. But I hope that what I have said will be taken at what it is worth and no more. Except in a few matters of taste, I have been merely throwing out hints and not pronouncing deliberate judgments. I have been starting questions rather than answering them. I have seen but a few things in Switzerland; I have not spoken of all that I have seen; I have not fully described all of which I have spoken. Most of the great buildings of the country have been treated of at length by local antiquaries. But Englishmen in general know nothing of either the buildings or the books. My object has been to stimulate inquiry, to set both myself and others thinking, to show that Switzerland contains much worth examining in the architectural way, and that in Switzerland, as everywhere else, or rather even more in Switzerland than elsewhere, an intelligent study of the architecture must go hand in hand with the study of the political history.

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## SCOTTISH RECORD PUBLICATIONS.

It was lately announced that the Right Hon. Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart., Lord Clerk-Register of Scotland, had obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to a series of publications which will throw open the rich, but hitherto little known, treasures of the Register House to the world of letters. Two official papers on the subject have been prepared by direction of the Lord Clerk-Register, and submitted by him to Her Majesty's Government. These papers were drawn up by Dr. Joseph Robertson, Superintendent of the Literary and Antiquarian Department, Register Office; and they present so succinct an account of the nature of the proposed publications, that we give Dr. Robertson's paper nearly entire. The following are the chief points in the synopsis of the projected issue of records :—

“The English calendars begin with the reign of King Henry VIII., in the year 1509. If the Scottish series were to begin with the reign of King James IV., in the year 1488, it is believed that two or three volumes would suffice for a calendar of all the State correspondence which is preserved in Scotland down to the union with England in the year 1707. The collections of Scottish State papers are unfortunately very imperfect. But their imperfections are in a great measure supplied by the registers of the Privy Council of Scotland, which embody the principal State papers of the time, and extend, with occasional interruptions, from the year 1545 to the union with England in the year 1707. The interest and importance of these registers are very great. The Privy Council of Scotland was not only the Sovereign's adviser in affairs of State, but (more especially after his accession to the English throne in the year 1603) was charged with the exercise of legislative, judicial, and administrative functions. There is no minute-book, index, or calendar of any sort to the registers, which extend to about 120 volumes. A calendar of their contents, it is supposed, might be compressed into six or seven volumes.

“A calendar of the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland—a record of Crown grants of lands, patents of honour, and the like—was begun many years ago by the late Mr. Thomas Thomson, Deputy-Clerk-Register of Scotland. It was brought down to the year 1614, but no part of it was ever finally revised for publication, and the first volume (containing the period from the year 1424 to the year 1439) either was not completed, or has not been deposited with the other volumes in Her Majesty's General Register House. No great cost of pains, probably, would be required to make this work in some way available for the public service. Her Majesty's General Register House has no adequate index or calendar to the three hundred volumes of the Record of the Great Seal—to great part of it, indeed, no index or calendar of any kind.

“Another series of works in course of publication, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, by the authority of the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, is that of the ‘Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.’

“The accounts of the Lords Treasurers of Scotland during the reigns of King James III., King James IV., King James V., and Queen Mary—from the year 1473 to the year 1567—give a singularly vivid picture of the higher life of the

country, and abound in illustrations of its constitutional, social, literary, and industrial history, often as graphic as they are authentic.

“The information which the accounts of the Lords Treasurers supply after 1473 is supplied for the period between that year and the year 1326 by the *Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum*, or Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, of the value of which it would be difficult to speak too highly. It is chiefly in these records that we must seek for all that can be known with certainty of the territorial produce, the domestic industry, the trade, the public revenue, the civil and military establishments, the modes of life, the food, the dress, and even the amusements, of the people of Scotland, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

“In the valuations and rentals of Church benefices in Scotland, made at various periods from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, there are ample materials for a volume which should in some measure supply for Scotland the information supplied for England in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, circa A.D. 1291, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII.

“Valuations of the lands, baronies, and lordships in the several counties of Scotland were taken at different periods for purposes of taxation, under the direction of the Crown or the Parliament. Many of these valuations appear unfortunately to have perished; but a sufficient number remains to make a volume which would throw much new and authentic light on the descent, tenure, division, and progressive value, of property in land in Scotland.

“The letters of the Sovereigns of Scotland before the accession of Queen Mary in the year 1542, are of great interest, many of them for the elegance of their Latinity, and more for the information which they afford as to the affairs not only of Scotland, but of England, Ireland, and several of the states of continental Europe. It is believed that all that now remain might be comprehended in one or two volumes.

“A collection of the Charters of the Kings of Scotland in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries has long been wished for, and is indispensable to a proper knowledge of the history of the country during a period for which no official record of royal writs has been preserved. Some progress was made by the late Deputy-Clerk-Register of Scotland in gathering materials for the work. These materials are preserved in Her Majesty's General Register House at Edinburgh, and with what has been accomplished by the labours of the Bannatyne Club, and other kindred societies, would prove of great service in the contemplated undertaking.

“When the fifth and sixth volumes of the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland were published, under the authority of the Record Commissioners, in the years 1817 and 1819, the registers of the Parliaments from 1639 to 1650 were not known to exist, and their acts and proceedings could only be given from the imperfect materials which are described in the Editor's prefaces. The original registers—authenticated by the signature of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Durie, the Lord Clerk-Register for the time—have since been recovered from Her Majesty's State Paper Office at London, whither they had been carried about the year 1654, and are now in Her Majesty's General Register House at Edinburgh. The late Mr. Thomas Thomson lost no time in having them transcribed, in order that they might be printed and published in such a form as to take the place of the two volumes which had been issued before their discovery. This intention has not yet been carried out. They contain many private or personal Acts, which materially affect existing interests. One of these has served already to terminate a litigation between two counties.

“This list is not a long one, but a considerable period would be required for the publication of the works which it enumerates. Looking to the narrow resources of this department, to the limited number of scholars qualified to edit such books,

and to the care which must be bestowed upon their preparation, the issue of two or three volumes a-year is the utmost that could be hoped for.

“Fac-similes of two volumes of Domesday Book, by the newly discovered process of photozincography, have recently been made, with the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, under the direction of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., at the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton, by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury.

“It would seem to be thus sufficiently ascertained that fac-similes of ancient records may be produced at a cost which will be defrayed by the prices received for the copies offered for public sale.

“In these circumstances, it is hoped that means may now be found for carrying out a design for publishing fac-similes of some of the more ancient or interesting historical documents in Her Majesty’s General Register House at Edinburgh, which has long been entertained by the department of the Lord Clerk-Register of Scotland.

“It would be enough to commend the volume to public favour to announce that it contained fac-similes of such documents as the Foundation Charter of Holyrood in 1128—the Declaration of Scottish Independence in 1320—King Robert Bruce’s Deathbed Letter to his Son and his Successors in 1329—the Acts of Settlement of the Crown upon the Stewarts in 1371 and 1373—the Foundation of the University of St. Andrews in 1413—the Declaration of the Estates of the Realm as to the Death of the Earl of Douglas by the King’s hands in 1452—the Declaration of the Parliament that perverse counsel was the cause of the conflict at Stirling in which King James III. was slain in 1488—the Institution of the Court of Session in 1532—Queen Mary’s Bequest of her Jewels in 1566—the King’s Confession of Faith in 1580—the Act of Parliament of 1633 for the Establishment of Parish Schools—the King’s Covenant of 1638—the National Covenants of 1638 and 1639—the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643—the Act of the Estates in 1689, declaring that they will continue to sit until they have secured the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of the Kingdom—the Coronation Oath of King William and Queen Mary in 1689—the Treaty of Union with England in 1707.”

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## RESTORATION OF THE HIGH CROSS AT WINCHESTER.

A MEETING of the committee appointed to carry out the restoration of this elegant mediæval structure was held at the Guildhall, Winchester, on Friday, October 14th, under the presidency of the Mayor, Thomas Waters, Esq.

The Town Clerk laid before the meeting letters received from Mr. G. G. Scott, in which that gentleman gave his approbation to the proposition, that the three larger niches of the Cross should be filled with the suggested statues<sup>a</sup>, viz. King Alfred the Great, Florence de Lunn, the first Mayor of Winchester under its royal charter, in 1184, and Bishop William de Wykeham, the founder of Winchester College, and of New College, Oxford. The Town Clerk then read the report of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting (July 4th), which stated that the subscriptions at present promised or paid amount to more than £490, being within a few pounds of Mr. Scott’s estimate for the complete restoration of the cross, and the erection of three large and eight small statues.

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Aug. 1864, p. 190.

After some discussion it was resolved at once to proceed with the restoration of the Cross, it being understood that the statues should be inserted or omitted according to the available funds.

The Rev. Dr. Moberly then said, "Now that the committee has resolved to undertake the work, I will hand in a communication I received yesterday from Mr. Baigent, and move its adoption. It is a paper containing a list of the figures he recommends for the upper niches of the Cross, and I will read it to the committee:—

'1. St. Swithun, the celebrated Bishop of Winchester, and tutor to King Alfred. In episcopal vestments.

'2. Henry the Second, the grantor of the city charter. In regal costume, crowned, and holding a sceptre, and the charter with the great seal attached.

'3. St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, and rebuilder of its cathedral. In episcopal vestments.

'4. Seher de Quincy, Knt., the first Earl of Winchester, and one of the twenty-five barons who were deputed to enforce the observance of Magna Carta. He died in the Holy Land, in the year 1219. This figure would be in chain-armour, his surcoat and shield charged with his armorial bearings, as given upon his seal, of which there is a drawing preserved in one of the Cottonian Manuscripts.

'5. Mark le Fayre, Mayor and city benefactor. He was five times Mayor of Winchester, and died in the year 1418. In civilian's dress.

'6. St. Grimbald, the celebrated monk and friend of King Alfred, who is said to have been the first professor of the Sacred Scriptures in the University of Oxford, and his name heads the list of its Chancellors. He died at Winchester, the first Superior of the New-Minster, in the year 903.

'7. John Devenisshe, Mayor and benefactor. This is a well-known name as connected with St. John's Hospital, Winchester. In civilian's dress.

'8. Sir Simon de Wynton, Knt., a benefactor to the city and cathedral, who died in the reign of Edward I., and was Sheriff of the county for two years. Figure in the armour of the period, with surcoat and shield.'

"This completes the series of the statues, and, Mr. Mayor, I will hand the paper to the Town Clerk for him to forward it to Mr. Scott."

The motion was unanimously carried, and the Town Clerk received the paper from Dr. Moberly.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the Building Committee: The Mayor, *ex officio*, Dr. Moberly, Dr. Crawford, Rev. C. Collier, Mr. Baigent, Mr. Budden, and Alderman Fielder. The collecting committee were all re-appointed, with thanks for their services, and the meeting broke up.

Now that the public can perceive the work is earnestly taken in hand, it is to be hoped that the remaining deficiency in the funds (£100) will be early supplied to the committee, so that the completion of the undertaking might be at once effected. The proposed series of statues will add greatly to the interest of this beautiful Cross, and it is pleasing to find such judgment exercised in their selection, and it is equally satisfactory to know that the work is to be left entirely in the hands of Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A. Any contributions towards completing the entire restoration of this interesting relic of the fifteenth century, will be thankfully received by the Mayor of Winchester, or by the Town Clerk, on behalf of the committee.

## THREATENED DEMOLITION OF HESTON CHURCH.

A LETTER in "The Times" a few weeks ago first made known to the public in general that it was in contemplation to destroy the church of Heston, which is one of the most interesting in the county of Middlesex. The letter was signed "J. C. J." (the Rev. J. C. Jackson, of Hackney, we believe), and attracted considerable attention. Something more than letters to newspapers, however, appear to be needed, and being willing to do all that we may to prevent the threatened vandalism, we readily give insertion to the following "protest" from the County Archæological Society. Whether the protest may answer its intended end or not, it cannot fail to be useful as shewing that the wanton destruction of our ancient buildings will not go unheeded.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
No. 22, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.  
26th September, 1864.

At a Special Council Meeting, held at the Society's Rooms, No. 22, Hart-street, on Monday, 26th September, 1864, "To consider the question of the proposed demolition of Heston Church, and the steps to be taken by this Society in reference thereto," J. W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair,

RESOLVED:—

"That this Meeting, having heard that it is in contemplation to destroy the Parish Church of Heston, which contains many features of Archæological interest, considers that a respectful protest should be made and forwarded to the proper Authorities."

RESOLVED:—

"1. That this Council trusts that it has been misinformed that there is an intention to demolish the Church, either wholly or in part; and earnestly hopes that in any alterations which may be carried out, the very interesting Archæological features which the Church contains will be carefully preserved.

"2. That this Council will be happy to attend by a deputation, and advise with the Authorities as to the preservation of the antiquities contained in the Church.

"3. That a Copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to the Reverend the Rector, and to the Churchwardens of the Parish of Heston."

An Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A.,	} <i>Honorary</i>
CHARLES JOHN SHOPPEE,	

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ROMAN BATH<sup>a</sup>.

IN the beginning of the present century Samuel Lysons published his *Reliquiæ Britannico Romanæ*, a work which, for completeness so far as it extended, and grandeur and beauty of illustration, will probably never be

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<sup>a</sup> "*Aquæ Solis*; or, Notices of Roman Bath. By the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A." (4to. London: Simpkin and Co. Bath: Peach.)

equalled in this country. No less than twelve of its large plates are devoted to the antiquities of Bath, which are treated in every respect with the skill and learning that mark the works of this earnest and accomplished antiquary. It is probable that in the clever restorations of the two temples something is due to fancy; but, at the same time, the remains discovered warrant much of the reconstruction, and the buildings when standing could not have been very unlike what Lysons has conceived them to have been. He considered that two distinct temples were erected to the tutelary goddess Minerva; the larger addressed to Minerva proper, the Pallas of the Greeks and Romans, with the Gorgon's head, with helmet, owl, and armour; the smaller to Sulminerva, a divinity compounded of Minerva and Sul, a topical deity, who in Lysons' restoration is represented as Diana or Luna, with crescent and whip. The name *Aquæ Solis* is not given by Ptolemy, who designates the place merely as remarkable for its hot springs; but it is given in the Itinerary of Antoninus midway in the journey from Isca to Calleva. Gale and others conceived that these hot springs were dedicated to Apollo, Pallas, and Hercules, from the altars with representations of those deities; but in such a town it is very likely that scores of different altars were set up, according to the taste and fancy of the devotees. More to the purpose is the assertion of Solinus, that the hot springs in Britain were under the protection of Minerva, for upon the spot itself we find no less than five of the inscriptions refer to the prevalence of the worship of Sulminerva. Lysons quotes M. de Gebelin on the Celtic root of *sal*, from which he derives several Latin words, as *salio*, *salus*, &c., and others where *sal* is changed into *sul*, as *consul*, &c., and thus *dea Sul* may be synonymous with *dea Salus*. The subject is interesting, and the Bath remains are in many ways suggestive and enticing to speculation: it may be observed, however, that what Lysons took for a serpent and staff, the symbol of Hygeia or Salus, is really a whip common to Apollo or the Sun, but here associated with Luna, or Sulminerva, if indeed the figure and inscription were originally associated, and they are said and allowed to have been found together. A fragment of sculpture with portions of rays is suggestive of a third temple, to Apollo. The costly and almost inaccessible work of Lysons, though it can never be superseded, fully justifies Mr. Scarth in reproducing the illustrations and descriptions of former times; and especially when he adds to them those of the present day, thus doing for Bath a service that will be gratefully accepted by every lover of our national antiquities. Some will be surprised to find how comparatively scanty are those minor objects which are so abundantly supplied by most places of Roman origin; but this deficiency is compensated by inscriptions, and sculptures, and a bronze head of heroic size, which forms the frontispiece to the volume.

This rare work of art attracted the attention of Sir H. Englefield, who caused a cast to be made for the Society of Antiquaries, which is preserved in their Museum. Mr. Scarth confidently considers this remarkable head to have belonged to a statue of Pallas. He observes:—

“The head appears to have been broken off from a statue, the neck bearing evidence of violence in the uneven and ragged outline; and there are perforations in the upper part of it, shewing that some ornament was formerly fixed upon it above the hair. What this ornament was, may probably be conjectured from a drawing of a terra cotta head of Pallas Athene, from Calvi, engraved in Mr. Birch's ‘Ancient Pottery and Porcelain,’ (vol. i. p. 168), which in expression much resembles the bronze head: it may, however, have been a helmet.”

We are, however, disposed to agree with Horsley and Warner, and one of our contemporary antiquaries, that the head has in it more of the male than female character, and Mr. Waller's etching of the Apollo or Antinous of Lillebourne (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii.) should be referred to in justification of Mr. Roach Smith's opinion, which differs from Mr. Scarth's, from Mr. Hunter's, and from Whitaker's. There can be no doubt that Hadrian erected numerous statues both in marble and in bronze to Antinous, the features and general character of which resemble somewhat Apollo in his more feminine aspect; or, we should even be more disposed to think the head had been radiated, and intended for Apollo himself rather than Pallas.

The inscriptions form a very important division of the volume. They have mostly been previously published and discussed; but they are here reviewed with sound judgment, and with corrections in some instances. In plate xviii. the artist has, it would seem, not read the ligatured letters of the word *Threpte*, which appear clearly in Lysons. The *Loucetio* in plate xii. is a rectification of Lysons and Warner, who read it as two words, IOV . CETIO. The sculpture of a dog carrying a deer is quite new to us. As Mr. Scarth conjectures, it probably formed part of a tomb. It was found about five years ago, on the line of the Foss Road as it passes through Walcot into Bath, where the sepulchral inscription to Julius Vitalis and many funeral remains were discovered. No doubt the forms of the British dogs are to be recognised in those bold artistic figures upon a particular class of Romano-British pottery; but there is an entire hunting scene extant, or was very lately, in a tessellated pavement discovered at East Coker, to which we may direct Mr. Scarth's attention. It represents two men fully draped in a costume which we may accept as Romano-British of, apparently, the third or fourth century, with spears, returning home with a deer slung upon a pole between them: with them is a dog sitting and looking up towards the animal it has assisted in capturing.

The contribution to Roman metallurgy is acceptable. Mr. Scarth does not agree with Mr. Yates in thinking that the pig of lead found at Bath, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian, was produced from the Shropshire mines. He observes:—

“I should rather incline to think that it was the product of the Mendip mines, which were worked much earlier by the Romans than those in Shropshire: probably, however, in the reign of Hadrian one uniform stamp prevailed for all the mines under the Roman dominion in Britain. The lead bearing a Roman stamp discovered in Somerset, is the earliest of any found in our island. That found August, 1853, near Blagdon, Somerset, probably dates as far back as A.D. 48; that at Wookley, near Wells, A.D. 49. Thus the Mendip mines were worked as early as the time of Claudius by the Romans; or, at all events, the produce of the mines then in work was put under tribute, and received the Emperor's mark. At Charterhouse-on-Mendip abundant traces of Roman mining have been observed; near the site of the Roman station is a perfect Roman amphitheatre,” &c.

Mr. Yates, in a communication to the Institute, alludes to these mines; but they appear worthy of a much closer examination. Mr. Scarth adds:—

“Near the spot where the Roman pig-lead was found, some instruments have since been discovered. In January, 1861, two stone coffins were exposed. One contained the skeleton of a young female embedded in fine white sand, which, on being submitted to careful microscopic examination, was found to be similar in

composition to that obtained from the mineral veins which produce lead ore in Mendip; and no sand of the same description is found nearer to Bath than the Mendip hills."

As we turn over the pages of Mr. Scarth's volume we are forcibly struck with the indifference shewn by the people of Bath towards their antiquities. Acts of ruthless destruction are continually recorded; and, as before observed, the miscellaneous objects engraved are quite inadequate to what we should expect from a place of such importance. Of these, the uppermost figure in plate xxxv. we should require to examine closely before we consented to acknowledge its Roman parentage. But Mr. Scarth has done his best to record all he could find; he has extended his researches into the neighbourhood of Bath with advantage; and we heartily welcome the exertions of so earnest and intelligent an explorer, who is a valuable accession to the small band of practical, working, British archæologists.

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### THE FOSSILS OF THE CAVE OF BRUNIQUEL.

A GREAT body of evidence bearing on the antiquity of man has recently been obtained. The Cave of Bruniquel (Tarn et Garonne), was, in 1863, first explored by the proprietor, Vicomte de Lastic St. Jal, who obtained from it numerous specimens of remains of animals, flint implements, bone implements, fashioned and carved by means of the flint knives, and, finally, what the Vicomte believed to be human remains, all imbedded in the *breccia*. On receiving a letter to this effect, Professor Owen proceeded in January, 1864, to Bruniquel, explored the cavern, observed other human remains *in situ*, and determined among the collection of fossil animals the remains of a reindeer and of two kinds of extinct deer, a few remains of red deer, the extinct *Bos primigenius*, and many other species. About 80 per cent. of the beasts killed for food by the primitive inhabitants of the cavern consisted of a large variety of the reindeer. Having satisfied himself of the value of the discovery, the Professor immediately returned to England, and requested the trustees of the Museum to acquiesce without delay in the addition of this treasure to our national stores. Meantime, the visit of Professor Owen appears to have stimulated the French authorities, and Professors Milne-Edwards and Lartet were despatched on a commission of inspection. They also recognised the value of the discovery; and presently an offer was made from the French Government slightly outbidding that which Professor Owen had made, under the necessary reserve of approval by the trustees. The Vicomte, however, adhered to his verbal treaty with the Professor, who telegraphed the assent of the trustees. Thus this large collection of fossils—some 1,500, many still imbedded in the calcified mould of mud in which they were found beneath the stalagmite—is now deposited in the British Museum; and the history of these specimens is being carefully deciphered by Professor Owen, who will, it is understood, find in them materials for more than one contribution to the history of fossil man.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

WARWICK MEETING, JULY 26—AUGUST 2.

(Continued from p. 475.)

*Saturday, July 30. VISIT TO CHARLECOTE AND STRATFORD.*

The chief business of the day was an excursion to Charlecote and Stratford-on-Avon. Previous to the excursion, however, there was a meeting at the Warwick Court-house for the reading of papers. Four papers were set down in the programme, but in consequence of their length, only two were read, when the hour of departure for Stratford arrived. These were,—

1. "On the Life and Times of John de Stratford," by the Dean of Chichester.

2. "Boscobel, and the Escape of Charles II.," by the Rev. G. Dodd.

Early in the afternoon the majority of the members, accompanied by a number of ladies, proceeded by road to Stratford-on-Avon, calling on the way at Charlecote-park, the seat of the Lucy family, the descendants of Sir Thomas Lucy, whose name is so intimately associated with the life of Shakespeare.

On reaching Charlecote the first halt was made at the parish church, a new and beautiful structure erected on the site of the old Norman church, which was pulled down in 1849. The monuments of the Lucy family attracted much notice and admiration. The Sir Thomas Lucy of Shakespeare's time is represented in a recumbent position, clad in armour, with his wife by his side, both figures being sculptured in white marble. A tablet on the wall above records the worthy knight's high estimate of his lady's virtues. The monument on the opposite side is to the memory of the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lucy. His name was also Thomas, and he was knighted in 1593, during his father's lifetime. Facing the entrance to the chapel is another monument, erected by the widow of the third Sir Thomas, who was knighted by James I., and died in 1630. Beneath a canopy supported by four pillars are the effigies of the knight and his wife, the female figure recumbent, but the male only reclining. Lady Lucy, who survived her husband eight years, sent portraits of herself and Sir Thomas to the celebrated sculptor Bernini, at Rome, commissioning him to execute the finest work his skill could produce. The likenesses were copied by the artist in a manner that fully justified his selection for the task, and seldom has a more beautiful face than that of the lady been imaged in monumental marble. On quitting the church, a few minutes' ride brought the visitors in front of Charlecote Hall. The Lucys, who have been settled at Charlecote at least seven hundred years, deduce their pedigree from Roger de Charlecote, in the reign

of Richard I.; but it was not till the time of Henry III. that the family assumed its present name. The mansion dates from early in the reign of Elizabeth, and is built of brick, with stone coignes. Two projecting wings flank the spacious centre, which is approached by a broad walk bordered with velvet lawns and flower-beds. The place in all its main features is unaltered from Shakespeare's day; the great gates, flanked by their stone towers, are still standing; and the house itself—the exterior at least—is much the same, with its stone-casemated windows, and its octagon towers at each corner crowned with their vanes. Inside, the old hall, which is of stately proportions, still retains its wide fire-place and its deep bay windows, blazoned with armorial bearings, in which the memorable *lucres* are conspicuous. The collection of pictures includes family portraits by Holbein, Lely, Kneller, Gainsborough, Buckner, and others; some fine specimens of the Dutch masters, and works by Raffael, Vandyck, Guercino, Canaletti, Cuyp, Snyders, Berghem, Sebastian del Prombo, Titian, and Velasquez. A passing glance at these was all that the time admitted; nor could the numerous articles of *vertu* be more than cursorily inspected.

On reaching Stratford the visitors were met at the church by the Vicar (Rev. G. Granville). In reply to inquiries he observed that the church was anciently a collegiate as well as a parish church, having a priest and four deacons, the latter of whom were probably much engaged in ministering to surrounding parishes. The collegiate character of the church was done away with in the time of Henry VIII., since which period a vicar and chaplain have been the working clergy of the parish, with stipends paid by the corporation.

Mr. Beresford Hope pointed out the fact that this was no common parish church, but a collegiate church. The length was 197 ft., being larger than Coventry Church. Moreover it was a cross church, and must have been arranged, looking at the chancel, for a large body of clergy. He called upon the Vicar to give them some account of the foundation of this collegiate church.

The Rev. the Vicar being thus appealed to, said that in the time of John de Stratford, respecting whom they had heard so interesting a paper read that morning by Dr. Hook, this church had a dean and four priests, and, as at that time the population was not equal to the number of priests, they were employed in visiting the neighbouring parishes. The deanery was done away with in the time of Henry VIII., and the lands were placed in the hands of the corporation, who from that time paid certain stipends to the vicar and chaplain. The living was now only parochial. About thirty years ago the church was restored. The galleries then placed in it, though objectionable in an archæological point of view, were less so than any of the galleries he (the Vicar) knew. The door on the north side of the chancel was the entrance to the charnel-house, which had been pulled down some time ago. That part of the church in which they were assembled was built in the fifteenth century. The tower and transept were of much earlier date.

Mr. Severn Walker, Secretary to the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, said there were originally two altars—the parochial altar at the east end of the south aisle, and the collegiate altar in the usual place, the east end of the chancel. He pointed out the fact (not noticed by everybody) that the columns supporting the nave-arcade are not octagonal but hexagonal. He also pointed out three panels in front of

the west window as being rather unusual. The spire was modern, but copied from the old one.

Mr. Beresford Hope asked for some information as to the re-colouring of the bust of Shakespeare, on which

The Vicar said the reason he had, in conjunction with his fellow-townsmen, for restoring the monument to its original colour was, that they conceived the monument ought to bear as much as possible the stamp and character of the day when it was placed there. He did not mean to say that as it was the monument was better than in stone colour, but the object was to have it restored to its original appearance. He himself saw the work done. The monument was taken down, put into a tub of water and chemicals and the stonewash washed off. In this process, of course the paint beneath was slightly rubbed off, and where this was done it was carefully repainted. They simply cleared it of its whitewash. He was aware that this work had been much canvassed, but he believed there were now only one or two persons of an opinion that they had done wrong in removing the wash that covered the old paint.

Adjourning to the vestry, the party curiously examined the register, or what, from the uniform appearance of the writing, must have been a copy of the old register. There were found duly entered the baptism and death of Shakspeare, as follows:—

“Birth.—1564, April 26. Gulielmus filius Johannis Shakspere.”

“Death.—1616, April 25. Will. Shakspeare, Gent.”

It will be observed that the name of the bard is spelt differently in the above entries. The Vicar pointed out in the churchyard the sedilia belonging to the old parochial altar, which he had rescued from the old church.

The Chapel of the Holy Cross in the middle of the town was next visited, and the ruins of New-place hard by, which are walled in and preserved. The foundations, which shew the ground-plan of the building where Shakespeare breathed his last, are bared. Shakespeare's birth-place in Henley-street was the last place visited, and some time was spent in its examination. The walls of the room in which the poet was born are still covered with autographs, among which is that of Sir Walter Scott. Lord Byron's was once there, but cannot now be traced. The attendant informed the visitors that this practice of scribbling on the walls was now forbidden, but in fact, the veto is unnecessary, for there is no vacant space for another name. The Museum is fast increasing. In it are to be seen Shakespeare's signet-ring, his school-desk, and the indenture of his purchase of New-place. Here also is the old signboard of the “Falcon” at Bidford, where, as tradition goes, the bard and his townsmen once engaged in a toping tournament with the villagers, and got worsted. The old font from the church is in the garden behind the house, where the Mayor of Stratford, addressing the visitors, informed them of the service rendered by Mr. Halliwell in putting the house in order; how the old “Swan and Maidenhead,” a part of the property, had been restored; and how the garden had been bought piecemeal as funds permitted, so that the map of the old purchase in Shakespeare's father's time would now pretty well serve as the map of the property secured to the public for ever.

The party returned to Warwick, where the conversazione in the Corn Exchange was well attended.

*(To be continued.)*

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

IPSWICH CONGRESS, AUG. 8—13.

(Continued from p. 486.)

*Wednesday, Aug. 10.* EXCURSION TO COLCHESTER.

THE day's proceedings commenced by an excursion to Colchester, to which a special train gave great facility. A large party quitted Ipswich at half-past 9 A.M., and were met at the Colchester station and conducted to the Town-hall, where they were received by Major Bishop, the Mayor and Corporation, the Members of Parliament for the county and borough, together with numerous individuals of importance in the neighbourhood, and a large attendance of the clergy, including the Ven. Archdeacon of Sudbury, Lord Arthur Hervey; the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, Secretary to the Essex Archæological Society; the Rev. C. Merivale, Chaplain to the House of Commons; Rev. H. R. Somers Smith, Rev. R. B. Mayor, Rev. R. S. Cummins, Rev. E. Ewen, &c. J. G. Rebow, Esq., High Steward, P. O. Papillon, Esq., M.P., Dr. Bree, Dr. Wallace, &c. were also present.

In the council-chamber were displayed the silver-gilt mace, the grace-cup, and other regalia belonging to the Corporation, and the MAYOR having taken the chair, begged in the name of the Corporation to offer to the President and members of the British Archæological Association a most hearty welcome to their ancient town—one which presented a large field for archæological research as regarded Roman, Saxon, and Norman remains; and he trusted the meeting would prove one of great gratification to all present.

Geo. Tomline, Esq., M.P., as President of the Association, acknowledged the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation; after which the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a paper "On the Population and Taxation of Colchester, taken for Collecting a Quindime in the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of Edward I." (1301), which will be printed *in extenso* in the Journal.

The Mayor announced that luncheon had been prepared at the Town-hall for the Association at three o'clock, whereupon the party proceeded, under the guidance of the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen and the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, to make inspection of the antiquities of Colchester.

They proceeded first to the Balcerne or Balkon Hill and Gate, which Mr. Hartshorne said was one of the most perfect specimens of Roman building, consisting of alternate layers of brick and masonry, in Colchester, and perhaps in England; he described the construction of the building and the old guard-house, the walls of which are still standing to a considerable height, whilst there are also considerable remains of the tunnel-like gateway leading inside the walls. Mr. Hartshorne pointed out a peculiarity in the construction of the wall, in having four courses of ashlar or cement stone, alternated by four courses of Roman brick. At Lincoln the courses were arranged in threes; but the general number was two, including the castles of Silchester, Rochester, Dover, Pevensey, &c. After leaving the Balkon-gate the party walked outside the walls, which are also good specimens of Roman building, to the old Norman castle, in the library of which they assembled.

Mr. Hartshorne read a paper upon the castle. The keep in which

they were, and which was all that remained, was formerly surrounded by a fosse, which might be the work of the Romans or of a much later period. The admixture of Roman bricks with flint stone gave the building a singular effect. The tower was octagonal in shape, and from its irregularity of construction it had a rough and dilapidated appearance. It was clear the castle was erected before the year 1130, and he inferred that the keep was complete in the year 1170, and in 1180 he believed the whole building to have been finished, as it appeared that it then required reparation. The doorway seemed to be of a later period than the building itself. The castle was memorable for two assaults which it underwent in the fifteenth century. Colchester Castle was never of the same altitude as other Norman castles in England—though the keep was larger it was not so great a height; the vaulting was also greater than usual. It had been said by a recent writer that the castle was Roman and the chapel dedicated to Claudius, but he was certain, from the character of the building, that no portion of it could be attributed to a period earlier than the Norman Conquest, though the materials were old Roman bricks and flint, with stone facings; and Mr. Hartshorne expressed his belief that it was erected in the reign of Henry I., and in support of this opinion he adduced historical evidence. The paper by Mr. Hartshorne has been drawn up with the greatest possible care, and the several particulars elaborately discussed. It will appear *in extenso* in the Journal of the Association.

After the reading, an extended discussion took place, relating principally to the employment of Roman tiles in Norman buildings, between Mr. Gordon Hills, Mr. Geo. Godwin, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Thomas Wright, and others, which will be collected together and also arranged for publication in the Journal.

The museum and the vaults underneath the castle were then visited. The latter are very extensive, and after exploring them the party walked round the castle and through the grounds of Mrs. Round, and thence to the picturesque and in part ivy-covered ruins of St. Botolph's Abbey, where Mr. Roberts gave an outline of the history of the abbey. It was founded in the beginning of the twelfth century by a monk named Inulph, who was the first prior, and the work of the remains was of about that date. Besides the ruins of the church, but little trace of the monastery remains, and he regretted that excavations had not been made, and the extent of the buildings ascertained by this means. It was said, although the assertion was disputed, that this was the first abbey inhabited by the Capuchins. The dimensions of the church are about 100 ft. in length and 26 ft. in width, with aisles. There appeared to have been two towers at the west end, and a gallery all round the church. The principal feature in the ruins are the massive Norman round columns, which, as is the case with almost the whole of the remains, are constructed of old Roman materials. The west front is a beautiful example of the architecture of the period and of interlacing arches, and the centre doorway is exceedingly handsome, and immediately over this door are indications of a wheel window.

The next place visited was St. John's Abbey Gate. This is the sole remnant of the once famous and powerful abbey of St. John, which was founded in 1095 or 1096, but the works progressed very slowly, and it was finished in 1120. The gateway, however, as it now stands, is evidently of a later period, and is in the Perpendicular style, and built

of flint faced with stone; there are the remains of what must have been a handsome stone niche on either side of the door, and there is a pinnacle on each side. Mr. Roberts, who read a paper on the abbey, said the gate was built in the very latest period of the existence of the abbey, and probably quite at the end of the fifteenth century.

At St. Giles', a plain old church, there was nothing to be seen but the stone in memory of "The two most valliant captains, Sir Chas. Lucas and Sir George Lisle, Knights, who, for their eminent loyalty to their sovereign, were, on the 28th day of August, 1648, by the command of Sir Thos. Fairfax, then general of the Parliamentary army, in cold blood, barbarously murdered." Sir C. Lucas and Sir G. Lisle held Colchester Castle against General Fairfax, and when the castle was taken they were shot.

Holy Trinity Church was next visited. The whole interest in the church is centred in the tower, which has been thought to be Saxon. Mr. Roberts addressed the company on the tower, and said he thought it was not Saxon: it has every characteristic of a Norman tower built with old Roman materials. The point which had been chiefly relied upon to prove that it was Saxon, was a pointed doorway in the west wall of the tower, made entirely of Roman bricks.

Mr. Godwin observed that he could see no reason whatever why the arch, which was not so much pointed as a straight-lined arch, was not a Saxon arch. It was either very early Norman or Saxon, and he did not see why it should not just as well have been built before, as after the Conquest.

Mr. Roberts observed that there was no mention of the church in Domesday-book; he did not mean to say positively that it was not Saxon, but he would say it was either Saxon or Norman, although his opinion was that it was Norman.

This was the last place visited before the company adjourned to the Town-hall, in the Assembly-room, in which a very handsome cold collation was provided by the Corporation.

The chair was taken by the Mayor (Major Bishop), who was supported by the Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey; G. Tomline, Esq., M.P.; J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.; P. O. Papillon, Esq., M.P.; J. G. Rebow, Esq.; the Mayor of Ipswich, G. C. E. Bacon, Esq.; Dr. Bree; E. Grimwade, Esq.; Rev. J. H. Pollexfen; W. S. Yarrington, Esq.; W. Brown, Esq.; Dr. Drummond, &c.

The Mayor proposed the health of the President of the British Archæological Association (Mr. Tomline), and success to the Association. He thanked the Association for the honour they had done Colchester in visiting it: he believed it was their first visit, but he hoped it would not be the last.

Mr. Tomline said he was sure that he rose to express the unanimous opinion of the members of the Association present, and of those unhappy members who were absent, when he thanked the Mayor and Corporation and the town of Colchester at large for the hearty reception they had given them.

Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., said, next to the President of the Archæological Association they would expect to have brought before them the name of the Mayor of Colchester. He knew well the estimation in which the Mayor was held at Colchester, and he also felt sure that the members of the British Archæological Association from this time would also hold him in high estimation for the great hospitality he had shewn them.

He proposed "The health of the Mayor and Corporation of Colchester." The Mayor shortly responded.

Mr. Pettigrew said he rose to invite them to do that which he knew would be most acceptable, not only to every member of the British Archæological Association, but to every visitor who had had the gratification of joining them upon this occasion. He availed himself of the privilege of his position in this Association to call attention to one of the advantages arising from assemblages of this nature, and from excursions having for their object the illustration of the history of the country by the examination of its antiquities. It had been his good fortune for twenty-one years to experience this advantage in various counties of England. The assembling of a congress was not a project originating with this country, it was of French origin, and it was following out a plan adopted by a gentleman in Normandy that the British Archæological Association resolved to hold a congress in 1844 in the city of Canterbury. These meetings had not only tended to their own enlightenment individually in carrying out their pursuits, but they had, by assembling in different parts, brought them in communication with other bodies and individuals, with like feelings, engaged in similar pursuits, and all actuated by the same most laudable motives. On no occasion, he was sure, had that Association been more highly gratified than they had on the present, in meeting with the venerable and noble President of the Bury and Suffolk Institute. They not only felt greatly indebted for the kind manner in which his Lordship, as President of that body, had invited all the members of his Society to meet the Association on the occasion of their visit to Bury St. Edmunds, and also in calling upon those members to render assistance and to afford opportunities for investigation in whatever part they might assemble, but they had had, besides that, the great advantage of his Lordship's presence during their examination. It must be highly gratifying to the worthy Mayor and the inhabitants of this town, equally so with those belonging to their body, to have had the honour of Lord Arthur Hervey's attendance to-day, and he begged, therefore, to offer their best thanks for the great courtesy he had extended to them, and to propose "The health of Lord Arthur Hervey," coupling with it "Success to the Bury and Suffolk Institute."

The Ven. Archdeacon Lord A. Hervey responded, observing that he must look upon the present meeting as the most interesting and instructive he had ever attended: they might go through all England and not find a more interesting field than Colchester. As he went round those old Roman walls he felt surprised at himself that he had lived so many years within a couple of hours of Colchester and never been round those walls. He did not, however, regret that he had not seen the antiquities of Colchester till that day, as he had had the opportunity of hearing them so ably commented upon, and he begged to propose "The health of those gentlemen who had read the able papers they had listened to," connecting with the toast the name of the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne.

Mr. Hartshorne returned thanks.

Mr. Roberts also acknowledged the toast, observing that Colchester had been very far from exhausted that day. He expressed his desire that some steps should be taken for obtaining a plan of the Abbey Church of St. John and the Abbey of St. Botolph.

The Mayor proposed "The health of the Permanent President of the Association, Mr. Pettigrew."

Mr. Pettigrew said he did not lay any claim to be President, or Permanent President of the Association, though he had long been a Vice-President and Treasurer of the Association. He spoke of the value of the proceedings of the British Archæological Association in verifying history, and he might say that in their annual congresses, held in one or another part of the country, they had done good service to the cause of antiquity.

The members returned to Ipswich, where an evening meeting was held in the great council-chamber, the PRESIDENT in the chair.

After some observations upon the interesting proceedings of the day, and the kind reception the Association had received at Colchester, and some remarks on the work of restoration going on in that town, Mr. Roberts, with reference to the tower of the church of the Holy Trinity, said he feared he had not made himself fully understood. He firmly believed it to be a Norman tower; he saw nothing in it to induce him to believe that it was Saxon, or any portion of it, and there was nothing inconsistent with Norman work.

Mr. Hartshorne confessed that he formerly regarded the tower as Saxon, but since he had heard Mr. Roberts's remarks, and looked at the tower immediately after leaving the castle, he was prepared to express his decided opinion that it was Norman.

Mr. T. Wright, with reference to Colchester Castle, doubted much whether the bricks used in its construction were Roman, for they were not, as was usually the case where old Roman bricks were used, thrown in in rough masses, and from various other small circumstances he thought they were not Roman but Norman. There was no appearance of Roman mortar adhering to these bricks, and it would be next to impossible to procure so large a number of Roman bricks cleaned from mortar as were used in that castle.

Mr. Phillips was struck with the enormous quantity of the tile-bricks to be found in Colchester, and questioned whether so large a quantity could be obtained from the ruins of the old Roman city. He concurred with Mr. Wright's opinion.

Mr. Roberts said there were bricks in the castle to which the Roman mortar adhered.

Mr. Hartshorne thought it highly probable that there was an admixture of Norman and Roman bricks.

It was then agreed that the entire subject should be reported on, and the President called upon Mr. Thos. Wright, F.S.A., to read his paper "On the MS. Song-book of an Ipswich Minstrel of the Fifteenth Century." He said the late Mr. Fitch of Ipswich had some years ago a MS. of songs and carols, apparently of the age of Henry VI., and which probably constituted the minstrel's stock-in-trade. This MS. book was found in the municipal records of the borough of Ipswich, and it being thought that it had no business there it was taken away. Mr. Fitch gave it to him (Mr. Wright), but being persuaded that Mr. Fitch did so in ignorance of its real worth, he insisted on returning it, and it was now in a private collection. It was a very valuable MS.; indeed he knew of but one similar, which was in the British Museum, and was far inferior to this. This had been published by the Percy Society. Mr. Wright having traced the history of mimers and minstrels from

the earliest ages to the mediæval *jougleurs* or *jonglers*, as they were erroneously called, and minstrels. The little volume of the Ipswich Minstrel contained good examples of how the minstrels catered for the public taste. There were a few bacchanalian songs written in alternate lines of English and Latin, one of which was in praise of the vine, another rather ludicrously described the effect of strong ale; a third was as follows:—

“Bryng us in no browne bred, fore that is made of brane,  
Nor bryng us in no whyt bred, for therin is no game;  
But bryng us in good ale.

“Bryng us in no befe, for ther is many bonys (bones),  
But bryng us in good ale, for that goth downe at onys (once);  
And bryng us in good ale.

“Bryng us in no bacon, for that is passing fate,  
But bryng us in good ale, and gyfe us i-nough of that;  
And bryng us in good ale.

“Bryng us in no mutton, for that is often lene,  
Nor bryng us in no tryfes, for thei be sylldom clene;  
But bryng us in good ale.

“Bryng us in no eggs, for ther ar many schelles,  
But bryng us in good ale, and gyfe us no(th)yng ellys;  
And bryng us in good ale.

“Bryng us in no butter, for therin ar many herys (hairs),  
Nor bryng us in no pygges flesch, for that wyl mak us borys;  
But bryng us in good ale.

“Bryng us in no podynges, for therin is al Godes good,  
Nor bryng us in no venesen, for that is not for owr blod;  
But bryng us in good ale.

“Bryng us in no capons flesch, for that is ofte der,  
Nor bryng us in no dokes (duck’s) flesch, for thei slober in the mer (mire);  
But bryng us in good ale.”

There were no less than a dozen songs satirizing the gentler sex, who were therein described as anything but gentle; one of these Mr. Wright read: it was a description of a drinking bout by a company of women, and gave no little amusement to the audience. Mr. Wright quoted several other songs.

Mr. Roberts read a paper by Mr. R. Brandon “On the Timber Roofs of the Churches of Suffolk.” The description of roofs chiefly dealt with was hammer-beam roofs, very many of which were to be found in the county, and one description, double hammer-beam roofs, was peculiar to Suffolk, one of the finest specimens being that of St. Margaret, Ipswich.

The proceedings for the next day were then announced, and thanks being voted to the President, the meeting adjourned.

*Thursday, Aug. 11. VISIT TO FRAMLINGHAM.*

The Association quitted Ipswich by special train at 10 A.M., going direct to Framlingham. It had been arranged to have previously visited Parham and Bruisyard, but the impossibility of obtaining carriage conveyance, without which these places could not be visited, compelled an alteration in the arrangement. Arriving at Framlingham the party proceeded directly to the Castle, a large ground-plan of which had been prepared by Mr. R. M. Phipson, as it appeared in former days, exhibit-

ing the outworks and the connection of the fosse with the mere on the west side of the castle. The defences consisted of an outer and an inner moat, the latter running close to the walls, except on the west side, where the broad expanse of the mere was probably regarded as affording sufficient protection. The outer wall is all that remains of the ancient building, the castle having been dismantled by the order of Sir Robert Hitcham in the seventeenth century. Mr. Phipson read a brief paper, explanatory of the history and of the interior arrangement of the castle. Mr. Phipson is positive that a castle had existed at Framlingham from a very early period. He gave a brief description of the early accounts which pointed to the existence of a castle at Framlingham from the latter part of the sixth century, and its occupation by Redwald, King of the East Angles. He considered it probable that the old Saxon castle was destroyed by King Henry II. at the same time that the castles of Walton and Bungay were destroyed, and he quoted various accounts of wages paid expressly for the destruction of the castle. Besides this, Camden and Grote both affirmed that the castle was destroyed; and the walls themselves, on a close examination, were equally decisive on the point. Upon a close examination of the remains of the building, nothing appeared of an older date than the Norman architecture. There was good reason to believe that the present castle was built soon after the destruction of the old one. Various orders connected with the building and repairs of the castle from that time till it came into the possession of the Dukes of Norfolk, from whom it passed, at the rebellion of the fourth duke, to Queen Elizabeth and James I., are in existence. The latter, in 1623, restored it to James Lord Howard, and at his death it was sold to Sir R. Hitcham, who bequeathed it for charitable purposes, and it was ordered by Sir Robert that it should be dismantled and the materials sold. This was most effectually done, and the castle was left in much the same state as it now appears. Mr. Phipson then, by the aid of the plan, pointed out the probable disposition of the space inside the walls, from which it appeared that the sill of the chapel was on the right of a person entering by the main gateway, and that the dining-hall joined it. The capacious opening for the fireplace of the dining-hall is still visible, and the circular chimney-shaft is in good preservation. Mr. Phipson places the buttery and other offices immediately behind the dining-hall and the stables, of which no traces remain, close together. The party next examined the outside of the walls, and gave some attention to the barbican, which was probably erected in the time of Henry VIII. The work is somewhat dilapidated, and the outer arch is partly fallen, but the seats for the warders are still visible and in good preservation. Several small passages in the walls caused some little speculation among the assembled antiquaries as to the object with which they were made. These passages run in many different directions, and the conclusion generally come to regarding them was that some were connected with some rude system of ventilation of the guard-rooms in the upper part of the towers, and that others were made by the bond-timber wrought into the walls; indeed in many places timber in a decayed state has been taken out of the apertures, and the general appearance of those which run in a lateral direction fully bears out this view. The beautiful brick chimneys upon the towers were critically examined, and it was generally agreed that the ornamental bricks were not moulded but

cut into the elaborate pattern they are made to assume. It is probable that the bricks were cut before they were built, and that this device was hit upon to avoid the difficulty of moulding an elaborate pattern. After making a circuit of the outer walls the party returned to the courtyard of the castle, and Mr. Hartshorne made a few observations, generally endorsing the conclusions Mr. Phipson had come to. He was of opinion that the whole of the upper portion of the building was built upon old foundations. Entries upon the Court Rolls of the Exchequer proved that the castle was built about 1170. The greatest changes were probably made by the Dukes of Norfolk, who built the church in the reign of Henry VIII., and it was probably at that period that nearly all the walls above the present surface were built. The different periods at which different portions of the building were built were shewn by the character of the stone used in the walls. In the earlier portions Varuack stone was used, and the later alterations were in Caen stone, and the use of the latter material conclusively proved the comparatively recent character of the work. Mr. Hartshorne said he was of opinion that there had been a keep to the castle, and that it stood in the south-west angle.

From Framlingham Castle the party proceeded on a visit to the Rev. E. C. Alston, M.A., Rector of Dennington, who entertained the Association at an elegant luncheon arranged in two rooms at the Rectory. Proper acknowledgments having been made by the President to the kind host and hostess for their obliging attention, the party proceeded to view Dennington Church and its monuments. This is one of the finest parish churches in Suffolk. It is very spacious, and beautifully kept. Mr. Phipson read a paper describing the church. The wood benches with which part of the church is seated are among the finest specimens of wood-carving in England. There are two chapels at the east end of the aisles, separated from the screens, in the Perpendicular style. These screens are painted, and are in excellent preservation. In the chapel on the south side is a handsome monument to Sir William Bardolph and his lady Joan, the former of whom died in 1439, and the latter in 1445. Their effigies are upon the top of the tomb, and in excellent preservation. Mr. Planché gave a description of the armorial bearings on the tomb and the costume of these figures. A representation of the monument may also be seen in Mr. Pettigrew's "*Memoir on the House of Gournay*," printed in the second part of vol. ii. of the *Collectanea Archæologica*, published by the Association.

The Rev. Mr. Alston read a short notice of the early history of the manor, and directed the attention of archæologists to the meaning of the word *bortreming*, which he regarded as equivalent to 'a view of frank pledge,' an interpretation which the party seemed disposed to regard as correct. Preparations for departure were now commenced, to return to Framlingham and inspect the church and monuments. Whilst waiting the return of carriages a portion of the visitors listened to the reading of a paper "On the Kings of East Anglia," by the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Syer Cuming, for which time could not be found as proposed on the Monday evening previous. The paper will be printed entire in the Journal.

Returning to Framlingham, the Rector, the Rev. Geo. Attwood, M.A., kindly accompanied the Association over this recently cleaned church, and inspected its numerous monuments. The church presents

a very imposing appearance, having a handsome quadrangular embattled tower supported at each angle with ornamented diagonal buttresses. It is of the fifteenth century, and of the Perpendicular style, being probably on the site of a former church mentioned in Domesday thus:—"There is one church, having sixty acres, and one villan, and four bordars, and two ploughs, and is worth 15s." The tower is about 100 ft. in height, and formed of black flint and stone intermixed. A good general account may be found in Green's "Guide to Framlingham." The Association had to regret the absence of this gentleman by a severe attack of illness with which he had been assailed, but invitation to his house was offered to the members, some of whom availed themselves of the opportunity, there to inspect an ancient piece of carving of a coat of arms cut upon solid oak or chesnut, between seven and eight feet long, supposed to have been heretofore a fixture in the castle, and intended to commemorate the marriage of John Mowbray, fourth Duke of Norfolk, with Elizabeth, daughter of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, *circa* 1461.

The tombs in the church are very interesting, and are those of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt.; Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, and his wife; Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, and the Lady Mary Howard his wife (without effigies); the Ladies Mary and Margaret, the two wives of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard and the Lady Margaret his second wife; and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and the Lady Frances his Countess. Several of the party were refreshed with coffee, &c., at the new rectory-house, built in the Elizabethan style, and most courteously entertained by the Rev. Mr. Attwood. A few of the members obtaining a vehicle had paid a visit to Parham and Bruisyard, accounts of which it is hoped will be inserted in the Journal.

Taking the rail again at Framlingham by the special train, the party returned to Ipswich, where in the evening a meeting was held in the great council-chamber, JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., occupying the chair; who, on opening the business, took occasion to caution the members against purchasing antiquities without a careful inspection, and, in cases of doubt, without reference to some person who was a good judge. The Chairman related some amusing anecdotes to shew that a large trade in antiquities was carried on both in England and on the continent. In one case he was told by a lad who was manipulating some recently made medals in a bowl, that he was "making antiquities." The boy was, in fact, stirring newly-made medals in a bowl of acid to give them an appearance of antiquity. Statues were in some instances steeped in acid for the same purpose of giving them an antique appearance.

Mr. E. Roberts read a paper "On the Round Towers of Churches in East Anglia," illustrated by numerous sketches taken by himself. He stated that, with the exception of seven detached instances in various counties of England, the whole of that class of towers are to be found within the limits of the Saxon kingdom of East Anglia. Of the remainder, two are in Cambridgeshire, two in Berkshire, two in Sussex, and one in Northamptonshire. The materials of which these towers are constructed are generally local, as is indeed the case with nearly all mediæval works, except in the most important materials of Caen stone and Purbeck. The flints in these towers are almost the only material;

in others the cement stone is intermingled. Till within fifty years all early round arched work was called either Danish or Saxon, but Mr. Roberts believed that a nearer approach to their correct chronology is being arrived at by a rigid comparison of records with the remains. From the dedications of these churches it appeared that there was no Danish nor Saxon saint among them, as would have been the case had they been constructed earlier than the eleventh century. He had examined a great number of the round towers, and in every case they have—though varying in diameter from 7 ft. 7 in. to 12 ft.—walls about 4 ft. thick, with only one entrance, viz. from the east, and therefore into the body of the church. The windows, where they remain unaltered, are narrow loopholes with plain arched heads pierced out of the stone. With few exceptions, other windows have been inserted at every age since their erection, and either the churches have been rebuilt or they have been attached to the towers. In only one instance, that of Fitton, had he found what he believed to be the type nearly complete, though enlarged, of all these buildings. In that case the tower has a Norman billet-moulding, as well as a centre shaft to the windows. This proved it could not be Saxon, for a Saxon upper story could not have been placed on a Norman substructure. All these churches Mr. Roberts said he believed to be early Norman in shape and size, and to have been simple parish churches. The conclusions at which he had arrived are—1st. That these towers were probably built by one band of workmen, and are all of one age, as they have precisely the same characteristics, having the same materials, shape, and size, and are without staircases; 2nd. That they were built for use as bell-towers; 3rd. That the towers have remained, while the churches have been in many cases rebuilt; 4th. That they were erected about the year 1100 or 1120 to 1130 or 1150.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Phipson dissented from Mr. Roberts's opinion as to the limited range of the period within which they were constructed. He said the reason of towers being built round was that they could be built more substantially of that form with the materials of the district, and it avoided the necessity of having large building stones for the angles.

Several other gentlemen spoke on the subject, and reference was made to the round towers of Ireland; but Mr. Roberts explained that the latter were of far earlier date, and were built for a different purpose than those of the churches in Suffolk; but, with respect to the round towers of Ireland, Mr. Gordon Hills would describe them on the following evening.

Mr. Phipson then read a paper "On a Heart Burial at Holbrook Church, Suffolk." Holbrook is a small village about six miles from Ipswich. The nave and chancel of the church are of the early Decorated style, and were probably built at the commencement of the fourteenth century. On the north side of the chancel is, or was, the founder's tomb, coeval with the style of the earliest parts of the church. The arch and jambs, very fine specimens of early Decorated work, still remain, but the altar was removed in 1824 to make room for a fireplace, which, five or six years later, was also removed, and an arch was cut through for a doorway to the vestry. Of what was on the altar no record remains. Close to the tomb, and raised about 3 ft. from the ground, is a small niche, about the size of an ordinary piscina, of un-

doubtedly the same period as the founder's tomb. The slab within it contains a small mutilated figure. Enough remains of the left arm to shew that the hands either met in the attitude of prayer, or, as is more probable from the discovery afterwards made, they held a metal or stone heart. On removing the slab on which the effigy is carved, a solid stone was found below, in the centre of which was sunk a circular hole perfectly sharp in its outline. The size of the hole is 6 in. diameter at the top, tapering downwards to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., and the depth 6 in. Inside, and closely fitting to the sides, was a metal vase, nearly perished by corrosion. It had a metal cover with a knob, which, being thicker and heavier than the rest, sank down into the centre of the vase. The vase was found to be three parts full of a chalky and loamy substance, in which were interspersed several small pieces of charcoal and other substances. There could, however, be no doubt that the vase had contained an embalmed heart, which had entirely perished owing to imperfect embalmment. The metal of the vase appeared to be bronze. Mr. Phipson considered the vase contained the heart either of the founder's wife or infant. He was led to that conclusion by the precisely similar style of the founder's tomb with the one by its side, under which the vase was found. The lord of the manor in 1281 was John de Holbrook, and Mr. Phipson was inclined to the opinion that the heart was that of his wife.

In the discussion that took place on the paper, reference was made to the practice, at the time of the Crusaders, of sending the hearts of those slain in battle to England to be buried in their native land; and that that practice had given rise to the custom of burying hearts separate from the bodies in other cases<sup>a</sup>.

A paper on "Suffolk Emigrants to New England in 1634," contributed by Mr. Hopper, was read in his absence by Mr. G. R. Wright. The paper gave a sketch of the circumstances which induced upwards of six hundred inhabitants of Ipswich and the neighbourhood to emigrate at the period in question; those persons having, as alleged in a letter to Archbishop Laud, been induced to do so in consequence of the preaching of a Mr. Ward, of Ipswich, who denounced the Book of Common Prayer and all forms of prayer whatever. The letter, which was very long, but highly characteristic of the time, was that of an informer, who begged that his name might not be disclosed.

Mr. Read observed that the paper was defective in its information, as it failed to state the results of the emigration. The emigrants, he said, had settled in the State of Massachusetts, where they founded a town they called Ipswich, and they prospered so well that the superabundant population made an offshoot also into the same State, and founded the town of New Ipswich. Daniel Webster, the celebrated senator of the United States, was a descendant from the Ipswich emigrants of 1634.

The meeting then adjourned.

*(To be continued.)*

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<sup>a</sup> Much information on this subject may be obtained by consulting Mr. Petti-grew's "Chronicles of the Tombs," published in Bohn's Antiquarian Library; and in Miss Hartshorne's elegant work on "Enshrined Hearts," published in 1861.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting was held at Bath in the week from Sept. 14 to 20, the President being Sir Charles Lyell, who delivered an inaugural address. This, though touching on other matters, was mainly devoted to the question of the age of the globe, and the existence of man upon the earth at a much more early period than that commonly assigned. We make some extracts from the address, and also give a summary of two papers read on the following day in the geological section, as the only ones that come within the scope of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Sir Charles Lyell remarked :—

“The more we study and comprehend the geographical changes of the glacial period, and the migrations of animals and plants to which it gave rise, the higher our conceptions are raised of the duration of that subdivision of time, which, though vast when measured by the succession of events comprised in it, was brief if estimated by the ordinary rules of geological classification. The glacial period was, in fact, a mere episode in one of the great epochs of the earth's history; for the inhabitants of the lands and seas before and after the grand development of snow and ice were nearly the same. As yet we have no satisfactory proof that man existed in Europe or elsewhere during the period of extreme cold; but our investigations on this head are still in their infancy.

“In an early portion of the post-glacial period it has been ascertained that man flourished in Europe; and in tracing the signs of his existence from the historical ages to those immediately antecedent, and so backward into more ancient times, we gradually approach a dissimilar geographical state of things, when the climate was colder, and when the configuration of the surface departed considerably from that which now prevails. Archæologists are satisfied that in central Europe the age of bronze weapons preceded the Roman invasion of Switzerland; and prior to the Swiss lake-dwellings of the bronze age, were those in which stone weapons alone were used. The Danish kitchen-middens seem to have been of about the same date; but what M. Lartet has called the reindeer period of the south of France, was probably anterior, and connected with a somewhat colder climate. Of still higher antiquity was that age of ruder implements of stone such as were buried in the fluviatile drift of Amiens and Abbeville, and which were mingled in the same gravel with the bones of extinct quadrupeds, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, bear, tiger, and hyena.

“Between the present era and that of those earliest vestiges yet discovered of our race, valleys have been deepened and widened, the course of subterranean rivers which flowed through caverns has been changed, and many species of wild quadrupeds have disappeared. The bed of the sea, moreover, has in the same ages been lifted up, in many places hundreds of feet above its former level, and the outlines of many a coast entirely altered. MM. de Verneuil and Louis Lartet have recently found, near Madrid, fossil teeth of the African elephant, in old valley-drift, containing flint implements of the same antique type as those of Amiens and Abbeville. Proof of the same elephant having inhabited Sicily in the post-pliocene and probably within the human period, had previously been brought to light by Baron Anca, during his exploration of the bone-caves of Palermo.

“We have now, therefore, evidence of man having co-existed in Europe with three species of elephant, two of them extinct (namely, the mammoth and the *Elephas antiquus*), and a third the same as that which still survives in Africa. As to the first of these, the mammoth, I am aware that some writers contend that it could not have died out many tens of thousands of years before our time, because its flesh has been found preserved in ice in Siberia, in so fresh a state as to serve as food for dogs, bears, and wolves; but this argument seems to me fallacious. Middendorf, in 1843, after digging through some thickness of frozen soil in Siberia, came down upon an icy mass, in which the carcase of a mammoth was imbedded, so perfect that, among other parts, the pupil of its eye was taken out, and is now preserved in the Museum of Moscow. No one will deny that this elephant had lain for several thousand years in its icy envelope, and if it had been left undisturbed, and the cold had gone on increasing for myriads of centuries, we

might reasonably expect that the frozen flesh might continue undecayed until a second glacial period had passed away.

“When speculations on the long series of events which occurred in the glacial and post-glacial periods are indulged in, the imagination is apt to take alarm at the immensity of the time required to interpret the monuments of these ages, all referable to the era of existing species. In order to abridge the number of centuries which would otherwise be indispensable, a disposition is shewn by many to magnify the rate of change in pre-historic times, by investing the causes which have modified the animate and inanimate world with extraordinary and excessive energy. It is related of a great Irish orator of our day that when he was about to contribute somewhat parsimoniously towards a public charity, he was persuaded by a friend to make a more liberal donation. In doing so, he apologized for his first apparent want of generosity by saying that his early life had been a constant struggle with scanty means, and that ‘they who are born to affluence cannot easily imagine how long a time it takes to get the chill of poverty out of one’s bones.’ In like manner, we of the living generation, when called upon to make grants of thousands of centuries in order to explain the events of what is called the modern period, shrink naturally at first from making what seems so lavish an expenditure of past time. Throughout our early education we have been accustomed to such strict economy in all that relates to the chronology of the earth and its inhabitants in remote ages, so fettered have we been by old traditional beliefs, that even when our reason is convinced, and we are persuaded that we ought to make more liberal grants of time to the geologist, we feel how hard it is to ‘get the chill of poverty out of our bones.’

“I will now briefly allude, in conclusion, to two points on which a gradual change of opinion has been taking place among geologists of late years.

“First, as to whether there has been a continuous succession of events in the organic and inorganic worlds, uninterrupted by violent and general catastrophes; and, secondly, whether clear evidence can be obtained of a period antecedent to the creation of organic beings on the earth. I am old enough to remember when geologists dogmatized on both these questions in a manner very different from that in which they would now venture to indulge. I believe that by far the greater number now incline to opposite views from those which were once most commonly entertained. On the first point it is worthy of remark that although a belief in sudden and general convulsions has been losing ground, as also the doctrine of abrupt transitions from one set of species of animals and plants to another of a very different type, yet the whole series of the records which have been handed down to us, are now more than ever regarded as fragmentary. They ought to be looked upon as more perfect, because numerous gaps have been filled up, and in the formations newly intercalated in the series we have found many missing links and various intermediate gradations between the nearest allied forms previously known in the animal and vegetable worlds. Yet the whole body of monuments which we are endeavouring to decipher appears more defective than before. For my own part, I agree with Mr. Darwin in considering them as a mere fraction of those which have once existed, while no approach to a perfect series was ever formed originally, it having never been part of the plan of nature to leave a complete record of all her works and operations for the enlightenment of rational beings who might study them in after ages.

“In reference to the other great question, of the earliest date of vital phenomena on this planet, the late discoveries in Canada have at least demonstrated that certain theories founded in Europe on mere negative evidence were altogether delusive. In the course of a geological survey, carried on under the able direction of Sir William E. Logan, it has been shewn that northward of the river St. Lawrence there is a vast series of stratified and crystalline rocks of gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, and limestone, about 40,000 ft. in thickness, which have been called Laurentian. They are more ancient than the oldest fossiliferous strata of Europe, or those to which the term primordial had been rashly assigned. In the first place, the newest part of this great crystalline series is unconformable to the ancient fossiliferous or so-called primordial rocks which overlie it, so that it must have undergone disturbing movements before the latter or primordial set were formed. Then, again, the older half of the Laurentian series is unconformable to the newer portion of the same. It is in this lowest and most ancient system of crystalline strata that a limestone about 1,000 ft. thick has been observed contain-

ing organic remains. These fossils have been examined by Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, and he has detected in them, by aid of the microscope, the distinct structure of a large species of Rhizopod. Fine specimens of this fossil, called *Eozoon Canadense*, have been brought to Bath by Sir William Logan, to be exhibited to the members of the Association. We have every reason to suppose that the rocks in which these animal remains are included are of as old a date as any of the formations named azoic in Europe, if not older, so that they preceded in date rocks once supposed to have been formed before any organic beings had been created. But I will not venture on speculations respecting 'the signs of a beginning,' or 'the prospects of an end,' of our terrestrial system—that wide ocean of scientific conjecture on which so many theorists before my time have suffered shipwreck."

On the 15th of September, Professor Phillips of Oxford delivered an address on Geology, in the course of which he expressed his general concurrence in the views of Sir Charles Lyell. He remarked:—

"Late researches, partly archæological and partly geological, both in England and France, have been held to prove the contemporaneity of man and the mammoth in the northern zones of the world. Have we, then, been too confident in our belief that the human period was long posterior to, and strongly marked off from, that of the cavern bear and the woolly rhinoceros? Did the races of hyæna and hippopotamus remain inhabitants of Europe till a comparatively modern epoch, or was man in possession of the earth in times far earlier than history and tradition allow? The prevalent opinion seems to be that, as variations of the forms of life are extremely slow in existing nature, for every case of considerable change in the predominant types of ancient plants and animals, very long intervals of time must be allowed to have elapsed. If in some thousands of years of human experience no very material change has happened in our wild plants or wild animals, or in cultivated grains, or domestic birds and quadrupeds, it is evident that no considerable changes of this kind can arise from such causes as are now in action without the aid of periods of time not contemplated in our chronology. Estimated in this way, the antiquity of the earth grows to be inconceivable—not to be counted by centuries or myriads of years—not to be really compassed by the understanding of men whose individual age is less than a century, and whose histories and traditions, however freely rendered, fall short of a hundred centuries. The whole human period, as we have been accustomed to view it, is but a unit in the vast sum of elapsed time; yet in all those innumerable ages the same forces were seated in the same particles of matter; the same laws of combination prevailed in inorganic and in living bodies; the same general influences resided on the surfaces, or governed the masses of the planets in their ever-changing paths round the sun.

"All natural effects are performed in time, and when the agency is uniform are in proportion to the time. And though the agency be not uniform, if the law of its variation be known, the time consumed in producing a given effect can be determined by calculation. Geological phenomena of every order can be expressed in terms of magnitude, as the uplifting of mountains, the deposition of strata, the numerical changes of the forms of life. The time required to produce these effects can be calculated, if we know at what rate in time, whether uniform or not, they were produced; if we know, not the true rate, but the limits within which it must have operated, the result of the calculation will have a corresponding uncertainty; if we have no knowledge of the rate, calculations are out of the question.

"In applying this general view to the history of the earth, philosophers of eminence in physical science have employed different considerations, and obtained a variety of results. The conclusions of two eminent mathematicians which have lately appeared may be cited with advantage. A careful computation by Professor W. Thomson, on selected data, which determines the rate of cooling of earthy masses, assigns 98,000,000 years for the whole period of the cooling of the earth's crust from a state of fusion to its present condition; so that, in his judgment, within one hundred millions of years all our speculations regarding the solid earth must be limited. On the other hand, Professor Haughton finds from the data which he adopts 1,018 millions of years to have elapsed while the earth was cooled from 212 deg. Fahrenheit to 122 deg. Fahrenheit, at which temperature we may suppose the waters to have become habitable; and 1,280 millions of years more in

cooling from 122 deg. to 77 deg., which is assumed to represent the climate of the later Eocene period in Britain.

"Computations of this kind cannot be applied, except on the large scale here exemplified, and they lose all their value in the eyes of those who deny the general doctrine of a cooling globe. Much as these periods exceed our conception, they appear to be in harmony with the results of astronomical research, which contemplates spaces, motions, and cycles of periods too vast for words to express, or numerals to count, or symbols to represent. The greatest difficulty in obtaining trustworthy results as to elapsed time is found where it was least expected—among the later cænozoic deposits from rivers and lakes, and on the variable shores of the sea. This is the more disappointing, because within this period falls the history of the human race. Great physical change is the inevitable antecedent to extensive glaciation and abundant dissolution of ice round the mountains of the north. Astronomical vicissitudes returning in cycles of long duration, changes of level of the land, expansions and contractions of the sea, deviations of the currents of the ocean, alterations in the prevalent direction and quality of the winds—whichever of these causes we assume, and however we combine them, it is evident that we are appealing from the existing order of nature and the present measures of effect in time to some other combination of natural agencies, some other standard of physical energy. The conclusion is obvious. Inductive geology refuses to accept definite periods for phenomena produced under conditions not yet really determined."

In the same section Mr. W. Pengelly read a long and very interesting paper "On the Changes of Relative Level of Land and Sea in South-West Devonshire in Connection with the Antiquity of Mankind." His researches have led him to the conclusion that there are proofs of human existence in times of higher antiquity, not only than that of the cavern bone-bed, but than that of the *Betula nana* bed on Bovey Plain. Man, he said, has witnessed an Arctic flora in Devonshire, has seen engulfed rivers carry into caverns their osseous deposits, and in times much less ancient he may have collected shell-fish on the old sea beaches now 30 ft. above the reach of the highest tide, and hunted the mammoth in a forest over which our largest ships-of-war now ride at anchor.

The paper was well received, and elicited some conversation, in which Mr. Symonds, Mr. Smyth, and others, took part, all of whom agreed in the view expressed by Mr. Pengelly.

### CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

WE now lay before our readers a view, with ground-plan and sections, of the remarkable double crypt in Watergate-street, Chester, briefly mentioned in our last report of the meeting of the Society<sup>b</sup>.



Sections of Capitals.

The crypt is supposed to have been built by Ranulph de Blondeville, sixth Norman Earl of Chester, about the year 1180; it is now in the occupation and leasehold tenure of Mr. John Peacock, wine-merchant, and was used as the Customs' bonded cellar, No. 5, from the time that the Bonding Act came into

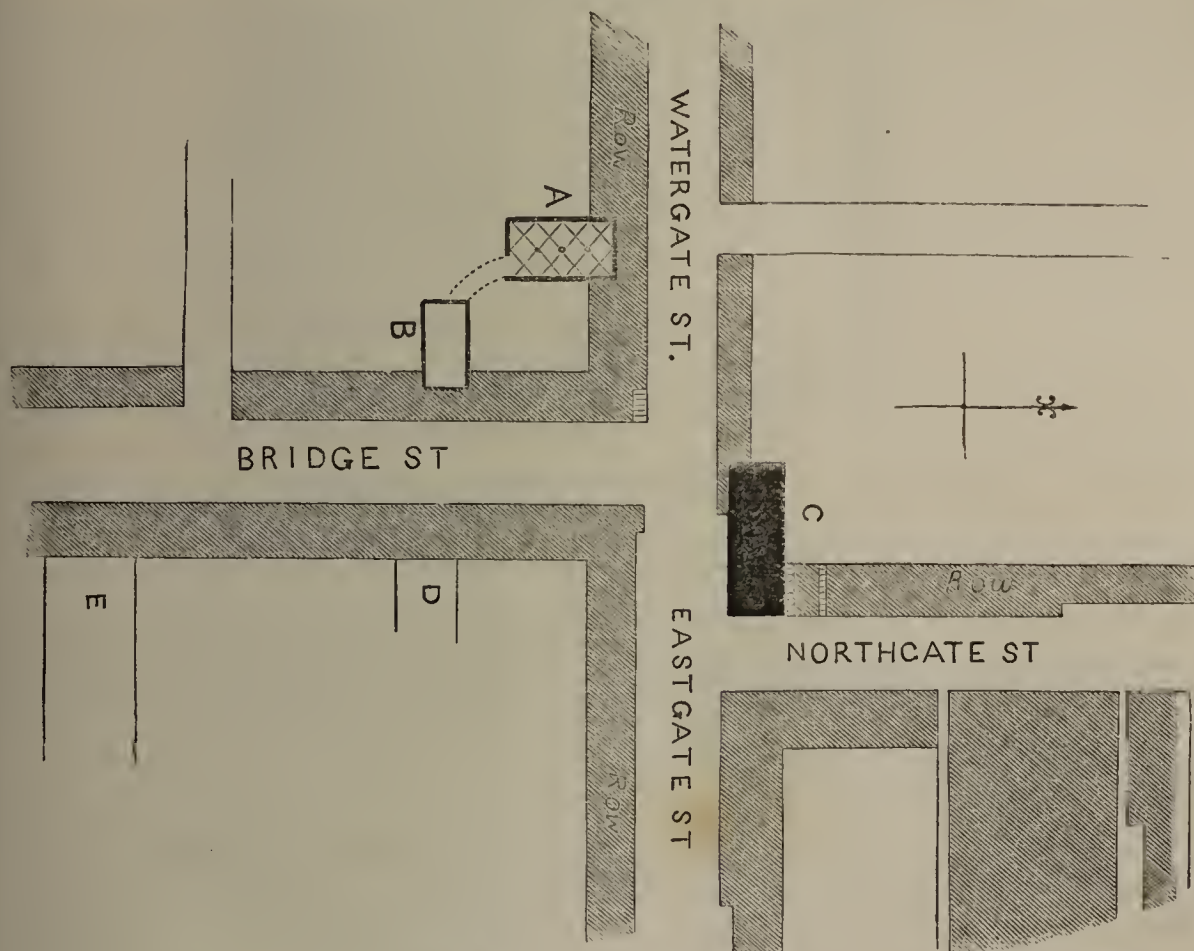
operation, until the month of February of the present year. It runs

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., July, 1864, p. 73.

THE CRYPT IN WATERGATE-STREET, CHESTER.



General View.

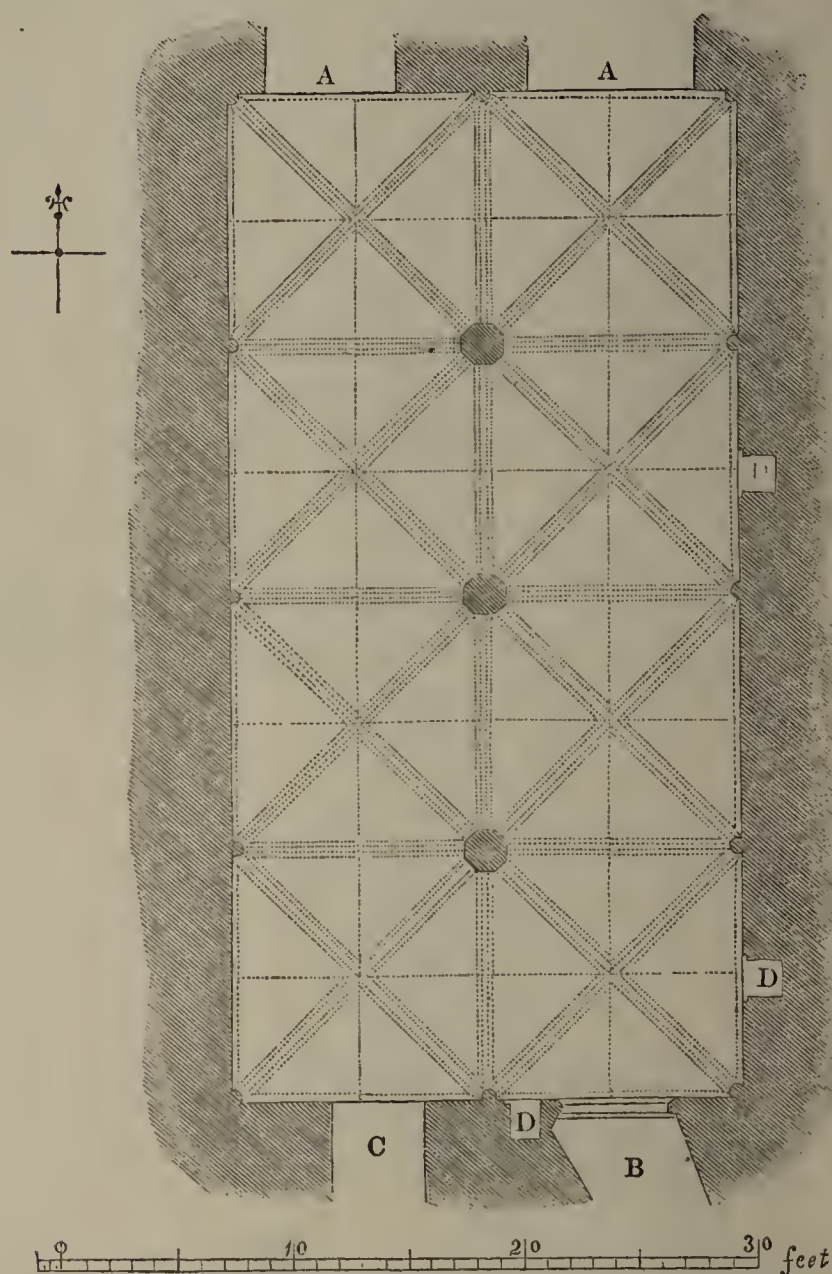


Ground Plan.

- A. Mr. Peacock's Crypt.
- B. Messrs. Powell and Edwards' Crypt.
- C. St. Peter's Church.

- D. Roman Altar, discovered 1863.
- E. Roman Hypocaust.

under a substantial modern house, which was for many years the residence of Mr. Pattison Ellames, who was mayor of Chester in 1770, and adjoins the well-known "God's Providence" house. Its direction is north and south; it had one entrance at the north-west angle, and a door at the opposite extremity, which apparently once communicated with a crypt in Bridge-street belonging to Messrs. Powell, Edwards, and Co., ironmongers, which was cleared by them of rubbish in 1839.



Plan of Crypt, shewing the Groining.

- A. A. Present entrance to Mr. Peacock's double Crypt, from Watergate-street.  
 B. Supposed communication with Messrs. Powell and Edwards' single Crypt, Bridge-street.  
 C. Modern Doorway leading to a modern brick arched cellar.

D. D. D. Three Aumbreys, viz. one in the south wall and two in the eastern one, each in a very good state of preservation. In the lesser one at the south end one of the hinges remains *in situ*.

The dimensions of Mr. Peacock's crypt are as follow : Length, 44 ft. ; breadth, 22 ft. ; height to the groining, 11 ft.

We are glad that this valuable relic of ancient Chester has come into the hands of a gentleman who duly appreciates it, and will preserve it from injury; and from personal knowledge we are able to add that he will at any time be happy to exhibit it to any one of antiquarian tastes.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Sept. 26.* The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

Among other antiquities exhibited by Mr. T. North were the following coins, found during some recent excavations on the site of Leicester Abbey: A Roman bronze of the Emperor Magnentius (A.D. 350), obverse, DN. MAGNENTIVS. P.F. AVG.; reverse, VICTORIAE DD NN AVG CAES. In the field, two Victories standing supporting a buckler inscribed VOT. VII. Two small brasses of the Emperor Constans, A.D. 335. A groat of (presumed to be) Henry V., struck at Calais. An ancient jetton or counter; and a Melton Mowbray tradesman's token, issued in 1668 by John Brown, chandler, which is described in Mr. North's printed list of the tradesmen's tokens of Leicestershire.

The Rev. T. Drake contributed the following paper "On Stained Glass Windows."

"How shall we treat our church windows? A great deal has been said on this subject for some years past; something, too, has been done; but the result of all can hardly be deemed satisfactory. There seems to prevail pretty generally a reasonable conviction that there is room here for the exercise of art in one of its most pleasing forms, while advantage is not taken of it in any adequate degree. Some, at least, of the glass which has been recently placed in our churches deserves but a limited amount of admiration. Something must be done. The progress of ecclesiastical architecture constrains us to make some attempt. Let any one enter a church which has been restored, and the windows filled with the glass commonly used, and then describe for himself his own sensations. The architect may have gone, but the work is not finished. He certainly ought not to have left it in such a naked state. And the dissatisfaction that arises will be all the greater in proportion to the excellence of his work. He has raised expectation, and looking to the windows, we complain of disappointment.

"Now this subject seems to me to admit of division into two parts, one of which belongs to the architect—rightly belongs to him, and justly claims his attention; the other includes a different, and in this respect higher, branch of art, which he will be justified in leaving to other hands. The few remarks which I am about to make will refer to these two points, in asking, first, how the architect can help us? and secondly, how the artist may complete the work?

"1. Mr. Poole seems to consider that a pattern-window may be 'the most appropriate and refined application of the glass-worker's handicraft.' Effect, possibly may be given to his views, although we venture to raise our hopes a little higher. But it does seem to me that pattern windows may fill a very important part, in shewing us what we can do and what we should do. In themselves they may render good service, and may also help us forward to something of a higher character. And pattern-windows may surely be considered to belong to architecture as much as the tiles of the floor, or any part of the ornamentation. May we not say more so? For what is there that has more influence in determining the general appearance of the interior of a church than the tone of light with which it is filled? If we distinguish between the artistic merits of any particular window, and the general effect of softening the light in a church, we may so far discover the use of pattern-windows, and see why they deserve greater attention than they receive. But to guard with the utmost caution against being misunderstood, let it not for a moment be thought that the gaudy things which have been associated with the name of pattern-windows are excusable. Many of them are intolerable—not only devoid of merit, or unmeaning, but actually offensive. Like the hideous heads that sometimes disfigure the bosses of old roofs, instead of prompting or helping devotion they set it at defiance, and reverent souls turn away from them with shame. Let them pass with all speed into oblivion, never to be revived. What I am aiming at is to submit to all church builders and restorers the general question, whether the architect should be held to have com-

pleted his work till he has determined the general character of the glass and colouring that are to be used in the church, and whether this may not be done with pattern-windows. And let the matter be brought as far as possible within the limits of trade, that the glass manufacturer may understand that something more is expected of him; for we cannot suppose that, if he knew what was wanted, he would not endeavour to supply it.

"When a church is built or restored, the key-note, so to say, should be struck, with which every subsequent addition should harmonize; and then due advantage might be taken of the praiseworthy custom of placing memorial windows in it. At present it is not always easy to see how this may be done with a pleasing effect. When we go into a church and see a solitary memorial window, placed, it may be, in one of the aisles, while in the rest of the windows there is nothing but plain glass, we can at once perceive the discordant result. The window may have many things in it which are really meritorious, and we may all unite in paying respect to those who take the lead in an endeavour to banish from our churches the blank barrenness that is too common in them; but the general effect of the whole building cannot be sacrificed to a single window. Under ordinary circumstances, if there be only one painted window, it should be either the east or the west—the east, as the central point to which our attention is directed, and admitting, therefore, of exceptional decoration; or the west, as the beginning of the work, for as it is not seen during actual worship it does not disturb devotion. But if pattern windows were introduced at once, memorial windows might be added or substituted without any fear of causing distraction of thought. Another mischief, too, might be obviated. If, under present circumstances, a good window is placed in a church, it may be spoilt by having another set beside it of a totally different style. A quiet, thoughtful window, suggestive of devotion, may be 'killed' by being next to another which has nothing observable in it, except that it flames with fiery colours. Pattern windows, judiciously chosen, might regulate the whole. It would at once easily be seen what was suitable, and harmony might be preserved here as in other parts of the building.

"2. And now let us come to the other part of our subject, which relates to a higher branch of art. Here our attention is especially required, for some will hear with dismay that we are to limit ourselves to pattern windows. That there are difficulties in our way may be allowed, but it would be grievous to think them insurmountable. The first difficulty that besets us, viz. that we can hardly expect so much assistance here from the study of mediæval antiquity as in other parts of our buildings, may possibly, if taken aright, inspire hope rather than despair. This is undoubtedly a difficulty. In the structural parts of our churches we can do no better than revive the work of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The designs of the whole buildings, and most of the details, were so excellent, that our ambition rises no higher than to reproduce them—to discern the principles which guided the ancient architects, and apply them for our own use. This may not be the case in respect of painted windows. But then, on the other hand, may not the artist help us more effectually than was ever known in older times? Was there ever a period in which Gothic architecture and painting might move on step and step, hand in hand, in such friendly companionship, rendering each other such mutual services? And do not our windows offer them an opportunity of signaling their union with a legitimate triumph?

"Painting was at a low level when our best ecclesiastical edifices were raised. Let any one look at the picture in the National Gallery of Margaritone, (who died 1313, aged 77,) and he may judge of the state of art in the thirteenth century. "The Brancacci Chapel was till the time of Raphael—nearly a century—the school of all the great painters of Rome and Tuscany, Michael Angelo and Raphael included." (*Worrum*.) Place now two dates side by side, that of Masaccio's work there (about A.D. 1425), and that of the close of the Decorated style of architecture (about A.D. 1375), and we may see a reason why the oldest windows could not have been what we should desire them to be. I will add only one date more: Raphael died A.D. 1520, aged 37.

"Putting these things together, and not necessarily forgetting the Perpendicular windows, we may perhaps indulge the hope that our age may perceive its opportunity, and contribute something worthy of memory in future times. Evidently sufficient attention has not been given to this subject. It may be reasonably supposed that many an artist who has designed a window on paper has been sur-

prised at the result in glass. He has not to reproduce the objects of nature on an opaque ground, but to acquire the knowledge how the glass will appear when the light shines through it; and it is no reproach to him that he has to learn this by experience, nor is it too much to presume that the highest excellence can be reached only by those who devote themselves exclusively to this as a special branch of art.

"There is also another point of the utmost importance, viz. what degree of opacity may be allowed in the windows, consistent with retaining light enough for the due discharge of divine worship. The remains of old glass that we meet with are generally tantalizing. There is rarely enough of it to judge of the character of the whole window to which it belonged, not to speak of the whole series of windows in the church. Some of it is so opaque that, while we are convinced that the effect of it must have been superior to that of most, if not all, of our modern glass, we naturally ask how the church was lighted? We cannot have dark churches. It may be very solemn to pass from the busy streets of a town like Leeds into the obscurity of St. Saviour's Church, and wait till the things belonging to the service of God gradually reveal themselves to our senses, but we can scarcely desire that this example should be generally followed; for, to say no more, our service presumes that all the worshippers should see to read. A sufficiency of light must be admitted, and no doubt, even when there is no large west window to be reserved for this purpose, ways, subject to this condition, may be found of producing an artistic effect that will satisfy the purest taste. In hoping that some of the best artists may be induced to pursue this work, we may prepare ourselves for allowing them sufficient liberty to develop their ideas. Very possibly they may wish not only to contribute the painting, but to shape the whole window in which their design may appear; and this may be granted them, if only they will rule themselves by the principles of Gothic architecture.

"We hear, occasionally, a wish that our generation should do something more than copy the productions of earlier times. We should produce something of our own. The genuine wants of the painter's art may create a style for us. Let us not suppose that the capabilities of Gothic architecture have been exhausted, but encouraged by the progress which we have made in the structural portion of our churches, let us try whether we cannot crown our achievements by that which will give the sweetest charm to the interior of them."

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*Sept. 7.* J. HODGSON HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual routine business, Dr. Bruce drew attention to certain Roman remains lately discovered, and read the following paper on the subject:—

"Some matters of much interest have come under my notice since our last meeting. Mr. Robert Johnson, architect, has called my attention to some things observed in digging the foundations of Mr. Pease's house, on the west side of the station of Condercum. 'We have found,' says that gentleman, 'at a depth of ten or eleven feet below the surface, a passage or drift-way cut in the solid rock, about fourteen feet wide and two feet deep, running from north-west to south-east, and where most of the remains accompanying this were found. We have also come on what seems to be a shaft or pit, all filled up with soft earth. I have ordered them to put a bore rod down this.' Through the kindness of the clerk of the works, I have been furnished with a plan of the house marking the cutting and the pit. The remains consist of portions of Samian ware, fragments of wine amphoræ, and the upper leather of a sandal—all of them unmistakeably Roman. There is also the jaw-bone of a swine (?), which may or which may not have fed upon the beech-mast and acorns of the Roman forests. I cannot conjecture what has been the purpose served by this drift-way. The shaft, I have no doubt, is the shaft of an old coal-working. When the lower reservoir of the Whittle Dene Water Company was being formed at Benwell a few years ago, several such shafts similarly filled up were discovered. The coal had been removed from the foot of each shaft. I drew the attention of this Society to the circumstance at the time, and now reproduce the plans and drawings which I then exhibited. That the Romans wrought coal is certain, from the frequent occurrence of coal and coal ashes in their stations.

Horsley says, 'there is a coalry not far from Benwell, a part of which is judged by those who are best skilled in such affairs to have been wrought by the Romans.' If the remains found in the drift had been found in the workings, which I have no doubt radiate from the bottom of the shaft, the probability that the workings to which I have referred are Roman would have been heightened. Further investigation may throw more light upon this subject.

"In going along the western turnpike the other day, I turned aside at West Denton to shew a friend who accompanied me the culvert by which the waters of the stream were carried underneath the Roman Wall. This culvert is, as far as I know, the only one remaining along the whole of the line, and it throws considerable light upon the strategy of the Romans. To my horror, I found that it had been buried under a mound of 'ballast,' thrown down to form a new road to the house. I am in hopes that it has only been buried, not destroyed, and that as soon as the occupant of the mansion knows of the interest attaching to the culvert he will deliver it from its present entombment. There is a woodcut of the Roman as well of General Wade's culvert at p. 55 of the 'Wallet Book<sup>c</sup>.'

"The most interesting event of the interval since our last meeting is the exposure of a long strip of the Wall in the vicinity of Walbottle Dene. The bridge over the Dene having fallen away, it was thought advisable in reconstructing it to diminish the descent on both sides of it. On cutting down the hill on the east side a strip of the Wall was found 140 yards long. Unfortunately the Wall stood in the middle of the road, and as it was necessary to leave one-half of the way entire for passenger traffic whilst the other half was being lowered, a longitudinal section of the Wall was made, and the southern face carried off almost before its existence was recognised. It is well known that no road capable of the transition of artillery existed between Newcastle and Carlisle prior to the rebellion of 1745. After that event a road was made by General Wade. Warburton was the surveyor employed. Hutton, without knowing that every word which he read in the *Vallum Romanum*, which he used as his *vade mecum* on his tour of the Wall, was stolen from Horsley, styles him the 'judicious Warburton.' Warburton being employed to make a road from Newcastle to Carlisle, 'judiciously' chose the Roman Wall as the base of his operations. For more than thirteen centuries after the departure of the Romans it resisted the intrusion of the plough, and stood alone in its sullen grandeur. Warburton, the Somerset herald and the antiquary, in order to make his military way, had but to destroy the wall which Picts and Scots, Goths and Vandals, time and storm, had spared. The judicious antiquary threw down the Wall, scattering the *débris* on the right hand and the left, leaving occasionally the foundation courses in the centre and highest part of the road.

"Very often has the traveller along the western turnpike had the pleasure, as he passes along, of recognizing the facing-stones of the Wall in the road along which he passes. John Wesley had occasion to pass along this road shortly after it was made. Writing in his journal on the 21st of May, 1755, he says:—'I preached at Nafferton, near Horsley, about thirteen miles from Newcastle. We rode chiefly on the new western road, which lies on the old Roman Wall. Some part of this is still to be seen, as are the remains of most of the towers, which were built a mile distant from each other, quite from sea to sea.' It is nothing wonderful to find, therefore, on lowering the road leading to Walbottle Dene, that a considerable fragment of the Roman Wall was remaining. The Wall was found to be 9 ft. in width; this probably in the lower courses. In one place it was standing 4½ ft. high. The section of the Wall presented the following appearances:—First, there was the natural substratum, consisting of the usual clay of the district; next, there were a few inches (four or five) of soil, which was blackened by the vegetation of the pre-Romanic period, and which no doubt represent the surface as the builders of the wall found it. The foundation of the wall consists of a mass of clay puddling, varying in thickness, according as the stones press upon it, of from one to three inches. On this the superstructure was laid. Usually the foundation course of stones is large and flat, but no regularity prevails. The facing-stones of the lower courses are large. In one instance, of which Mr. Longstaffe has prepared for us a drawing, the three lower courses measure in height respectively twelve,

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<sup>c</sup> For a notice of this valuable guide to the Roman Wall, see GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 359.

nine, and ten inches. In this instance the lower course stands out beyond the second, and the second beyond the third course. The stones of the interior of the Wall consist of rubble thrown in promiscuously. For some inches above the clay puddling of the foundation these rubble stones seem to be imbedded in clay, but above that they are bonded together by the usual tenacious mortar of the Romans, of which I produce a specimen.

"The most important discovery on this occasion has been that of the gateway, giving an opening through the Wall. The moment I heard of it I felt sure that it was the north gate of a mile castle. On turning to the Wallet Book—which was written with Mr. M'Lauchlan's survey and memoir before me—I find the following notice: 'Opposite the farm-house called Walbottle Dene House, another castellum has stood; it can be detected only by the elevation of its site.' This test of the accuracy of Mr. M'Lauchlan's survey is very gratifying. I have here a drawing of the gateway, by Mr. Longstaffe, and one also by Mr. Henry Richardson. The mile castle has been reduced by evil usage to the humblest proportions, but still it vindicates its own native majesty. The gateway is of the usual massive span, about 11 ft. The stones of the piers are of the massive character that we are accustomed to see, though unhappily only two courses remain. The pivot-holes of the gates exist, and the check in the floor against which the gates struck. There is no central stone, as in other places. At one time it was thought that the Wall was the northern boundary of the Roman empire. On this theory, no one looked for northern gateways in the stations or the mile castle. Mr. Clayton's instructive explorations, first at Cawfield's Mile Castle, and afterwards at Borcovicus, and then at the mile castle to the west of it, and at Castle Nick, shewed us how much we were mistaken in this particular. This new discovery confirms the supposition that every mile castle and every station had a portal opening boldly upon the north. The Wall, therefore, was not a fence or boundary line, but a line of military operation.

"The minor antiquities found in this exploration are not very important. The most interesting is the fragment of a centurial stone, which the quick eye of a sister of mine from Caffre-land detected among a heap of rubbish. We took immediate possession of it, and it is here. As the lower and right-hand portion of it is wanting, we cannot read it with certainty. The letters that we have, seem to me to read . . . . GAL., and may read *Centuria Galli*, or *Gallerii*, or some such name. Centurial stones often occur in duplicate, and though I am not aware that any similar stone has been found in this neighbourhood, one may yet turn up which will enable us to read this with certainty. I have also got the larger part of an upper millstone, the iron fastenings of which shew the mode in which it was used. The foreman of the works has kindly sent us a facing-stone of the wall, with a peculiar, though not uncommon, kind of 'broaching' upon it.

"If we could have foreseen that so important a fragment of the Wall would have been disclosed by the recent operations, no efforts would have been spared to have had the whole preserved intact. As it was, the whole southern section of it had been carried away before the existence of any important fragment was suspected. Nearly the whole of the Wall has now been carried away, and the portion which remains, undermined as it is by the lowering of the road, could not, even if allowed to stand, survive the frosts and rains of a single winter. The gateway of the mile castle stands solidly enough, and we are asked to give an opinion as to its eventual disposal. Is the obstruction to traffic likely to arise from its preservation in its present site sufficient to justify its removal to a contiguous spot, where it might be re-erected precisely as it now stands; or would the moral value arising from its retention in the place where Roman hands laid it, and whence the whirlwinds of centuries and the labours of the 'judicious' Warburton have not been able to dislodge it, justify the expense involved in a slight deviation of the road in its immediate vicinity? A careful examination of the spot last night leads me to say, contrary to my previously entertained and expressed opinion, Let the gateway, by all means, be preserved."

Mr. Turner thought there were no signs of anything but a foot passage, the remains shewing nothing in the shape of the passage of wheels.

Dr. Bruce objected to the removal of the gateway, which, he con-

tended, might be maintained at a very small expense; and he read a communication from Mr. Hugh Taylor upon the subject.

Dr. Charlton thought that if the gateway could be retained, the Society should by all means retain it. He believed the Duke of Northumberland would support them.

Mr. White, Mr. G. A. Brumell, and the Chairman, concurred in the same view, and it was resolved that Dr. Bruce and Messrs. Longstaffe and White should be appointed a committee to carry out the preservation of the gateway.

The Chairman then read a paper upon Early Printing in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; after which the meeting adjourned.

### SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

*Sept. 7, 8, 9.* The annual meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Burnham, under the presidency of F. H. DICKENSON, Esq., and among those present were Mr. R. N. Grenville, Col. Pinney, M.P., the Rev. F. Warre, Mr. R. J. Badcock, the Rev. T. Hugo, Mr. E. A. Freeman, the Rev. Prebendary Symes, Mr. R. K. M. King, the Rev. G. Smith, Mr. Boyd Dawkins, Mr. T. Serel, the Rev. O. S. Harrison, Mr. J. E. Hayle, Mr. J. Yates, Mr. T. Porch, and the Rev. J. A. Yatman.

As usual, the first day was given to the business meeting and the reading of papers, and the two following days to excursions.

The Rev. F. Warre read the report of the committee, which spoke very favourably of the present position and future prospects of the Society. The large and valuable collection of Mendip Cave bone made by Mr. Beard, of Banwell, is now the property of the Society, and is deposited in their museum. It is intended as speedily as possible to arrange and classify the collection, to make it available for the higher purposes of science. In conjunction with the series of Mendip Cave bones collected by the late Rev. D. Williams, previously in the museum, the county of Somerset may now boast of possessing the finest collection of its kind in England, and one of the finest in Europe.

The account of the treasurers, Messrs. Badcock, audited by Dr. Gillett, shewed that there was a balance from last year of £3 15s. 8d.; the annual subscriptions amounted to £187 2s.; the subscriptions to the "Illustration Fund" realized £76 13s. 6d.; the entrance fees for the year produced £15 10s.; making a total income of £283 1s. 2d. The expenditure for the year was £204 14s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £78 6s. 3d.

The report having been adopted, some conversation took place as to the place of meeting next year; Bristol was mentioned, but the matter was not finally settled.

The Rev. T. Hugo read a paper "On the Religious House of Whitehall at Ilchester," which we hope to print shortly.

Mr. Serel read a paper "On the Wellesley Family," with the view of shewing that there was good ground for believing that the family of the great Duke of Wellington was connected with Somerset, and especially with Wells; the following passages contain its substance:—

"As a citizen of Wells, it is natural I should feel an interest in endeavouring to direct attention to the circumstances which make it probable that the early an-

cestors of that great man the Duke of Wellington were closely connected by property and residence with the locality in which I live, and that the name they bear took its origin from a beautiful and picturesque spot within the bounds of St. Cuthbert's parish, about one mile and a half from the cathedral.

"That a family, bearing the name of Wellesley, or Wellesleigh, lived there, is, to my mind, as certain as that I am now speaking; and further, that the acquisition of this name in the manner I have suggested is, I think, equally unquestionable. The manor held by this ancient family is known by the appellation of 'Wellesley' to this day, and there is undoubted evidence that it was called the same nearly eight hundred years ago, as it is expressly mentioned in the charter of Edward the Confessor to the Church of Wells in 1065. The origin of this name may easily be traced to the peculiar features and state of the locality in which the property is situate. It is well known that there are numerous places, the names of which terminate with the word Ley or Leigh. Wherever this is the case, it implies an open field or large pasture. Welles-Ley, or Welles-Leigh, then, was a large open field, or pasture, near Wells. There is no specific notice of the manor of Wellesley in the Norman survey, but it is certain that within a few years after that great and important work had been completed, the family to which I allude had become resident there. The earliest authentic record that has come under my notice of the name occurring in connexion with Wells, is that of Walerand de Wellesleigh, who was one of the witnesses mentioned in the charter granted to this city by Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The original charter is among the important records belonging to the Corporation of Wells, and is the earliest document of the kind possessed by that body. It bears no date (by no means unusual at that early period), but it must have been granted between the years 1174, when Bishop Reginald succeeded to the see, and 1191, when he had the Archbishopric of Canterbury forced upon him, though he lived scarcely a month to enjoy that high dignity.

"There are numerous evidences in the Wells city records of the connexion of the Wellesleys with Wells. Among others, I may quote the following original documents:—

"10 Edward II. (A.D. 1317.)—Grant of a tenement in Grope-lane, in Wells, from William le Bourne, canon of Wells, to Thomas le Devenysh.

"14 Edward II. (A.D. 1320.)—Grant by Walter de Bristleton, chaplain, John Atte Churchstyle, of Wells, and Hugh le Barbur, executors of William de Shepton, to Robert Furnel, and Juliana his wife, of a tenement in St. Cuthbert-street, in Wells.

"17 Edward II. (A.D. 1324.)—Grant by William de Bathonia, rector of Bagborough, Somerset, of a tenement in Southover, in Wells.

"17 Edward II. (A.D. 1324.)—Grant by William Gyleman, burgess of Wells, to Gilbert le Bowtard, son of Gilbert de Batcombe, of a messuage in High-street, in Wells.

"18 Edward II. (A.D. 1325.)—Grant of premises in Wells by Thomas Squyrell, son and heir of Richard Squyrell, late burgesses of Wells, to Peter le Boytoyre.

"2 Edward III. (A.D. 1328.)—Grant by John de Merke, of Wells, to Adam de Chelworth, of land in the Western Field, in Wells, behind 'Toukerstrete,' (now Tucker-street.)

"4 Edward III. (A.D. 1330.)—Grant of a tenement in 'Wetelane,' in Wells, (now Broad-street), by Edmund, son of John le Chamberleyne, of 'Wokyhole,' to Thomas de Testwode.

"6 Edward III. (A.D. 1332.)—Assignment of a rent of 8s. payable out of a messuage in High-street, in Wells, by Robert Nareys, late burgess of Wells, to Walter de Hulle, clerk.

"In each of these deeds, the name of Edmund de Welleslegh occurs as one of the witnesses; and in another deed of 21 Edward III., relating to a tenement in a lane called Isaackes Mead, in Wells, it is said to abut on a tenement of the same Edmund de Welleslegh. I could quote numerous other instances from the records in the custody of the corporation of Wells, in which the name of this Edmund de Welleslegh occurs as a witness, among others who were undoubtedly then resident in or near Wells,—such as Roger de Midleton (or Milton), William Atte Water, Thomas de Wodeford, Walter de Rodeney, John de Garslade, and Thomas de Tanere. I have also recently seen an original charter, dated 26 Edward I. (A.D. 1277),

being a grant by Walter le Fleming, lord of the manor of Dynder, of one fardell of land, and a messuage and croft in that manor, and among the witnesses there are the names of Thomas de Wellesley, and Robert de Wellesley, as well as the John de Garslade before-mentioned.

“In what way, or under what circumstances, the Wellesleys first became landowners here, I have no certain means of deciding; but the first recorded instance shews that what they did own was then held under the Church. Collinson tells us that William de Welleslegh, 37 Henry III. (A.D. 1253), held three parts of a hide of land in Welleslegh, under the Bishop, by the Grand Serjeanty of the Hundred of Wells Forum; besides other lands in Littleton of Wm. de Button; and from the same authority we learn that Philip de Wellesley, 22 Edward III. (A.D. 1347), held lands in Welleslegh and Dulcot (an adjoining hamlet) by the Serjeanty of the Hundred of East Perrett, in this county. That Walerand de Welleslegh (whose name occurs in the charter of Bishop Reginald, already quoted) had land here is confirmed by the fact that, in 1492, John Stourton (who had intermarried with one of the Wellesleys’ descendants, and resided in Wells) is recorded as holding half a knight’s fee in Welleslegh and East Wall (now East Wells or St. Thomas-street), which Walerand de Welleslegh formerly held. I ought to explain that Grand Serjeanty was a feudal service of the most honourable kind, as it could only be rendered to the King himself, and not to any inferior lord or baron. This service was not always the same. In the case of the Wellesleys the service they rendered was that of bearing the King’s standard in his wars. About, or soon after, the end of the fourteenth century the name of Wellesley, as landowners in Wells, disappeared, the last of them being the Philip de Welleslegh before mentioned. This Philip de Welleslegh died, leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress. She married William Bannister, Esq., who died seized of the Wellesley estates, 19 Richard II. (A.D. 1395), leaving by her husband one daughter only. This lady, whose name was Joan, married twice. By her first husband, Robert de Alfoxton, she had no issue. Her second husband was Sir John Hill, Knt., the head of the great family of that name, settled at Spaxton, in this county, to whom the Wellesley estates passed.”

After tracing the estates down to their present possessor, the Countess Waldegrave, Mr. Serel concluded thus:—

“I think I have said enough to shew there is something more than mere probability in that for which I contend, viz. that the name of Wellesley had its origin from the Wells hamlet of Wellesley, which was certainly known as Wellesley within a few years after the Conquest, and by the same name it has continued to be called to this day. I fully feel my inability to do justice to such a matter, which carries with it almost a national interest. My intention has been more to invite the attention of others than to produce a perfect statement of facts myself. Subjects like these seem unimportant in themselves, yet the investigating them must afford a degree of pleasure to those who, like myself, think it a high honour to the place of my residence in connecting it, in so remarkable a manner, with that great military commander, the hero of a hundred fights, the victor at Waterloo, whose name and memory will be regarded with reverence, admiration, and gratitude, as long as those attributes for which the English nation is so eminently distinguished—national honour, national independence, and national freedom—are duly appreciated and valued.”

Mr. Neville Grenville mentioned that when the late Duke of Wellington went to school at Eton he spelt his name in the same way as another great man, John Wesley. Did Mr. Serel know if the families were related, or what became of the Wellesleys when they left Somerset?

Mr. Freeman said it did not seem to him that there had been any connection made out between the present family of the Wellesleys and that which took its name from the hamlet near Wells. It was probable, because Wellesley, as a family name, could hardly fail to be derived from Wellesley a place, and it did not appear that there was any other place named Wellesley. But the connection did not seem made out,

because the original Wellesleys, according to Mr. Serel, had merged, through an heiress, in another family. It was, however, quite possible and very likely that the present Wellesley family was descended from some younger branch which had parted off at an earlier time.

The Chairman said it would be necessary, in order to fully investigate the subject, to trace the Irish family, and that Mr. Serel had no means of doing. He hoped some Irishman would do it, without a flourish of the shillelah. Mr. Serel had done good service to the Society in preparing his paper. It was a very fair assumption that the family left Somerset for Ireland.

The Rev. F. Warre said the Duke of Wellington always considered himself a Somerset man, and reminded the meeting that his Grace took his title from Wellington in that county, and that he had bought a farm there.

Mr. King then called attention to the copies of some documents which he had obtained from the Bodleian Library at Oxford, relating to the ownership of Sedgmoor, a tract of land 16,000 acres in extent, in the neighbourhood of Bridgwater. The documents shewed that the right to this tract of land was a frequent source of contention between the Crown and the Abbots of Glastonbury, and that at an inquisition taken by twenty-two landowners of Somerset, in the tenth year of the reign of Edward I., it was decided that the land, with a trifling exception, was the property of the Abbot of Glastonbury, and three years afterwards a charter confirming this decision was granted. A discussion ensued, Mr. Freeman, the Rev. T. Hugo, the Rev. F. Warre, and the Chairman, taking part in it.

The members then repaired to Burnham Church, where remarks on the chief features of the building were made by the Rev. T. Hugo, Dr. Giles, and Mr. E. A. Freeman. The church consists of a chancel, nave and south chapel or transept, and a modern north aisle. Dr. Giles stated that the church originally had a north transept like the south, which was removed when the north aisle was erected. This transept was boarded up and used as a vestry, and was very narrow, but whether deeper than the south one he could not tell. Outside this north aisle there were some very singular corbel-heads, which had been taken down and preserved, together with the oak pews, in a builder's yard at Bridgwater for many years. These corbels were still in existence somewhere, and it was very desirable that they should be sought out, as he believed that they were likenesses of some persons living at the time. In the window of the south chapel there were two corbel-heads, supposed to be likenesses of the king and queen in whose reign the church was built. Mr. Freeman said that the south chapel was well worth attention, being in the style intermediate between Decorated and Perpendicular. The tracery was Perpendicular, but not fully developed. He was glad to find that the old coved roof had been preserved, because people were generally fond of destroying them. Dr. Giles pointed out a peculiarity in the tower. On building it to a certain height it was found to have sunk on the north side, and the remainder of the tower was built in another line, the departure from the original line being clearly perceptible from the west end of the church.

After dinner at the hotel, an evening meeting was held, when the Rev. Gilbert N. Smith delivered an address "On the Antiquity of Man," having reference chiefly to the flint implements recently discovered.

He minutely described the contents and situation of four caves in the county of Pembroke, two of which were new, and the other two new only in respect to the knowledge that they contained the bones of such animals as the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals, usually found in bone-caves, together with these flint knives. These bones and knives he exhibited on the table and in the museum, together with similar knives from the Wady Mazarah at Mount Sinai, from Mexico, from Yorkshire, and from Red Hill. He observed that it by no means followed that because these tools were now found in contact with the bones of extinct animals that they co-existed in these latitudes. He had exhumed the handle of a Sheffield penknife, with the small plate for the possessor's name on one side of it, lying in the midst of the bones and flints. How did any cutting or figuring on these old bones by the human hand prove their co-existence? for the bones were so conspicuous that no casual cave-dwellers could have overlooked them, and they were as likely to adapt some of them to their own purposes as recent bones. In proof that these chips, flakes, or knives were not of accidental but of artificial origin, he shewed how the rounded ends bore indisputable marks of manipulation, more so indeed than the shaping of the flint of the old gun-lock, which the percussion-cap has now superseded. He next observed upon the peculiar situation of one of the caves—Caldy Island—that it was so confined a spot as to prove the impossibility of herds of elephants and other large animals ever living there since its separation from the main-land. As to the way in which these bones got into the caves, he believed it was by water; that those holes in the mountain limestone of the country which were called “sinks” by the farmers, and into which the freshets still carry whatever they find in their road-channels, correspond with their entrances; that the marks of gnawing which are found on the bones were made before they reached the caves; that the dung-balls of the hyæna sometimes found with them were swept in the same way, and do not prove the hyæna to have carried in the carcasses of other animals after death more than his own, for he was emphatically a bone-eating animal, and so his dung was as hard as bone itself, and would stand the temporary action of the water. His inference from the supposed co-existence of these extinct animals and man, the proof of which he denied, was that it certainly must have been before the separation of this island from the continent. He said he could shew clearly that the flint-using tribe or tribes of men lived here at a very recent period, for that just above one of the caves called “The Hoyle,” in which about eighty flint knives were picked up by himself and his assistants, there existed some eight or ten tumuli on a ridge of the old red sandstone, called the Ridgeway, from within which tumuli, and in contact with the urns they contain full of human remains, similar flint chips and arrow-heads are found. It was much more reasonable, therefore, to think that the inhabitants of the tumuli when living were the fabricators of the flint knives, than any race of men supposed to be cotemporary with the cave pachyderms and mammals. It was easy enough to conceive how any given family of colonists, after they had exhausted their stock of iron or bronze tools which they brought with them, must needs have recourse to what they could lay their hands on, and would soon forget the art of smelting iron, if any of that small family of emigrants happened to be skilled in it, which was very much more unlikely than the reverse. As to Lucre-

tius, and men who gave such unbridled scope to rationalism as to despise such old landmarks as even Plato honoured,—for *he* advocated the received doctrine of the origin of man as conveyed to him by ancient legends, which he deeply revered,—as to such men as Lucretius, he shewed how, professing themselves to be wise they became fools, and by way of instance quoted a line in which the writer says that man's hand was not made to grasp anything, but because he found he could do so, that therefore he did it! It was clear to him that man did not chiefly advance in the arts by any accident, like the burning of wood whose embers melted the metals into the shape of the holes in the earth beneath, and so taught man to smelt them again, as Lucretius affirms, but by intuition like that enjoyed by us all in some measure. Mr. Smith embodied in his speech two or three quotations from the Welch bards of very considerable merit as poetical compositions, though he did not advocate their ethnological opinions.

The Chairman said that the book of nature was as open to the geologist as the book of revelation to the clergy, and it was to be hoped that the great difficulties now existing would be cleared up. The question before them was one on which different shades of opinion were held, which it would be very proper to express.

Mr. Boyd Dawkins said that the antiquity of man was one of the most interesting subjects of the day. Mr. Smith had raised two questions: first, whether man was contemporary with the wild beasts which were proved beyond all doubt to have existed in remote ages; secondly, as to the introduction of the remains of men into the caverns in which they were found. This county had afforded the most important evidence upon the subject which had yet been brought to light. Having referred to the discoveries at Wookey-hole, and also to the discoveries made in France at Abbeville and Amiens, he remarked that he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that in Somerset man was contemporary with the cave-bears, mammoth, rhinoceros, and other extinct beasts. He did not mean to say that man had existed for millions of years, or for hundreds of thousands of years. Geology could not treat of historical time, but only of events as one followed another. Of all those species of cave mammalia which were said to be extinct, only two could be proved to be so. With regard to the introduction of the remains into the caves, no doubt that ninety-nine out of every hundred owe their contents to the intruding power of water; he argued that the remains could not have been introduced in the way suggested by Mr. Smith, in the present configuration of the country.

Mr. Smith made a few remarks in reply, and the discussion, in which the Rev. Mr. Warre, Mr. Freeman, and others, took part, was continued till a late hour.

In the course of this conversation, Mr. Freeman remarked that the locality of the battle of Pen, fought between Kenewalch and the Western Welsh, was not clearly ascertained. He was himself inclined to think that it is to be found at Ben Knoll, near Wells, on the top of which were British remains, and at the base a very remarkable enclosure, called Battlebury. The name was clearly of much later date, but the situation of the hill on the western side of the river Axe, considered by Dr. Guest the boundary of Ceawlin's western conquest, renders it very probable that the battle was fought somewhere near Ben Knoll. He was aware that Dr. Guest, the President, and Mr.

Warre, believed it to have been fought at Pen Selwood, while Dr. Barnes advocated the claims of Pen Domer. Mr. Warre thought he could identify the Pen at which the battle was fought by the local features of the ground at Pen Selwood. There was nearly in the centre of the well-known Pen pits a small primæval British castle of nearly the same plan as that at Castle Neroche, and at no great distance from it another of the type which he (Mr. Warre) supposed to be Belgic. There could be no doubt that Pen Selwood was a place of some importance in the British days, and probably as late as the time of Kenewalch; but what appears to him conclusive was that a short distance from this Belgic work was a third earthwork, totally different in plan from either of the others, being simply an entrenched camp large enough to hold a considerable army, but merely defended by a mound and ditch, and having no appearance of being a Roman work; and this camp was known to the present hour by the local name of Kennywilkin's Castle. His opinion was that Kennywilkins was a corruption of Kenewalch, who, it should be remembered, though a conqueror, was not one of mythical celebrity, or likely to give his name to a place where he had not really fought, as was certainly the case with Caractacus, Arthur, and others.

#### THE EXCURSIONS.

*Sept. 8.* The first place visited was South Brent Church, which consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and a south chapel. The Rev. J. Ditcher informed the company that when he came to the parish the church was in a very dilapidated state, the old roof being so rotten that it crumbled away like sand. This had been remedied very satisfactorily, but they were obliged to saturate the wood with oil in order to preserve it, which gave it a very dark appearance. The church was restored about ten years ago, when the high pews and gallery were done away with. The aisle, it was supposed, was built at the expense of Henry VII., and in the churchyard there was a tomb of a member of the royal family with a red rose upon it. Mr. Ditcher then passed into the chapel, the entrance being from the nave through a very fine arch. This archway was formerly filled up with brickwork, except a small doorway, through which there was just room to creep. He had pulled it all away, and placed a screen to separate the chapel from the church.

Mr. E. A. Freeman said that there was a considerable admixture of styles in this church. It was evident that there was a church here in the twelfth century. There were some remains of Norman work, and he particularly called attention to the south doorway. There was also a portion of a Norman pillar piscina; there were also traces of the thirteenth century, as from the outside they could see the remains of a trefoil window, now blocked up by the erection of the chapel against the nave of the church. The main portion of the building was fourteenth-century work, but the tower and aisle were fifteenth-century. The tracery of the south window of the chapel might in itself be of any date, but the mouldings incontestably proved it to be of the fourteenth century. The roof of the north aisle was an exceedingly good one, and richly carved. The chancel roof was a very awkward one. Mr. Freeman described the tower as a plain specimen of the Taunton type, but with greater prominence given to the stair-turret.

The party then proceeded to Brent Knoll, which gave a prospect of a vast expanse of low country, terminating with the Mendip and Quan-

tock Hills, and the Bay of Bridgwater. The Rev. F. Warre conducted them to one spot, which he described as the headquarters of the Cangii. They were herdsmen, and no doubt their flocks occupied those magnificent pastures beneath them, when not absolutely morass. All around them were to be seen a number of large hills rising out of the flat country, none of which were without marks of ancient occupation, and to these high lands it was customary for the people to take their cattle when the morasses were too wet to keep them on. He was of opinion that they were not purely military works, because, compared with others, they were of an insignificant character. On passing over a high ridge leading from the Knoll to East Brent, Mr. Warre expressed an opinion that the ridge was natural, but had been strengthened artificially.

On the ridge the excursion party were met and welcomed by Archdeacon Denison to the parish of East Brent. After a short inspection of the church had been made, Mr. Freeman said there was a certain analogy between the present church and the one they had just visited. There was a nave and north aisle, with a chapel or short aisle on the south. The chancel was quite new (1845), and good, as a new building, except that the local form of roof was not followed. The north aisle was very much like that of South Brent, except that the pillars were of rather better work. The south aisle, as in the other church, was essentially the work of the fourteenth century, with Perpendicular alterations.

The Archdeacon then drew attention to the windows of the north aisle, that at the east end, by Bell, being a most splendid one. Some conversation in reference to these windows, which were all greatly admired, took place, after which Mr. Freeman resumed his remarks descriptive of the church, referring to the outward appearance of the addition of the chapel or imperfect aisle, and the doorway of the south porch.

The tower and spire were remarkable, not so much on account of their beauty as their singularity, being unlike anything he had ever seen. In North Northamptonshire they would laugh at such a spire. Of the different ways of connecting tower and spire, the highest was doubtless that followed at Salisbury Cathedral and St. Mary's Oxford, where the spire is simply the crown of a vast forest of pinnacles; the more usual ways, either the broach, with or without pinnacles, and the parapet with pinnacles often joining the tower with flying-buttresses. Here was neither form; the spire rose within the parapet, with nothing to connect the two things architecturally. The spire looked more like the Gloucestershire type, but was not a good example. Another remarkable feature was that the sculptures in the niches of the tower were all preserved in a perfect state. The northern part of the exterior was very much like that of South Brent, with the same turret to the roodloft.

The party next proceeded to Lympsham Church, where Mr. Freeman again described the peculiarities of the building. Here there was neither the transept of South Brent, nor the semi-aisle of East Brent. The attempt to imitate the coved roof had not been very successful; the real thing to be studied was the tower. Without being one of the greatest towers of Somerset, it was certainly a fine building, and would make the fortune of a church in some parts of the country. A little attention would shew that it was between the Taunton and the Wrington types, possessing certain characteristics of both.

The Rev. J. H. Stephenson, the incumbent, was absent, from accident, but the party were hospitably entertained by the family at the Rectory.

During a few spare moments, while the vehicles were getting ready, the President called attention to the proposal that had been made for the publication, by the photo-lithographic process, of the Exon Domesday book, from the copy preserved in Exeter Cathedral, and suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to carry out the object. He mentioned the subject then to afford those who would not be present at the evening meeting an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the subject. The publication of this book would be most valuable to the western counties, and it contained more information than that known as the Exchequer Domesday Book, preserved in London. The Rev. F. Warre and the Rev. T. Hugo supported the proposition, which met with general concurrence.

From the Rectory the party repaired to Brean Down, the ascent of which was accomplished on foot. Mr. Warre here pointed out on the opposite hills the spot where he considered there had existed a great primeval city, and some fortifications where he imagined there had once been a deadly fight. Some British hut-circles were also visited, as also the beacon on the summit. Time did not allow of the churches of Brean and Berrow being inspected on the way back to Burnham.

*Sept. 9.* An excursion was made by a small number of members, among whom were the President, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Warre, &c., to Mark Church, which was described by Mr. Freeman, who stated that all the churches the Society had visited might be said to be of the same type, but that they had regularly improved in many features. He pointed out that the north door was thirteenth-century work, as was probably the chancel-arch; the walls of the north side were probably of fourteenth or very early fifteenth-century work, the south aisle of later date, and chiefly remarkable for a fine oak roof. From Mark the party proceeded to Wedmore, a royal residence in the days of West Saxon power. Here they inspected two curious stone figures, now built into the wall on each side of a gate; these were at once pronounced to be of thirteenth-century character, but Mr. Warre pointed out that the armour of one of the figures was not earlier than the fifteenth century; they are locally known as Adam and Eve, though certainly both representing male personages; there is no tradition as to where they originally were placed. No part of the house appears to be older than the seventeenth century. The church was then visited: it is a curious, though not very elegant building, of considerable size, and containing specimens of several different styles. The piers and arches of the central tower are probably of the twelfth century, the door good Early English, and there are also portions of fourteenth and fifteenth-century work. From Wedmore they proceeded to Westhay, where the geologists of the party were gratified by the evident vestiges of a sandbank formed upon a ridge of lias, and containing sea-shells of the same species as those found on the coast: it was remarked that the water-rolled pebbles were not of Mendip stone, but from rocks of Quantock formation. This part of the marsh abounds in bog oak and yew. The next place visited was Honeygore, where Mr. G. Poole shewed them what was certainly the great feature of the meeting, which he had kindly uncovered for the

purpose; this is a road formed of the trunks of small birch-trees laid side by side like an American "corduroy road," about six feet below the surface of the peat, apparently leading from Brette towards Glastonbury, and is now known as the Abbot's road; but the opinion of the archæologists was unanimous in awarding it a much higher antiquity than that of Christian Glastonbury, and that it was constructed to enable the early inhabitants of the district to cross the morass, which must have been impassable in those days without some kind of artificial road. The so-called pottery batches were then visited: these are heaps of broken pottery of Romano-British date, which would seem to indicate that very extensive manufactories of coarse ware existed in that neighbourhood during the time of the Roman occupation. The party then returned to Burnham, having thoroughly enjoyed an interesting and successful though not numerously attended meeting.

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THE LAST SHADE OF AN EXPIRING FAIR.—In September last, at the annual fair on St. Giles's-hill, near Winchester, there was only one refreshment-booth. There were also on the ground about a score of rough horses for sale; while the remainder of the merchandize consisted of two trucks laden with apples, plums, and nuts, without the accompaniment of a single cake-basket or a penny peepshow. The company consisted of a few idlers from the city and a number of children. Such, in 1864, was the fair which centuries ago was the largest and most important in the south of England, and which extended over sixteen days, during which time, not only in Winchester were the shops closed and business suspended, but also at Southampton and all other places within twenty miles of the hill. The earliest notice which we have of this fair is, that William the Conqueror granted to his kinsman Walkelyn, Bishop of Winchester, a charter to hold a fair on the ground on the feast of St. Giles, September 1 (and by the alteration of the style September 12), probably for the support of his newly-founded hospital, dedicated to St. Giles, who was accounted the patron of cripples. William Rufus extended the grant to three, Henry I. to eight, Stephen to fourteen, and Henry II. to sixteen days. It was then the custom, on the eve of the feast of St. Giles, for the Mayor of Winchester to surrender the keys of the four city gates, and with them his authority, to some person appointed by the Bishop to receive them, who retained them during the continuance of the fair; and collectors were appointed by the Bishop at Southampton, Redbridge, and on the roads leading to the hill, to exact the settled dues on all merchandize brought to the fair, to which resorted parties not only from all parts of the kingdom, but from beyond the seas. The fair formed a kind of temporary city, entirely mercantile, consisting of whole streets appropriated to the sale of particular commodities, and distinguished by their several names as the Drapery, the Pottery, the Spicery, the Stannary, &c. But it must not be imagined that this was a canvas city; on the contrary, many of the buildings appear to have been of a permanent character, probably with mud walls and covered with thatch, as may be seen at Weyhill. In the reign of Henry VI. this celebrated mart appeared to be on the decline, the lands appropriated to those who brought articles of stannary from Cornwall not being fully occupied; and since that period the fair has gradually declined. Yet at the commencement of the present century considerable business was done at this fair, there being always a good supply of cheese, and it was thought to be the best fair for horses in the county. There were also many transactions in respect of hops, wool, and leather, while as a pleasure fair it was in considerable repute, and parties would come from many miles to it for the purpose of eating roast pork for the season which, with Hampshire folk, was thought now to commence.

## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

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[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

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### THE FOUNDATION STATUTE OF THE PROVOSTRY OF WELLS.

SIR,—The kindness of Mr. Serel enables me to place in your hands a copy of the foundation statute of the Provostry of Wells. Will you allow me to make a few remarks on the letters that have appeared on the subject in your pages, from Mr. Green, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Walcott?

There seem to be two questions: (1.) Was the early provost of Wells head of the Chapter, in a sense analogous, if not equivalent, to the character of the more modern dean? (2.) What was the character of the later provostship, which, so far as I am aware, existed in this only of all the secular foundations in England?

On the first of these points I cannot exactly agree with Mr. Green. I believe that Mr. Freeman and Mr. Walcott are right in holding that the provost was the governor of the Chapter under the bishop. Although in the Rule of Chrodegang, which Mr. Green has very correctly examined, the inferiority of the *primicerius* to the bishop and archdeacon is more distinctly brought out than his authority over the Chapter, sufficient evidence, I think, does exist to prove that his position was decidedly that of a vicegerent, not of a mere obedientiary. But I think it would be a mistake to suppose that the Rule of Chrodegang in its integrity was ever introduced either at Wells or anywhere else in England. It was, in fact, originally only the statutes enacted by that prelate for his own cathedral; as may be clearly seen from the references to the local churches and services which are found in it. Probably Chrodegang, when he became bishop, found his clerks at Metz subject to a *primicerius*, under the archdeacon, under the bishop. He would not, in that case, alter the framework of the Society, but enacted rules intended to bring them nearer to the monastic ideal. Of these rules the chief were the institution of a common dormitory and refectory, and the enforcement of discipline. When we read in William of Malmesbury, and other writers, of attempts to force the Lotharingian Rule on English churches, I believe that the context will generally shew that the dormitory, the refectory, and the discipline, were the three things aimed at. At all events, the second Canon of the Council of 1059,

in consequence of which the reformation of the canonical order was set on foot in England by Giso, Leofric, and others, was directed to enforce, “*Ut sacerdotes casti juxta ecclesias quibus ordinati sint, simul manducant et dormiant, et quicquid eis ab ecclesiis venerit, communiter habeant.*” On this supposition, which, if it were worth while, I think I could shew to be very probable, it is by no means necessary that the provost of Giso’s canons should occupy exactly the same position as the *primicerius* of Chrodegang’s.

But the position of the *præpositus* is defined by the Council of Aix-la-Chapelle in 816, in terms which are irreconcilable with the idea that he was a mere obedientiary, or officer without dignity: and the enactments of this Council may be justly regarded as the exposition of the canonical Rule of Chrodegang, and adaptation of it to the use of the churches generally. Canon 138 says, “*Quamvis omnes qui præsent præpositi rite dicuntur, usus tamen obtinuit, eos vocari præpositos qui quandam prioratus curam sub aliis prælatis gerunt.*” It is true that further on in the same Canon the *præpositura* is spoken of as an *obedientia*; but this I will advert to presently. The fact of its being a *prioratus* is clear. It is, indeed, hardly necessary to go so far back to shew this, because the title of provost given to the officer on Giso’s foundation, doubtless means the same as the title of provost given to the head of other Churches of Canons at the same time, as e.g. the provost of Beverley.

The office of provost, however, although his position in the Chapter answers to that of the dean of later times, did, as Mr. Green observes, contain an element peculiar to itself: it was an *obedientia* as well as a *prioratus*. He had the care of the estates as well as the presidency of the Chapter in the absence of the bishop. He was, indeed, *æconomus*, or financial treasurer as well as president, and it is to this probably that we are to ascribe the fact that in the church of Beverley, the most perfectly organized church under a provost that I remember to have read of in England, there were a chancellor and precentor, but no treasurer, only a sacrist<sup>a</sup>. I may refer to Canon 143 of the Council of Aix-la-Chapelle, to shew that the *ostiarius* was subject, or at least responsible, to the provost, or prior as he is there called.

At Wells, as Mr. Green has very accurately stated it, the Archdeacon John having got hold of the provostship, succeeded in making it an hereditary benefice. The hardship of this, however, was not merely the dispersion of the canons—that is, the abolition of the dormitory and

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<sup>a</sup> In many churches the duties of the treasurer were merely ritual, and identical almost with those of the sacrist—the care of the relics and provision of the lights. In churches whose estates were not divided into the *corpora* of distinct prebends, the treasurer had the care of the common fund as part of the “treasure” of the church.

refectory, which would be rather a deliverance than a hardship—but the fact that John administered the estate not for the benefit of the canons but for his own. Paying them their ancient stipends, he gave them no interest in the improving value of what was really their own property. This is a precedent which has been frequently followed in later times. It is certain that when the estates of the Church were not yet carved into prebends, such a result might easily follow the election of any powerful provost.

2. The character of the modern provostry will be seen from the following document. It is there stated that it was not a prelature or dignity, but an *office of burden*; involving the management of the estates of Combe and Wynesham for the benefit of certain prebendaries of Wells. I think it is probable from this announcement that the provost or provosts of Combe and Wynesham had, before the amalgamation of the offices, claimed some sort of dignity, or it would hardly have been necessary in the statute to have referred to the subject. And if this was the case, it may have been, as Mr. Green supposes, because the first prebendary of Combe on Bishop Robert's foundation was Reginald, the last provost on the older one. The two provostries were founded, although not *eo nomine*, by Bishop Robert, when he divided the prebends; only the division of Combe was postponed until the death of Reginald. (*Mon. Angl.* ii. 293.) The office of provost was almost necessitated by the character of these prebends. The fifteen prebendaries of Combe were not a corporation; it would have been very awkward to have divided the manor of Combe into fifteen sub-manors. An easy arrangement was to vest the whole estate in a provost, as lord of the manor, and give the prebendaries fixed stipends. Clearly enough, if the provost were a good farmer, he could improve the estate very much to his own advantage. If the giving of the title of provost to this lessee-prebendary be connected with the tenure of the same title by Reginald, such connexion can only be accidental, as the institution of the provostry of Combe did not take effect until after Reginald's death. He had been provost of Wells, but never was provost of Combe, while in all probability the provostry of Wynesham came into existence immediately after Bishop Robert's charter. More probably, however, the title is connected with a secular, or non-ecclesiastical *præpositura*, in which the *præpositus* is little more than a *villicus*. (See *Ducange*, s.v.) I think it is clear that Bishop Jocelin was puzzled to account for the title.

John of St. Paul, who is mentioned as provost in the following deed, is probably the same person who became Archbishop of Dublin in 1350.

Can any one tell us what are the duties and positions of the provosts of Tuam and Kilmacduagh?—I am, &c.,

Navestock, Oct. 6, 1864.

WILLIAM STUBBS.

“In Deo Nomine, Amen. Anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCCCXL<sup>o</sup>, Indictione nona, mensis Octobris die xxiii<sup>o</sup>. pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini, domini Benedicti divina providentia papæ xii<sup>i</sup>, anno sexto ;—venerabilis vir Dominus Johannes de Sancto Paulo præpositus Ecclesiæ Wellensis, apud Euercrych, Bathoniensis et Wellensis diocesis, in Capella Venerabilis patris et domini Radulfi Dei Gratia Bathoniensis et Wellensis episcopi, coram eodem domino Episcopo, in mei notarii publici infrascripti et testium subscriptorum præsentia personaliter constitutus, facta sic ex causa permutationis cum Magistro Alano de Conesbereghe per eundem dominum Episcopum collatione præposituræ Ecclesiæ Wellensis, juramentum ad Sancta Dei Evangelia per ipsum tunc ibidem tacta præstitit corporale, quod observabit statuta et consuetudines Ecclesiæ Wellensis, et quod satisfaciet Canonicis et Vicariis Ecclesiæ Wellensis ac ministrantibus in capellis Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Martini, juxta formam ordinationis bonæ memoriæ Jocelini, quondam Bathoniensis et Wellensis episcopi, in ea parte editæ, et tunc eidem domino Johanni ex parte dicti domini Episcopi, quodque observabit omnia et singula contenta in eadem ordinatione, quatenus hactenus et tunc fuerunt canonice observata, et quatenus non obviant Ecclesiæ libertati, et quod erit obediens eidem domino Episcopo et ipsius ministris in canonicis et licitis mandatis. Acta fuerunt hæc prout suprascribuntur Anno, Indictione, mense, die, Pontificatu et loco prædictis. Præsentibus discretis viris magistris Johanne de Carleton, Waltero de Hulle, et Johanne de Wambrow dictæ Ecclesiæ Wellensis canonicis, Johanne de Midelton, Rectore Ecclesiæ de Bleodon, Johanne de Kylehurst et Stephano Trippe notariis publicis testibus ad hoc vocatis specialiter et rogatis. Tenor vero dictæ ordinationis talis est.

“ORDINATIO PRÆPOSITURÆ WELLENSIS.

“Omnibus sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Jocelinus Dei Gratia Bathoniensis Episcopus salutem in Domino. Cum fuissent in Ecclesia Wellensi duæ præposituræ, scilicet una de Comba quæ consistebat in Manerio et Ecclesia de Cumba, et Ecclesiis de Cerde et Wellington cum pertinentiis; et alia de Wynsham, quæ consistebat in Manerio et Ecclesia de Wynesham cum pertinentiis, quæ quidem præposituræ nec dignitates nec prælaturæ fuerunt, sed oneris officia, nos postea tempore præcedente ex multis rerum argumentis, tenuitatem dictæ præposituræ de Wynesham frequenter experti, certissime comperimus dictam præposituram de Wynesham ad onera ipsius præposituræ annexa sustinenda non sufficere. Unde prædictæ insufficietiae volentes remedium adhibere, præhabita super hoc pluries provida deliberatione, data demum super hoc opportunitate, præposituram de Wynesham adjunximus præposituræ de Combe, ipsasque de consensu Capituli nostri de Wells univimus, ordinantes et statuantes de ejusdem Capituli consensu, ut dicta præpositura sic unita sit sine qualibet cura animarum, et quod non sit dignitas vel prælatura aliquis, sed tantum officium oneris inferius eidem præposituræ impositi, et ut ille cui nos, vel successores nostri dictam præposituram contulerimus, habeat et possideat omnia quæ prius ad dictas duas præposituras pertinebant, et omnia onera cisdem prius annexa sustineat. Consistet autem dicta præpositura in subscriptis; videlicet, in maneriis de Cumba et de Wynesham, cum pertinentiis, et ecclesiis de Cumba, de Wynesham, de Cerde et de Wellington cum pertinentiis, hoc excepto, quod de Ecclesia de Wellington retinuimus ad opus nostrum et successorum nostrorum quandam terram cum Alneto quæ dicitur Pricstley, et quoddam parvum pratium quod dicitur Spurte

meade, quæ sunt infra ambitum bosci nostri ibidem ; ita quod in eadem Ecclesia de Wellington sit in perpetuum perpetuus Vicarius, cujus Vicaria consistat in omnibus minutis decimis legatis et obventionibus altarium, tam de Bokeland quam de Welinton, et in decimis molendinorum et fœni, exceptis decimis fœni de dominico nostro, et decimis fœni de dominico Gereberti militis de Wellington et hæredum suorum. Assignata est etiam ipsi Vicariæ domus quædam cum area competenti ex Australi parte ecclesiæ de Wellington, et alia domus cum area competenti ex Orientali parte ecclesiæ de Bokelande.

“Item in Ecclesia de Cerde erit in perpetuum perpetuus Vicarius, cujus Vicaria consistit in omnibus minutis decimis legatis et obventionibus altarium, tam matricis Ecclesiæ quam Capellarum, et decimis fœni, exceptis decimis fœni de dominico nostro, et decimis molendinorum, et reddet inde annuatim idem Vicarius præposito qui pro tempore fuerit tres marcas annuas, scilicet ad quatuor anni terminos, scilicet in Nativitate Dominica x<sup>s</sup>, in festo Paschæ x<sup>s</sup>, in festo Sancti Johannis Baptistæ x<sup>s</sup>, et in festo Sancti Michaelis x<sup>s</sup>. Remanebunt autem præposito ibidem omnes garbæ tam in Curtilagiis quam in exterioribus culturis, et Chesett, et truncus annuatim percipiendus de bosco nostro ibidem. Assignata est autem ipsi Vicariæ domus quædam cum area competenti ex orientali parte Cimiterii ex opposito Curia ejusdem præpositi, ex qua parte areæ versus Curiam præpositi non licebit Vicario domum aliquam sive aliquam aperturam habere de novo. Vicariam vero de Cerde et Vicariam de Wellington dabimus nos et successores nostri, quoties vacaverint.

“In ecclesia autem de Cumba erit in perpetuum perpetuus Vicarius, qui habebit nomine Vicariæ omnes minutas decimas legata et obventiones altarium, tam matricis ecclesiæ quam Capellæ de Waterlcstun, exceptis decimis agnorum. Spectant etiam ad ipsam Vicariam garbæ fabarum de Curtilagiis et decimæ fœni totius parochiæ præterquam de dominico præpositi, de cujus dominico nullas percipiet Vicarius decimas. Assignata est etiam ipsi Vicariæ domus quædam cum area competenti, ex Australi parte viæ quæ ducit versus Stantun.

“In Ecclesia vero de Wynsham erit in perpetuum perpetuus Vicarius, cujus Vicaria consistet in omnibus minutis decimis legatis et obventionibus altarium, exceptis omnimodis decimis de domo et dominico præpositi de quibus nullas omnino habebit decimas Vicarius, quod si Vicaria de Cumba non valeat annuatim quinque marcas ad firmam, deductis omnibus oneribus ordinariis, retinuimus nobis et successoribus nostris potestatem ordinandi et taxandi de bonis ipsius præposituræ quod ipsa tantum valeat annuatim. Quoties vicarias de Cumba et Wynesham vacare contigerit, ad eas præsentabit nobis et successoribus nostris viros idoneos a nobis instituendos, qui pro tempore fuerit præpositus.

“Item vicarii ecclesiarum prædictarum de Wellington, de Cerde, de Cumba, et de Wynesham habebunt curam animarum in eisdem, unusquisque in parochia sua, et non præpositus, et nobis et successoribus nostris de cura animarum et spiritualibus respondebunt, præposito vero de temporalibus ipsum contingentibus. Jurisdictionem vero ecclesiarum de Wellington cum pertinentiis et de Cerde cum pertinentiis habebimus nos et successores nostri, et is cui eam commisimus nobis respondebit immediate. Jurisdictionem vero Ecclesiarum de Wynesham cum pertinentiis et de Cumba cum pertinentiis habebit decanus et Capitulum Well., et is cui ipsi eam commiserint, inde nobis immediate respondebit. Reddet autem dictus præpositus de Cumba qui pro tempore fuerit, de dicta præpositura annuatim quindecim præbendas quindecim Canonicis Ecclesiæ Wellensis, quibus nos vel successores nostri eas contulerimus, singulis singulas

decem marcas annuas, nomine præbendæ apud Welles, in quatuor anni terminis subscriptis æquis portionibus in Capitulo Wellensi. De quindecim præbendis prædictis unam sic, nomine præbendæ Ecclesiæ Wellensis, retinebit annuatim qui pro tempore dictam præposituram habuerit. Dabit autem idem præpositus annuatim tres marcas Vicario suo Wellensi de præbenda et præpositura sua; reliqui vero prædictorum Canonici dabunt singuli Vicariis suis in ecclesia Wellensi ministrantibus annuatim duas marcas ad minus de præbendis suis, nomine Vicariæ ad quatuor anni terminos subscriptos æquis portionibus. Quod si nos vel successores nostri ei qui pro tempore fuerit præpositus aliquam præbendam quæ non sit de præpositura contulerimus, dabit inde vicario suo in Ecclesia Wellensi tres marcas annuatim ad minus, quæcunque fuerit illa præbenda, et nos et successores nostri præbendam illam decem marcarum quæ fuit prius præpositi conferemus cui voluerimus, qui de illa dabit Vicario dictæ præbendæ in Ecclesia Wellensi duas marcas annuas ad minus, sicut alii Canonici ejusdem præposituræ, et præpositus supplebit eidem Vicario tertiam marcam quousque ipse qui erat Vicarius meliorem Vicariam fuerit consecutus, vel cesserit vel decesscrit.

“Reddet etiam idem præpositus annuatim viginti marcas ad servitium Beatæ Virginis, quod Dei gratia constituimus solemniter faciendum in Ecclesia Wellensi, in subscriptis terminis æquis portionibus apud Welles Capellanis et clericis ad servitium illud deputatis.

“Præterea reddet idem præpositus decem marcas annuas ad servitium, quod pro defunctis gratia Dei in Ecclesia Wellensi faciendum in perpetuum instituimus, quas decem marcas reddet apud Welles Capellanis et clericis ad servitium assignatis in quatuor anni terminis subscriptis æquis portionibus. Quicquid autem residuum fuerit ultra prædicta præpositus sic nomine præposituræ retinebit. Jurabit autem idem præpositus se satisfacturum canonicis dictæ præposituræ, et ministrantibus ad altare Beatæ Virginis et ad altare defunctorum, infra quindecim dies post unumquemque terminum assignatum de prædicta pecunia eis annuatim persolvenda sicut prædictum est. Quia vero ad annuam solutionem totius dictæ pecuniæ assignavimus non solum fructus autumnii, sed etiam omnia alia emolumenta ejusdem præposituræ totius anni, Statuimus et ordinamus quod quocunque tempore anni contigerit præpositum qui pro tempore fuerit cedere eidem præposituræ, vel in fata decedere, habeat omnia emolumenta totius illius anni post decessum vel cessionem suam usque ad festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptistæ proxime sequens, et omnia onera ipsius præposituræ per omnia sustineat, et etiam faciet totam solutionem illius termini, scilicet Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptistæ, quo dictam præposituram dimittet, et tunc ipse vel Executores sui dimittent successori suo in prædicta præpositura centum et septem acras seminatas de frumento apud Cumbe, et centum quadraginta et novem acras seminatas de avena, et septuaginta et octo acras et dimidiam de Warett, et de instauro ibidem quadraginta boves vel quinque solidos pro bove, si forte tot boves non fuerint hinc illic inventi; item ducentas oves, pretium ovis duodecim denarii.

“Item apud Wynesham dimittet dominicum cultum sine numero acrarum et mensura, ita quod occasione dimissionis non minus colatur, et eodem modo dimittet Warett et de instauro sexdecem boves pretium bovis tres solidi et sex denarii; et unum affrum, pretium tres solidi, et sex sues et unum verrem, pretium totius quatuor solidi, et oves et muttones in universo centum triginta duas, pretium ovis sive muttonis quinque denarii, et 53 agnos, pretium agni

duo denarii, obolus. Apud Cerde relinquet dominicum cultum sine numero et mensura acrarum eodem modo sicut apud Wynesham; similiter et Warett sine aliquo instauro. Apud Wellinton nihil culturæ dimittet quia quicquid coluerit ibidem ei remanebit, quia sic remansit prædecessori suo. Item si quid seminauerit vel seminare voluerit de Vilenagio apud Wynesham, vel apud Cumb, vel apud Cerde, vel apud Wellinton, totum eidem vel successoribus suis remanebit, usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximum postquam ipse vel executores sui dictam præposituram dimittent, ut prædictum est, salvo successori suo redditu quem debet dicta terra a termino quo dictæ præposituræ cesserit vel decesserit usque ad dictum festum Sancti Michaelis, et etiam si plus coluerit de dominico apud Cumb, quam accepit ut prædictum est, ei vel executoribus suis remanebit. Ad hæc de instauro prædicto, si tantum inveniatur tempore cessionis suæ vel decessus in dictis locis, tantum remanebit successori suo, et de defectu si quis fuerit, respondebit secundum pretium prædictum de instauro. Hæc autem sic ordinavimus, quia Willelmus de Whethamstede qui tempore hujus ordinationis fuit præpositus in tali forma per omnia dictam præposituram recepit et sic eam dimittet quicumque de cætero fuerit præpositus dictæ præposituræ. Et in hujus rei robur et testimonium præsentī scripto sigillum nostrum una cum sigillo prædicti Capituli apponi fecimus.

“Act. in Crastino Natalis Domini in Capitulo Wellensi, pontificatus nostro anno vicesimo nono. (1234.)

“Et ego Willelmus Camell Clericus Wellensis diocesis autoritate apostolica notarius, præmissis omnibus et singulis prout suprascibuntur, una cum dictis notariis et testibus præsens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi et audiui, ac scripsi, et in hac publicam formam redegei meoque signo consueto signavi rogatus in fidem et testimonium præmissorum.

“Et ego Walterus de Hulle Clericus Bathoniensis et Wellensis diocesis publicus autoritate Apostolica Notarius, omnibus et singulis, Anno, Indictione, mense, die, Pontificatu et loco prædictis, prout suprascibuntur actis, una cum notariis et testibus suprascriptis, præsens interfui, ac ea sic fieri vidi et audiui, meque huic instrumento publico subscripsi rogatus in testimonium veritatis.”

#### ANTIQUITIES OF TREVES.

SIR,—The antiquities of Trèves must be so well known to most of your readers by engravings and photographs, that a few remarks upon them from recent personal inspection may perhaps be made intelligible and interesting without the aid of fresh engravings. The most celebrated are the Roman ruins; but as these do not differ materially from other Roman ruins of baths, arena, gatehouse, and basilica in other places, and have been sufficiently described already, it is not my intention to say much about them. I will merely observe that the gatehouse called the *Porta Nigra* has been turned into a fortress in the twelfth

or thirteenth century; the portcullis-groove remains, and a staircase turret built at one end at that period, to communicate with the upper chambers. The building known as “the Basilica” has been so thoroughly restored by the Prussian Government, at great expense, that it now looks more like a modern church than an old one, especially in the interior; but on the outside it is evident that a considerable part of the walls is old Roman work, of brick, very massive and fine, and the restoration appears to have been made with great care. This was probably the basilica, or hall of justice, in the royal palace

of Constantine; it is a detached building within the walls of the palace, and has an apse.

The cathedral is a connecting link between the Roman and the Mediæval periods. A part of the walls of the present nave are those of a Roman house, and in the north wall the doorway and windows of that house may still be distinctly seen, the plaster having been judiciously removed for that purpose. In the interior the four tall pillars which carried the roof of the great hall when it was a private house have been preserved and built up in the present walls; their Classical capitals have also been cleaned of plaster and exposed to view. So that we have here remaining the actual hall or basilica of a Roman house turned into a church, as we have reason to believe was the case in many other instances, but I know of no other instance in which the original fabric has been preserved. There are some alterations visible in the Roman walls with brick-work of a different and later kind. Some say that the original house was built in the second century and the alterations made in the fourth, and I believe that the character of the Roman brick-work agrees with this explanation. Others say that the house was built for the Empress Helena, but for this I believe there is no authority. Great alterations were made in the eleventh and twelfth century, when the church was altered to its present form by adding an apse at the east end and a narthex at the west, but the original fabric was fortunately preserved. There is an excellent modern history of this cathedral by the Baron Ferdinand de Roisin\*, with very good engravings of the different parts, in which the alterations I have mentioned may be clearly seen.

On the south side of the cathedral is the Lady-chapel or church, on the site of the old baptistery. This is a very fine and elegant example of the Early Gothic,

one of the finest in Germany, and hardly surpassed by any one of its class in other countries. The style is unusual in Germany, and it is probably the work of a French architect. This church was *begun* in 1227, as recorded by an inscription, and is usually said to have been *finished* in 1243, but the latter date seemed to me very doubtful. The windows have each a foliated circle in the head, and this feature does not occur in France or England until after that date, and if this date could be substantiated it would make Trèves *in advance* in style of Rheims, the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, and Salisbury and Westminster in England. This appeared to me so improbable that I immediately went to the Public Library, and by the courtesy of the excellent librarian, M. Schoemann, I was enabled to see the exact words of the document which is referred to by the historians as the authority for the date. I found it to be a charter of Archbishop Conrad, calling upon the faithful to contribute funds for carrying on the work which had been so well begun, and therefore proves that the church was *not* finished at that time. I enclose you a transcript of this Charter, for which I am indebted to M. Schoemann:—

“Conradus Dei gratia sancte Coloniensis ecclesie minister, sacri imperii per Italiam archicancellarius, dilectis in Christo archidiaconibus, abbatibus, prepositis, prioribus, decanis, pastoribus, vicariis, et aliis ecclesiarum rectoribus universis, in diocesi et provincia Coloniensi constitutis, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, salutem in Domino.

“Cum ecclesia beate Marie virginis gloriose majoris in Treveris, que caput, mater et magistra est omnium ecclesiarum provincie Treverensis, pre nimia vetustate corruerit per se ipsam, ac de novo inceperit decoro et solemniori opere relevari, et quod ad ejus conservationem proprie sibi non suppetant facultates: mandamus devotioni vestre in virtute sancte obedientie, et sub pena suspensionis precipientes, quatenus nuntios ejusdem ecclesie, latores presentium, cum ad vos venerint, propter hoc fidelium elemosinas petituri, in ecclesiis vestris benigne recipiatis, sine difficultate, conven-

\* “La Cathédrale de Trèves du IV<sup>e</sup> au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle.” Par le Baron Ferdinand de Roisin. (4to., Paris, Didron, 1861.)

tionem, exactionem, et conditionem qualibet a vestris subditis recipi faciatis. In adventu autem reliquiarum ecclesie memorate per singula loca, adque pervenire continget, pulsatis campanis, convocato clero et populo, cum solemnitate debita plebes vestras eis occurrere moneatis, et dies adventus nuntiorum dictorum, pro omnipotentis Dei et Matris ipsius reverentia et honore, et sedis apostolice indulgentia atque nostra, celebris et festiva, sicut dies dominica, ab omnibus habeatur, donec missa fuerit celebrata, et negotium prefate ecclesie feliciter consummatum, ut quicquid contra preceptum ecclesie et sacerdotum suorum, in celebratione dierum sacrarum, negligerent, illicitum ac temere perpetraverint, a Domino et a nobis eis condonetur ibidem. Et si qui ex nostris plebibus hujusmodi mandatum nostrum neglexerint adimplere, ipsos ad observationem ejusdem per excommunicationis sententiam compellatis. Et ut populum ad hoc commodius inducatis, divina solemnitas solito celebratis. Et nos potestate a Deo nobis collata, quicquid ex torpore seu negligentia vel oblivione de divino officio contra preceptum Dei et ordinem nostrum in missis et horis canonicis omisistis,—vobis, dummodo penitentes et contriti fueritis, indulgemus.

“Datum Andernaci anno Domini MCCXXXIII., iii. Nonas Junii.

“*Apographum diplomatis in Bibliotheca Civitatis Trevericæ asservati.*”

The church of St. Matthias, about a mile from the town, is a fine one, with some curious features. It is chiefly of the twelfth century, and the interior is very plain, but it has a singular tower at the west end, very rich, and the original work is mixed up with work of the period of the Renaissance. A vault and a crypt have been introduced in the Flamboyant period. There are some remains of the cloisters, chapter-house,

and domestic buildings, and in the churchyard is a small octagonal chapel of the thirteenth century, for a chantry chapel(?) or a baptistery(?).

There are a few mediæval houses in Trèves worthy of notice. One near the Porta Nigra, called the House of the Three Kings, is of the thirteenth century, and has been engraved and published. On the opposite side of the same street is another curious house, of the fourteenth century, called “Bier’s House.” The front to the street is nearly perfect, and there is a similar front at the opposite end in the garden. Between these is the long narrow house, with the kitchen and the staircase in the middle, separating the two wings from each other—a very singular arrangement. The hotel called the “Red House” is partly of the fifteenth century, with additions of the seventeenth, but it has been rather too much restored. Near this is a small house of the twelfth century, long and narrow, with the narrow end to the street, in which one of the original windows has been preserved, but the upper part has been altered. The old Town-hall is a building of the fourteenth century, with the lower story little altered, now used for store-rooms; the pillars and arches carrying the upper floor remain, but the upper chamber has been modernized. One of the original windows remains; the rest of the exterior has been *restored*, not in the best manner. There are some other mediæval houses, but too much spoiled to be of much importance.

I am, &c. J. H. PARKER.

Trèves, Oct. 1, 1864.

#### MR. SCHARF’S LECTURE ON THE PICTURES AT WARWICK CASTLE.

SIR,—The task of taking notes during a peripatetic lecture, in crowded rooms, with constant bustle and moving about, must be a very difficult one; and your reporter, in giving the heads of my lecture on the pictures at Warwick Castle in July last<sup>a</sup>, has shewn a care

and attention which could not fail to be very gratifying to me. I must, however, in justice to myself, request your insertion in the next number of the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE, of the following few passages of explanation and correction.

The mention of “a beautiful miniature of the Duke of Portland” after my ob-

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct. 1864, pp. 401 *et seq.*

servations on the youthful portrait of Queen Elizabeth in the Dining-room, was a misapprehension of my statement that Lord Warwick's picture was confirmed by a beautiful miniature (of the Queen) belonging to the Duke of Portland. There is no portrait of the Duke of Portland at Warwick Castle.

The portrait called "The Duke of Alva," in the Red Drawing-room, is certainly mis-named, as his known portraits, and the date 1630 on the picture, sufficiently shew.

There is no portrait of the "Duchess of Alva" at Warwick Castle. The picture to which your reporter has given that name represents the wife of Franz Snyders, the celebrated animal painter, whose own portrait—the pendant to this, and formerly in the Orleans Gallery—now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle.

In the picture by C. Philips, representing Augusta Princess of Wales, the infant on her lap is Augusta, afterwards Duchess of Brunswick, and not George

III., since the picture was painted in 1737, and King George was born the year after.

In the Cedar Drawing-room there is no copy, by Patoun, of the "Princess of Santa Croce." The painting I described is a very fine picture by Van Dyck himself, and a *replica* of the one at Windsor Castle.

In the Gilt Drawing-room, instead of "Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex," he should have said "Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester," to whom alone my succeeding remarks could apply.

The portrait of Queen Anne, which I mentioned as having seen at Stratford, was not painted by "Moore," but signed "T. Murray, 1715;" and is probably, and as the date naturally suggests, a copy from some other recognised picture.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE SCHARF.

*National Portrait Gallery,  
29, Great George-street,  
Westminster, S.W., Oct. 15, 1864.*

#### FORM OF APPEAL FROM THE CROUCHED FRIARS.

SIR,—Herewith I send a transcript of a form of appeal, dated A.D. 1491, from the Prior and Convent of the Crouched Friars, near the Tower of London, in aid of the rebuilding of their house, then recently destroyed by fire. The original is *printed* in black-letter, and has been preserved by being used in the lining of the ancient binding of a copy of the *Dominicale Fratris Philippi de Monte Calerio, Ordinis Minorum*, Lugduni, 1510.

It may serve to illustrate the nature of the several exhortations to be "made in writing" to every Fellowship in London, to see what they would do of their devotion towards the edifying and maintenance of the new church, anno 12 Henry VIII., as stated in the Supplement to the *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 268.

I am, &c. C. A. BUCKLER.

*Oxford, Oct. 3, 1864.*

"Be it knowen to alle true cristen people to whom this present writing

shal come se or here Thomas Whete Prioure of the place of Croched freres besyde the Tour of London. Priour generall of the Religioun of the Invention of the Holy Croce throughe all Englonde. First founded at Jerusalem by Seynt Elene & confirmed by Seynt Silvestre pope of Rome at the desyre of Constantyn the Emperour, the sonne of Seynt Elene aforesayd and the brethren of the sayd place send gretying in our Lord God Everlastyng. For as moch as the place of the seid Prioure and Covent upon Mydsomer evyn last past by a sodeyn tempest of fyre sauyng the chirche was deuoured and distroyed to there utter enpoverysshyng, wythoute the gracious subside of charitable people to them therein be shewyd, wherefore to althe Benefactours of the sayd religion been graunted of antiquite by dyvers popes, archebisshoppes and Bisshoppes thre M and L dayes of pardon. And now late our holy fader my lorde of Caunterbury Chauncellor and Metropollytan of Englund with x. other Bisshoppes everyche them have graunted to altho that gyveth of theyr cherite to the redifyng of the seyde place xl. dayes of pardon. Moreover the sayd

Priour and Covent graunten to . . . . . and to alle tho that to the said entent gyuyth of their charyte to be admitted a brother or suster of the said Religioun and to be partenres of a thousand masses doon in the said place by the yere and of alle other suffrage and prayer doon within the same place. And foure tymes of the yere thayre to Seint Lusies day Seint Markes day Seint Valentynes daye and Midsomer day, a solempne masse of the Holy Goost to be doon wythin the said place for the gode estate and prosperyte of the Brethern and Susterne that byn alyve, and on the morowe after

every of the sayd festes a solempne Dirige and Masse of Requiem for them that be departed oute of the worlde, and every of the seid Bretheren or Susterne to have this letter duryng his lyf, whiche at the day of his decesse shall be retourned to the seyde place and there for the owner thereof to be doon, a solempne dirige and Masse of Requiem. To the performyng of all the permisses the seid Priour and Covent bynden them and their successoures by these presentes. In witnesse whereof they have sett their Covent seale. The yere of our Lord God M.CCCC.LXXXXI."

#### RESTORATION OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. CROSS.

SIR,—I am very desirous to invite the attention of your readers to the restoration now being effected in the well-known chapel of St. Cross Hospital. I feel sure that when the case is really understood, many friends of our ancient church architecture, and admirers of St. Cross in particular, will gladly take part in this most interesting work.

In the month of March, 1858, the architect, Mr. Butterfield, made an elaborate report upon the church and hospital buildings generally: the portion relating to the church, or chapel, concluded thus:—

"Internally the church is very damp, and it will never be otherwise until its pavements have been taken up, the soil below excavated and removed, and the floor relaid entirely free of it. The walls and piers generally require to be carefully cleansed from whitewash, and the stone and Purbeck marble to be everywhere exposed, and repaired where they have been cut away. There is dry rot in some of the wood floors in the interior. It is quite undesirable to spend money on a repair of the present arrangements. A general refitting, which should bring the nave and choir into use and leave the aisles and transepts unoccupied, is very desirable."

In consequence of this report, and as soon as any money was available for the purpose, in the autumn of 1860 the floor of the nave was "taken up, the soil below excavated and removed, and the pavement relaid entirely free of it;" "the walls and piers were cleansed

of the whitewash, and the stone exposed" throughout that part of the building. New doors were also placed at the north, south, and great west entrances; the whole being done at a cost of about £650.

Things thus remained, with some few exceptions, till the autumn of last year, when "Z. O." (a still entirely unknown friend) made his munificent offer in the following terms:—

"11th August, 1863.

"To the Trustees of St. Cross.

"GENTLEMEN,—Upon a recent visit to the church of St. Cross I could not fail to be impressed with the beauty of the building, and also with regret that the restorations were arrested through want of available funds. I have therefore supposed that I might venture to make offer of a gift subject to certain conditions, one of which is that the gift be made anonymously. The sum proposed to be offered is £500."

The conditions were briefly these: that the money be applied to the interior of the east end of the church; to placing stained glass windows instead of those of plain glass over the Communion table; and, if adequate, to relaying the old tiles and monumental slabs.

The gift was at once accepted with its conditions. But it was immediately felt that Z. O.'s noble donation ought to be met by *at least* a similar amount; and that the whole choir of the church—an unique specimen of transition Nor-

man work—should be carefully cleansed from whitewash, and restored, as far as possible, to its pristine purity. A very little further consideration suggested that as the nave had been already cleansed from wash, if (while the workmen and the scaffolding were actually in the church) the scraping process could be extended to the open lantern and great piers at the junction of nave and choir, the interior would then be cleansed from east to west, and the whole prepared and made ready for the “very desirable refitting” which the architect speaks of as a thing to follow the masons’ work. Owing to the heavy chancery suit, and the temporary alienation during certain lives of the most valuable property of the Hospital, the charity is absolutely unable to contribute anything to this most important reparation. On the contrary, it has been recently compelled to borrow money on interest for the discharge of debts. But all the trustees have personally subscribed to enlarge Z. O.’s donation; and the bishop of the diocese, the two archdeacons, the city and county mem-

bers, and many of the clergy and laity, have also contributed. In this way a sum of £450 has been paid or promised to me, in addition to Z. O.’s £500. Still I cannot but think, from the great national interest attaching to this well-known architectural relic, that were the necessity of the case more widely known, and due credit given for the loving and conservative spirit in which the work is being carried out, more money would readily be contributed to our restoration fund. When the late Master, with his handsome revenue, would do nothing himself and suffer no one else to remove a flake of whitewash, architectural societies and individual amateurs were burning to take the matter in hand, at their own cost: surely they will not now look on unconcerned and withhold their aid when the lawful guardians of the place are labouring to carry forward the work of genuine restoration under very pressing pecuniary difficulties.—I am, &c.,

L. M. HUMBERT, Master of St. Cross.  
*St. Cross Hospital, Winchester,*  
Oct. 3, 1864.

#### HAMPSHIRE CLERGY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

SIR,—Very little has hitherto appeared in print which gives us any idea of the manner in which our parochial clergy were wont to live in past times. At the period of the Reformation their dwellings were not only simple, but very scantily furnished, whilst their goods and chattels were rarely more than sufficient to cover their funeral expenses and dilapidations.

In the north part of Hampshire there is a small parish called Faccombe. It is a very good incumbency, being valued in the King’s Books (A.D. 1535) at £26 13s. 4d., and at the present time its income is close upon £800 per annum. In 1510 Sir William Sandys, Knt., and the Lady Margery his wife, presented Sir Bernard Pope, B.A., to this living, and he was instituted to it by Dr. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, on Dec. 19, 1510. This Bernard Pope was rector for a period of nearly thirty years, and

died intestate in the latter part of the month of September, 1539. On Oct. 5, 1539, Bishop Gardiner granted letters of administration to John Cooke, of Houghton, Hants. His goods had been previously appraised on Sept. 28, and their total value with money amounted to no more than £14 18s. 11d. I will pass over these items, and content myself with the—

*“Funerall expenses and other paymentes made by George Arkyn for the sayd Bernard Pope, late Parson of Faccombe aforesaid, alowyd and deducted.*

Imprimis for his wyndyng shete, ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item mete and drynke at his burynge, vij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item for Waxe, ij<sup>s</sup>.

Item for men and there horses to Andever<sup>a</sup>, viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item to a man to go for prestes, ij<sup>d</sup>.

Item to prestes for masses, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

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<sup>a</sup> Faccombe is 8½ miles from Andover.

Item for masse pence, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item for makynge of the grave, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item to the clerke, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item to poore peple, iij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item for servaunts at the sayd besynes  
 [business], xxij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item for proxis [proxies], iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item for his house Rent for ij yere and  
 halfe, xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> by the yere, xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item for the grave in the chancell,  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item for the dyryges<sup>b</sup> and for the clerke,  
 v<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item for a Trentall . . .  
 Item for a woman to kepe hym iij  
 quarters of a yere, x<sup>s</sup>.

Summa, iiij<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup>.

And so there remains clerely delapidations not deducted, x<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> xi<sup>d</sup>."

The following is a list of the effects of another Hampshire incumbent. This individual was a nephew of Lady Joanna, Viscountess Lysle, and had been a student in the celebrated university of Bologna. He had been instituted to several good livings, and held for many years high official appointments in the diocese of Winchester. The house wherein he lived and died is still in existence, a thatched cottage, now the residence of a poor labouring man, the parish clerk.

"*Inventory taken 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1549-50.*

Imprimis all manner of linnen, xxiiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item v gownes, iiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item all maner of bedding, iiij<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item chestes, cobbards, tables, trestles, stoles, chayres, xxj<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item all vessels of yerne, laten & pewter, liiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item typettes, cappes, and nyghtcappys, x<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item bokes lx in nomber, xx<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item hangings and testurs, v<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item stone pottes, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item vessells longing to baking and washing, viij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item an horselitter cum pertinentiis, iiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item saddelles and bridelles, iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item vj quussions and a boankar, v<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item a colte, x<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item a nagge, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item a bedstede, xij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item a carte with harness, v<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item a bushell to mete corne, vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item a lader and a malepilon, xiiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Summa, xvj<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>."

In the following year I meet with

<sup>b</sup> The services for the dead.

a rector of the parish of Wiinnal, near Winchester, making the following bequests and disposition of his worldly goods:—

"I geve and bequethe to every howse holder in Wynnall paryshe that hath nede, a quarteryn of wood and ij busselles of cole. Item to Grangers wyffe a quarteryn of wode and ij busselles of cole. Item to John Scoll a quarteryn of wood and ij busselles of cole, and the same quantity of each to John Taylor and to Sander's wyffe. Item to Alice Kynge half a lode of wode and a quarter of cole, and a lyttyl tabell with iiij legges, and my tawney gowne, lyned with cottyn. Item to Kateryne my mayde a flocke bed that I lye on, with the blankettes and the schettes and pellow and bolster longing thereunto, and the tester, a cauderyn [cauldron] with the brodest bonde [band], and a brasse pott brokyn yn one egge, a frying pann and a gryddyern, a stone mortar, a platter, a potynger with ij sawsers, ij candelstykes and a saltseller, a coverlet that lyethe on her owne bedde and my beddestede, in the parlor my lytyll kover and a coffer. Item to Thomas Waller my best clothe jaket. To Nycholas Waller my second jaket and a cauderyn with a lyteyl bonde. Item I geve to Rychard Waller a shurt clothe of ij<sup>s</sup>. Item I geve to the Mausters of the College [Winchester], xv<sup>s</sup>; and to the chyl dren [or scholars], vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Item I geve to Syr Vole my best gowne and my chamlet frock, my cappe presso and my sylken gyrdle."

In conclusion I will note a few items among the effects of another parochial clergyman, who died in 1556:—

"*In his house at Nutley.*

Imprimis vj hundred faggottes, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item three hyves with bees, vj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item a lode of sawed tymber, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

"*In his chamber at Winchefeld.*

His bookes.

Item a paire of Portess [Portiforium, or Breviary], v<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Lyra super prophetas, ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Ortus vocabulorum, ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 A new Testamente in Englysshe, ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Acta statuti de anno xxxj<sup>mo</sup> Henr. viij, iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 iiij litle leaves of clene parchemente, ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item a quier of paper, ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Summa, vj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

I am, &c. F. J. BAIGENT.

Winchester, Oct. 12, 1864.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*A Guide to the Knowledge of Bath, Ancient and Modern.* By the Rev. JOHN EARLE, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel and Professor of Anglo-Saxon. (Longmans.)—Whether this admirable Handbook was drawn up with any special view to the recent visit of the British Association to Bath we know not, but we feel that we risk nothing in saying that few among the *savants* then assembled could have handled the subject so well. In truth the book is, though of very moderate dimensions, fairly exhaustive of its subject. It commences with the pre-historic period, and comes quite down to the present day, putting in an agreeable shape every notice of the famed City of Bladud from the Itinerary of Antoninus to the “Pickwick Papers.” A reference to Mr. Scarth’s *Aquæ Solis*<sup>a</sup> enables Mr. Earle to pass lightly over the Roman period, but the Saxon, the Norman, the Early English eras, the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, are treated of in gradually expanding detail, and the effect of the whole is as widely removed from the ponderous tone of an antiquarian discussion, as from the flippancy and half-knowledge of an ordinary guide-book. The book is embellished with a fac-simile of the first published map of Bath, (that by Dr. Jones, in 1572,) an illustrated plan of the city at the present day, and a map of the neighbourhood, which is marked with mile-circles, a valuable feature in a work mainly intended for visitors, though containing much that will be new to all but very well-informed residents. Mr. Earle, however, chiefly addresses himself to the former class, and in a “Valedictory Interpellation” he reminds them that “in the good old times when folks made pilgrimages, they mostly left a gift at the altar of their

devotion. A pilgrimage was sometimes a pretext for a tour, and we now take tours without disguise. But no good reason can be rendered why a visitor should not now, as much as then, complete his tour by a pious offering.” The opportunity for the pilgrim’s gift is now afforded by the much-needed restoration of the Bath Abbey Church, which is proceeding under the care of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott; the estimated expense is £20,000, contributions to which can be spread over the space of five years, and will be gladly received by the Restoration Committee, of which the Rev. Charles Kemble, the Rector of Bath, is the chairman. Whether visitors or not, very many of our readers we trust will respond to an appeal that commends itself to the antiquary by its pleasant tone of reference to the past, and to the man of the present day by its practical purpose of giving increased church accommodation where it is so much wanted. “Honest pilgrim,” Mr. Earle says in conclusion, “here you have an opportunity of completing your pilgrimage by a pious and old-fashioned act like that above commemorated, perhaps better; and Bath invites *you* to be one of the edifiers of her temple, to keep the beacon-light shining for coming generations.”

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*Directorium Pastorale. Principles and Practice of Pastoral Work in the Church of England.* By the Rev. JOHN HENRY BLUNT. (Rivingtons.)—This is a most valuable and truly practical work, and its circulation among young clergymen, or those preparing for ordination, is much to be desired. Mr. Blunt recognises the duty of the clergy to keep at the head of the forward march of society, and he has devoted much varied experience, much observation in different parts of England, and a careful reading of most of the extant works on the

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<sup>a</sup> See p. 585 of the present Number.

pastoral office to the task of lessening its difficulties. He advocates no extreme views, but on the contrary frankly recognises the novel demands that the character of the present age makes upon the parish priest, and he supplies hints and helps for meeting them. He allows that there are and ought to be higher objects before the eyes of Christ's ministers, but he urges that the tithe of mint, anise, and cummin must not be neglected, and that even the minutest details of parish work must be carried out intelligently and conscientiously by every man who wishes to walk worthy of his high calling.

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*A Selection of Papers on Subjects of Archæology and History, communicated to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, by the Rev. JOHN KENRICK, M.A., F.S.A., Curator of Antiquities. (Longmans.)*—These papers are eight in number, and their subjects are very various, but all are ably treated. The volume comprises "The Reign of Trajan illustrated by a Monument of his Reign found in York," considerations on the Destruction and the Recovery of Classical Literature, the Relation of Coins to History, Roman Waxed Tablets, and New Year's Day at Rome; whilst mediæval times are treated of in the "Rise, Extension, and Suppression of the Order of Knights Templar in Yorkshire," and "The Historical Traditions of Pontefract Castle, including an Inquiry into the Place and Manner of Richard II.'s Death." The papers have all been read before the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and their object is rather to excite an interest in archæology, by pointing out its relation to history and literature, than to pursue antiquarian, historical, or literary research into minute detail. The author we believe has made over the copyright to the Society in the hope that the sale may do something for the improvement of their library—a purpose that will be answered if the sale of the volume is in any degree in proportion to its interest and merit, of which, in a general way, our readers

may assure themselves, as some of the pieces have appeared in a summarized form in our pages. We are glad to see them now printed *in extenso*, and we trust that their reception may be such as to encourage their learned author to favour us with another series in due time.

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*The Plays of William Shakespeare, carefully edited by THOMAS KEIGHTLEY,* form a portion of the "Elzevir Series" of Messrs. Bell and Daldy. The work will be completed in six handsomely-printed 5s. volumes, and from what we have seen of it we conceive the phrase "carefully edited" fully justified. Mr. Keightley has evidently laboured hard to discover the real meaning of many corrupt passages, and in the great majority of instances it appears to us that he has succeeded. Some of his "restorations" are avowedly conjectural, but they are honestly pointed out by the use of a different type, so that the reader may exercise his own judgment in the matter; and the result of the whole is a most readable text, unencumbered by note or comment, which is a positive relief in its contrast to the ancient mode of Shakesperian editing, where a line of text was smothered under a page of maudlin remark, of the kind characterized in the couplet,—

"Thus commentators each dark passage shun,  
And hold their farthing rushlight to the sun."

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*The Reliquary*, No. 18 (J. R. Smith) contains some curious particulars of the family of Greatrakes, to which Valentine, the "Stroker," belonged. It is illustrated by fac-similes of his hand-writing, and though only supplementary to a memoir given in the same work a twelve-month ago, the industry of the author (the Rev. Samuel Hayman) has collected a great amount of matter which is well worth preservation, and which adds another to the received candidates for the authorship of the "Letters of Junius" in the person of William Greatrakes, "the supposed amanuensis of Junius," an Irish barrister, who died in England *circa* 1772.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

AFTER a very tedious discussion the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia and Denmark is understood to be concluded, the terms, on the whole, bearing less heavily on the weaker Power than was at first expected to be the case.

The Empress of Russia being about to winter at Nice, the Emperor has accompanied her thither, and advantage has been taken of the fact to arrange a meeting between him and the Emperor Napoleon, to which, whether rightly or wrongly, great political significance is attached. One of the provisions of the Franco-Italian Convention is being carried out, and preparations are making for the removal of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, at which great indignation is expressed by the Opposition in the Chambers; but it is felt that, as in the case of Savoy and Nice, the new kingdom cannot contest the fiat of the Emperor of the French, and that Florence and not Rome, after all, is likely to be its capital.

At home we have only to notice the explosion of some gunpowder magazines on the banks of the Thames, which caused much alarm at the time; happily the consequences were less disastrous than might have been expected.

Every mail from America brings news of great alternations of success and defeat in every quarter, and it is thence evident that the exhaustion of one or both parties, which was some time since looked to as affording a hope of peace, has been much exaggerated. The excitement is great with regard to the Presidential election, and the most contradictory statements are put forth.

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#### OCTOBER 1.

*Terrible Explosion of Gunpowder.*—Early this morning two gunpowder magazines situated on the southern bank of the Thames between Woolwich and Erith, exploded with terrific violence, killing ten persons, wounding many others, and carrying consternation among the inhabitants of the whole neighbourhood for miles round. Although the scene of the catastrophe is distant about fifteen miles from Charing-

cross, the explosion was heard and felt more or less throughout the whole metropolis, and even at places forty and fifty miles from the spot. At first the prevailing idea was that the inhabitants of the metropolis and its suburbs had experienced the shock of an earthquake; but that notion was speedily dispelled, and by noon the exact nature of the catastrophe and its locality were pretty generally known throughout London.

The explosion occurred in a gunpowder depôt belonging to Messrs. John Hall and Sons, and almost simultaneously in a magazine of smaller size used by the Lowood Company, both of them located in the Plumstead marshes, on the margin of the Thames, two miles west of Erith, and about an equal distance from the village of Belvedere, on the North Kent Railway. Here, on about 20 acres of ground, separated for obvious reasons from the rest of the neighbouring inhabitants, but in the immediate vicinity of the scene of their daily labour, lived with their families in three cottages a few working men, engaged in a perilous calling. One was George Rayner, storekeeper in the depôt of Messrs. Hall, who was a married man with a family; and another, named Walter Silver, also married, acted in a similar capacity under the Lowood Company. Each of these had a cottage to himself about 100 or 200 yards from the magazines; and the rest, who were men employed in a larger depôt, occupied a cottage in common. The Messrs. Hall have been engaged in the business of fabricating gunpowder for more than fifty years. They have a large factory in the neighbourhood of Faversham, in Kent, occupying about 200 acres of ground, part of the works at which were erected in the reign of Elizabeth. Their magazine at Belvedere was a substantial building, about 50 ft. square, and consisting of two floors. It was erected five or six years ago, at a cost of about £3,000, and around it were eighteen acres of land bought by the firm with the view to isolate the building. For miles at that part of the river there is an embankment, which protects the low-lying marshes from inundation. Both their depôt and that of the Company stood close behind the embankment, and each had a wooden jetty projecting into the river, to facilitate the loading and unloading of gunpowder. From the accounts rendered by the proprietors of the magazines, it appears that the whole quantity of gunpowder which was exploded

amounted to about 1,040 barrels, or 104,000lb., there being 100lb. to a barrel. Of this, 75,000lb. were stored in the magazine of Messrs. Hall, 20,000lb. in their barges which were being unloaded at the time of the explosion, and 9,000lb. in the depôt of the Lowood Gunpowder Company, which is commonly known as that of Messrs. Daye, Barker, & Co., the previous owners. The Lowood Company were expecting a large supply of powder from their mills at Newton-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, which had fortunately been delayed through export and other orders deliverable at their other depôts. Their magazine at Belvedere was about 40ft. long by 30ft. in width, and consisted of two floors. It was erected about four years ago, and stood at a distance of 60 or 70 yards from that of Messrs. Hall. No one had entered it on the morning of the explosion. It should be understood that these were places used entirely for the storage of gunpowder and in no sense for its manufacture, and that none but experienced men were employed at them. Rayner had been the storekeeper there of Messrs. Hall for twelve years, and was accustomed to the manipulation of gunpowder from his boyhood. He was described at the inquest as an intelligent and most efficient man. Between the mills at Faversham and the magazine at Belvedere, a distance of about thirty miles, the gunpowder is conveyed in sailing barges, each navigated usually by a couple of men; and two of these were moored alongside the jetty on the morning of the explosion, discharging cargo. The gunpowder, carefully packed in barrels, is borne on trucks with copper wheels along wooden rails, in order to preclude the possibility of a spark from friction, and the operation is conducted with other precautions, such as the wearing of list slippers by the men engaged in it. By the testimony of many witnesses, the explosion occurred at between 18 and 20 minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning, and it is presumed that Messrs. Hall's men were then unloading

one of the barges. There were three distinct explosions immediately following each other, and the belief of persons conversant with the trade is that the first took place on board one of the barges; that the terrific concussion produced by it tore asunder the larger magazine, and some of the burning fragments alighting in it caused an explosion infinitely more appalling, and which was instantaneously followed by the explosion of the smaller depôt. At Erith and Belvedere, where the shock was most felt, the feeling produced by it is spoken of as awful beyond description. At Woolwich, about four miles off, the impression was that the powder-works in the Arsenal had exploded, and the wives and families of the artisans at work there rushed to the spot in a state of consternation. They were not allowed to enter the place, and they stood terror-stricken in the square in front. Immediately after the calamity an immense pillar of smoke rose from the spot high into the air, thick, black and palpable, with a huge spreading top, and about a quarter of an hour elapsed before it died away.

So soon as it was supposed to be safe to do so, people from Erith and Belvedere proceeded to the spot, and ventured to explore the ruins in search of any one that might be living. Of the magazines themselves not a single stone remained upon another, the very foundations being torn up, and the site of that of Messrs. Hall was marked by huge fissures and chasms in the earth, immense lumps of which had been scooped out, and hurled about the adjacent fields. The barges, with the jetty, had been split into fragments, and an enormous rent had been made in the embankment itself, exposing miles of country to the peril of inundation. Of the cottage of the foreman, Rayner, nothing was left standing but a bit of brick-wall and a doorway. The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate man himself and of his son, a boy, were found close by, and his wife and child were dug out of the ruins alive, but hurt in various ways. A child,

niece of Silver, foreman at the other depôt, was killed, while he himself escaped with some slight injuries. Those of the sufferers, nine in number, who were still living were conveyed with as much care and speed as possible to Guy's Hospital.

When the explosion occurred, it was a most fortunate circumstance that the tide was low; but there were only about four hours wanting to the time of high-water. The explosion had forced the greater portion of the materials of the embankment, in the 300 ft. of length acted upon, into the river, only throwing up on the foreshore a low mound, not capable of affording any protection. In the 300 ft. gap which was formed, the space which had been occupied by the foundation or base of the embankment-wall was filled with broken and shapeless masses of earth or clay, which had formed part either of the consolidated mass of the wall, or of the site of the magazines. The few men who were engaged on another portion of the embankment were, at the moment, the only hands available for work obviously necessary for the exclusion of the rising tide, but which to be finished, not in the most substantial way, in three or four hours' time, demanded the labour of many hundred hands.

Among the residents of Erith, who were all roused by the explosion, was Mr. Lewis G. Moore, an engineer who has been connected with Mr. Furness, in the contrivance of some of the means of executing the work of the Thames Embankment of these present days. Led to the spot, he immediately saw and appreciated the impending calamity, and recognised the necessity of setting to work a much larger force than that of the few men who were at hand. He at once despatched his card, with a hurriedly written request, to the resident engineer of the Main Drainage-works, or his representative, to bring immediately all the men, with barrows, picks, spades, and other requisite tools, that he could muster.

The explosion had startled every one

at Plumstead. Mr. F. R. Houghton, one of the engineering staff of the Metropolitan Board, and representing Mr. Grant and Mr. Bazalgette, is resident there; and he was aroused, and was soon on his way. He was met by Mr. Moore's messenger. The men at the Outfall-works started, about four hundred in number, on the moment that Mr. Houghton gave the order. Whilst Mr. Houghton and Mr. Webster's navvies were on the way, and immediately upon their arrival, Mr. Moore directed the filling-in of the interstices of the lumps of earth with puddle, rather as the best extemporized foundation, than as a sufficient substitute for a properly consolidated one. The work was punned in and rammed as well as time would permit; but it became evident almost immediately to Mr. Moore and Mr. Houghton, that the force under them would be insufficient. They then forwarded a communication to Major-General Warde, the commandant at Woolwich; and by half-past nine o'clock, detachments of Sappers and Artillery, to the number of about 1,500, were on the ground, with all the appliances of military engineering. They were under the immediate command of Colonel Hawkins, of the Engineers; but General Warde was also present. They were followed by the 5th Fusiliers and the Marines, some of the force being necessary to keep the ground; for, as the day advanced, great crowds were attracted from the surrounding places and from London. A considerable amount of work had been done before the troops arrived; but it was necessarily hurried, as it was essential to keep above the rising tide. The work contended with the tide, to use the words of those who were present, "inch by inch;" but it was kept always above the tide.

The troops brought with them a few thousand bags, such as, filled with sand,

are used in the construction of sand-bag batteries; these were filled with clay, which was fortunately to be had by digging; and the bags were passed from hand to hand, and laid in the form of an arch on plan, to make the landward-side of the upper half of the embankment, puddle being filled in between them, and the whole being rammed down, now in a more complete manner than had been possible at first. At length, about two or three o'clock, the work was completed, having withstood the tide. In the course of the night it sank, as had been expected, 6 or 8 ft., and water trickled through. The military and navvies were actively occupied, backing up and ramming the work, on the following day, when the embankment was exposed to the waves washed by a heavy gale, and stood the test. On the Monday the responsibility passed into the hands of the Dartford Commissioners, when a band of navvies were engaged, still further consolidating; and the work was reported as secure as the original wall. During the rest of the week, however, there were still two hundred navvies engaged; and it has been deemed prudent to fill up the hole in the foreshore, caused by the explosion of the barges, with chalk stone, of which 100 tons were thrown in.

As far as can be ascertained, the loss of life by this catastrophe amounts to five persons killed on the spot, five others missing, and reasonably presumed to have been killed; and three who died in Guy's Hospital; the number more or less seriously wounded was twelve. After a long investigation the Coroner's juries both at London and at Erith arrived at a verdict of "Accidental death," but the question as to who is to bear the enormous amount of damage inflicted on property around the scene of the explosion is not yet decided.

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## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

### CIVIL AND MILITARY.

*Sept. 27.* Chas. A. Sinclair, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Chinkiang, to be H.M.'s Consul at Foo-chow-foo.

Frederick Harvey, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Ningpo, to be H.M.'s Consul at Chinkiang.

William Henry Fittock, esq., now a British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be H.M.'s Consul at Ningpo.

*Sept. 30.* Colonel Godfrey Thomas Greene, late Director of Engineering and Architectural Works under the Board of Admiralty, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Captain Richard Francis Burton, now H.M.'s Consul at Fernando Po, to be H.M.'s Consul at Santos.

*Oct. 4.* Elizabeth Jane, Lady Waterpark, to be one of H.M.'s Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of Elizabeth Lucy, Countess of Desart, resigned.

Don Medin Tallada y Bagés, approved of as Consul at Bombay for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

*Oct. 7.* John Maclean, esq., C.B., now Lieut.-Governor of the territories of British Caffraria, to be Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of Natal.

Wellwood Maxwell Anderson, esq., to be Agent-General of Immigration for the Island of Jamaica.

Surgeon William Alexander Mackinnon, of the 57th Regiment, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

*Oct. 14.* At the Court at Balmoral, Oct. 10. The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble

Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased by letters patent under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample manner as if he had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

*Oct. 18.* 18th Regiment of Hussars.—Lieut.-General Sir Charles Routledge O'Donnell to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-General Edward Byam, deceased.

3rd Regiment of Foot.—Major-General Day Hort Macdowall, to be Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. John Wharton Frith, deceased.

*Oct. 21.* Robert Bunch, esq., late H.M.'s Consul at Charleston, to be H.M.'s Consul-General in the Island of Cuba.

*Oct. 25.* 61st Regt. of Foot.—Maj.-Gen. Edw. Hungerford Delaval Elers Napier to be Col., *vice* Gen. John Reeve, deceased, Oct. 3.

### MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

*Oct. 7.* *Town and Port of Hastings.*—The Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, of Leslie, in the county of Fife, in the room of Harry George Vane (commonly called Lord Harry Vane), now Duke of Cleveland, summoned to the House of Peers.

## BIRTHS.

*Aug. 3.* At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Marillier, Cape Mounted Riflemen, a dau.

*Aug. 12.* At Government-house, Montserrat, the wife of William Robinson, esq., President of Montserrat, a son.

*Aug. 15.* At Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Lieut. G. O. B. Carew, I.N., a dau.

*Aug. 19.* At Delhi, the wife of the Rev. R. R. Winter, of the S. P. G. Mission, a dau.

*Aug. 23.* At Mallygawm, in Candeish, the wife of Capt. D. Thomson, Royal Engineers (Bombay), Executive Engineer, a dau.

At Murree, Punjaub, the wife of Dr. T. Goldie Scot, Surgeon-Major, H.M.'s 79th Regt. (Cameron Highlanders), a son.

At Allahabad, Bengal, the wife of Capt. D. Limond, R.E., a dau.

*Aug. 24.* At Murree, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George Sim, R.E., a dau.

*Aug. 25.* At Murree, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Maelagan, a son.

*Aug. 26.* At Neemuch, Bombay Presidency, the wife of D. A. Campbell Frazer, esq., surgeon, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, a son.

*Aug. 30.* At Poonah, Bombay, the wife of F. Capt. Swanson, Artillery, a son.

*Sept. 3.* At Mazagan, Bombay, the wife of Thos. R. Carpendale, esq., Lt. I.N. a son.

*Sept. 5.* At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. G. Paxton, late 44th Regt. Madras Infantry, a son.

At Arrah, the wife of F. W. V. Peterson, esq., Assistant Magistrate, a son.

*Sept. 8.* At Dublin, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D., Ulster King of Arms, a son.

*Sept. 16.* At Ashford, Kent, the wife of Lieut. W. G. Silverlock, R.N., a son.

At Glaston-house, Rutland, the wife of C. H. Morris, esq., of Loddington-hall, Leicestershire, a dau.

At Gwaelod-y-Garth, Merthyr Tydvil, the wife of the Rev. John Griffith, Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, a dau.

*Sept. 18.* At Wargrave, Berks., the wife of Capt. W. A. Baker, R.E., a dau.

At Ennismore, Miltown, co. Armagh, the wife of Capt. Cleland, late of the 3rd King's Own Hussars, a son.

*Sept. 19.* At Bayswater, the wife of Col. T. Williams, C.B., Commanding 4th King's Own Regt., a dau.

At Government-house, Alderney, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Comyn Pigou, R.A., a son.

At Keswick, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. H. Donald Hill, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Heyman, R.A., a son.

*Sept. 20.* At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. J. Breton, Town Major of Portsmouth, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. Hodgson, Pilton Rectory, Northants., a dau.

At Durham, the wife of Edgar Meynell, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

*Sept. 21.* At Denbies, Dorking, the wife of George Cubitt, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Filey, the wife of Col. Broadley Harrison, (late 11th Hussars), a son.

At Banks of Clouden, Dumfriesshire, the wife of Major Walker, of Crawfordton, a dau.

At Thrumster-house, Caithness, N.B., Mrs. Bentley-Innes, a son.

At Silvington Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. Pritchard, a dau.

At Camp Lodge, Colchester, the wife of Brevet-Major Delme Radcliffe, 88th Connaught Rangers, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Seymour, Rector of Holme Pierrepont, Notts., a son.

At Boothby-hall, near Grantham, the wife of Henry F. Beaumont, esq., a dau.

*Sept. 22.* At Boltons, West Brompton, the Hon. Mrs. Blakeney, a dau.

At Codford St. Mary, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John William Hammond, a son.

At Preston, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Martyn, a dau.

At Staunton-wood-house, Derbyshire, the wife of Major Levett, a son.

At Llanvair-grange, Monmouthshire, the wife of Capt. Ussher Lee Morris, R.M.L.I., a son.

At Rochdale, the wife of the Rev. J. Earnshaw, M.A., Madras, a dau.

At Bishop's Cannings, Wiltshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Pilgrim Toppin, a son.

At South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of D. P. Barry, esq., a son.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-pk., the wife of the Rev. Edward Harman, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of George Paterson, esq., of Castle Huntly, N.B., a son.

*Sept. 23.* At Hilston, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Foster, a dau.

At Annanhill-house, near Kilmarnock, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gould Weston, a son.

At Ticehurst Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Eden, a dau.

At Weybridge, Surrey, the wife of Major A. Vaillant, (Retired,) Bombay Army, a son.

*Sept. 24.* At Boulogne, the wife of Capt. H. M. Cadell, R.A., a son.

At Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Smith, a dau.

At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of V. G. Clayton, esq., Lieut. R.E., a son.

At Worlabye, Roehampton, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Baty, a dau.

*Sept. 25.* At Adisham Rectory, Kent, the Lady Victoria Villiers, a dau.

In Nottingham-pl., Regent's-pk., the wife of Sir Charles H. J. Rich, bart., a dau.

At the British Legation, Darmstadt, the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, a dau.

In Devonshire-pl., the wife of Henry Paull, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Chesham, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Moore, late of Margate, a dau.

In Cadogan-pl., the wife of Lieut. C. C. Hassall, R.N., Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Adm. Sir Lewis Jones, K.C.B., a dau.

At Meriden-hall, near Coventry, the wife of James Darlington, esq., a son.

At Merthyr Mawr, the wife of John Cole Nicholl, esq., a son.

At Little Packington Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. E. A. Waller, a dau.

*Sept. 26.* At Hampton Court, Lady Frederic Kerr, a son.

The wife of the Rev. B. W. T. Wrey, a dau.

At Sudbury Rectory, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Anson, a son.

At Clapham, the wife of Capt. Butt, 75th (Stirlingshire) Regt., prematurely, a dau.

At Haselbury Plucknett, Somerset, the wife of Comm. J. S. Draper, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, a son.

*Sept. 27.* At Satis-house, Yoxford, Suffolk, the wife of W. A. Collins, esq., Q.C., a son.

At Cilypebyll Rectory, Glamorganshire, the wife of the Rev. John Jones, B.D., a son.

*Sept. 28.* At Chatham, the wife of H. W.

Mist, esq., Comm. R.N., H.M.S. "Achilles," a dau.

At Nynehead-court, the wife of W. Ayshford Sandford, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Robert Andrewes, Haseley, Oxon, a dau.

Sept. 29. At Holy-Rood-house, Beckenham, the wife of Bertie P. Cator, esq., a son.

At Meole Brace Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Kitchin, M.A., a dau.

Sept. 30. The wife of the Hon. C. C. Chetwynd, a dau.

At Langton, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. R. Harenc, 53rd Regt., a dau.

At Upper Clapton, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Kingsford, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Easingwold, the wife of the Rev. Henry Ainslie, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. Raynes, a dau.

At Whitkirk Vicarage, near Leeds, the wife of the Rev. George Moreton Platt, a dau.

Oct. 1. At Hazlewood, Watford, the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Dawson Damer, a son.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Walker, of Dalry, a dau.

At the Queen's-house, Lyndhurst, the wife of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a son.

At St. Katharine's, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Prickett, a son.

At the Manor-house, Cheshunt, the wife of Wentworth Clay, esq., a son.

At Netley, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Crozier, Chaplain to the Forces, a son, prematurely.

The wife of the Rev. A. Boodle, of Little Addington Vicarage, Northants., a son.

At Court-house, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater, the wife of the Rev. Wm. A. Allen, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Eastbourne, the wife of Capt. Dumergue, late Madras Army, a dau.

At Maryport, Uxbridge, the wife of the Rev. C. T. Mayo, a son.

Oct. 3. At Coptfold-hall, Essex, the Lady Catherine Petre, a son.

At Blomfield-house, Angel-hill, the wife of Col. Curtis, C.B., a son.

In Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Mrs. Edward M. Barry, a son.

At Shabden, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Ewing, Rector of Westmill, a son.

At Downton-castle, Herefordshire, the wife of A. R. Boughton Knight, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Shipton Bellinger, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Edmund Fowle, a dau.

Oct. 4. At Orleton, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. E. Rhys James, Incumbent of Prestatyn, a dau.

In Onslow-sq., the wife of Ralph Disraeli, esq., a dau.

At Masham Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Hedley, a son.

At Harrington Rectory, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. Alfred F. Curwen, a dau.

Oct. 5. At the Vicarage, Stanton St. Bernard, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. G. T. Ward, a son.

At Boley-hill, Rochester, Mrs. Bower Marsh, a dau.

In Chesterfield-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, a dau.

Oct. 6. At Duncrub-pk., Perthshire, the Right Hon. the Lady Rollo, a son.

The wife of Capt. Hen. Caldwell, R.N., C.B., commanding the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, a dau.

At Bedford, the widow of Major G. F. S. Browne, Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner, Central India, a son.

At the Rectory, Dursley, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. Shaw Hellier, a dau.

At Preston, the wife of Capt. Godfrey, Adj. 11th Depot Battalion, a son.

At Denbigh, the wife of the Rev. Henry Parry, Bylchan, a dau.

At Burham Court, near Rochester, Mrs. Joseph Peters, a dau.

At the Rectory, Sweetenham, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Dodgson, M.A., a dau.

At Highfield, Lymington, the wife of Commander G. W. Towsey, R.N., a son.

At the Cloisters, Bristol, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Skey, M.A., a son.

At Battersea, the wife of the Rev. Evan Daniel, a dau.

Oct. 7. At Florence, the wife of Major W. Cairns Armstrong, late 15th Regt., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of John Houghton, esq., of Rose-hill, Dorking, Surrey, a dau.

At Salford, Manchester, the wife of the Rev. Edward Allen, a son.

The wife of De Lancey Radcliffe Anderson, esq., 2nd (Queen's Royals), a dau.

At Beckenham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Pinney, a son.

Oct. 8. At Portsmouth, the wife of Col. Neville Shute, a son.

At Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Drew, M.A., a dau.

At Geneva, the wife of George Massy Dawson, esq., of New Forest, Tipperary, a son.

Oct. 9. At Princee's-gardens, Kensington, the wife of Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, a son.

At Llyswen, Brecknockshire, the wife of Major Chandos F. Clifton, late 12th Royal Lancers, a dau.

At King's Lynn, the wife of Gerard Oswin Cresswell, esq., a son.

At Birlingham, Pershore, the wife of the Rev. I. H. Vines, a son.

At New-hall, Warwickshire, the wife of John De Heley Mavesyn Chadwick, esq., late 9th Lancers, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. A. Parsons, Rector of St. Anne's, Lewes, a son.

At Tramore, co. Waterford, the wife of J. C. Cooper, esq., 8th (The King's) Regt., a son.

At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Watson, a dau.

Oct. 10. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-General Cavaye, a son.

At Mount Pleasant, near Belfast, the wife of Col. Audain, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of The MacGillycuddy, of the Reeks, Killarney, a dau.

At Dunure-house, by Ayr, the wife of J. K. M'Adam, esq., late Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers, a son.

At Bristol, the wife of the Rev. James W. L. Bowley, Vicar of St. Philip and Jacob, a son.

At Belfast, the wife of James Fox Bland, esq., Capt. 76th Regt., a son.

At Glenfield-house, near Carrickfergus, the wife of William Swinburne, esq., Commander R.N., a dau.

Oct. 11. At Whitkirk, the Hon. Mrs. Edw. W. Waud, a son.

At Streatham, the wife of Sir Kingsmill Grove Key, bart., a son.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Holder, late Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

At Upper Norwood, the wife of Major H. A. Brownlow, R.E., a dau.

In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Major Lyons, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a son.

At Ousecliffe, near York, the wife of the Rev. Charles Twemlow Royds, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Gregory Smith, Tedstone Delamere Rectory, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Augustus F. Warburton, a dau.

At Sheen-house, East Sheen, the wife of Capt. R. Bullen, R.E., a son.

At Old Walsingham, Norfolk, the wife of J. J. Wynniatt, esq., late 10th Hussars, a dau.

Oct. 12. At the North Camp, Aldershot, the Hon. Mrs. H. H. Clifford, a dau.

At Lee, Kent, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Woodman, a dau.

The wife of Robert Gunter, esq., Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire, late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

Oct. 13. At Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, Lady Outram, a son.

At Plumstead, the wife of Major Charles Cheetham, Retired, R.A., a son.

At Annesley-park, the wife of John Chaworth Musters, esq., a dau.

At Farrindons, East Grinstead, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Johnston, R.A., a son.

At Charing-cross Hospital, the wife of the Rev. Fred. William Russell, Chaplain and Director, a son.

At Ivybourne, Malvern Wells, the wife of Capt. R. Lampen, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Great Maplestead, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Corrie, a dau.

Oct. 14. At North Mymms-pl., the Lady Violet Greville, a son.

Oct. 15. The wife of the Rev. F. J. Jameson, Rector of Oeton, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Herbert Locock, esq., Lieut. R.E., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. Master White, Maserborough, a son.

At Otham Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Chas. John Kenward Shaw, a dau.

Oct. 17. At Eastern-terr., Brighton, the wife of Major James Legh Thursby, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Edward Croker, a son.

At Grove Rectory, Notts., the wife of the Rev. Alfred Hensley, a son.

At H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. Henry Rogers, R.N., a son.

The wife of the Rev. G. Rouse Lowden, F.R.G.S., Oxbridge, a dau.

Oct. 18. At Duffryn, Aberdare, the wife of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., a son.

At Kensington-palace-gardens, Mrs. Carthew, a dau.

Oct. 19. In Leinster-st., Dublin, the Countess of Longford, twin sons.

The wife of the Rev. W. Roberts, B.A., Notting-hill, a son.

At Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, the wife of Capt. H. Donaldson Selby, R.N., Inspecting-Commander of Coastguard, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Biggleswade, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Doughton, a dau.

At Adderbury, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Gordon, a dau.

At Cambridge-town, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Hen. Cardew, R.A., a dau.

At Mitton Parsonage, Stourport, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Gibbons, a son.

Oct. 20. In Alfred-st., Bath, the wife of Capt. Henry Raby, V.C., R.N., a dau.

At Vernon-terr., Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gerald Graham, R.E., a dau.

At Mhow, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Capt. Weatherley, Inniskilling Dragoons, a son.

At the Rectory, Horsington, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. T. F. Smith, a dau.

In Loraine-rd., Holloway, the wife of the Rev. John Webster, B.A., a dau.

The wife of Godfrey T. Faussett, esq., H.M.'s 76th Regt., a son.

At Witley, Surrey, the wife of W. Lindsay Watson, esq., F.S.A., a dau.

At Horneastle, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Lodge, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*June 20.* At the Cathedral, Pieter Maritzburg, Natal, Edward Lingen, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Lingen Burton, of Ford, Shrewsbury, to Edith Maria, only dau. of the late Charles James Tyrell Oakes, esq., of Highlands, East Bergholt, Suffolk.

*July 20.* At Benares, Alexander Ewing, esq., H.M.'s 5th Lancers, to Emily Campbell, eldest dau. of the late Francis Rogers, esq., Bengal Army.

*July 27.* At Cannanore, John Ward, esq., Lieut. Madras Army, to Cecil, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Jocelyn Oakeley, H.M.'s 45th Regt.

*Aug. 6.* At Cannanore, Chas. E. Pritchard, esq., of the Royal Artillery, second son of Col. H. Pritchard, Judge-Advocate-General, Madras Presidency, to Mary Heath, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Gattey, M.A., Vicar of Harpford, Devon, and great-niece of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Heath.

*Aug. 17.* At Agra, Charles Mackinnon, esq., 20th Hussars, to Lucy Jane, eldest dau. of Major John Nisbett, Commanding 37th Regt., N.I.

*Aug. 22.* At Allahabad, Edwin Thomas Atkinson, esq., Bengal C.S., to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Major W. H. Nicholetts, B.N.I.

*Aug. 24.* At Colombo, Ceylon, Matthew H. Thomas, esq., of Kandy, to Marian Theresa, eldest dau. of Major Skinner, Colombo.

*Aug. 27.* At Tralee, co. Kerry, Lieut. Laurens M. Malet, R.N., of H.M.S. "Assurance," only son of W. E. Malet, esq., of Jersey, to Elizabeth Margaret, second dau. of the late Peirce Crosbie, esq., of Ballyheigue-castle, Ballyheigue.

*Sept. 1.* At Bangalore, Madras Presidency, Lieut. Coryndon Thomas Putt Luxmoore, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Virginia Caroline Goodrich, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. G. Staple Dobbie, Commanding H.M.'s 14th Regt. N.I., and granddau. of the late Capt. William Hugh Dobbie, R.N., of Selling-hall, Essex.

*Sept. 5.* At St. Budeaux, Devon, David Moore, esq., R.N., to Louisa Mingay, youngest dau. of Robert Avent, esq., of Saltash-passage, and niece of the late Gen. Lawrence, C.B.

*Sept. 7.* At Toronto, Canada West, Lieut. Henry Fyers Turner, R.E., son of Col. Henry A. Turner, R.A., to Harriet Eliza, eldest dau. of Vice-Chancellor the Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Toronto.

*Sept. 8.* At the Cathedral, Barbadoes, Valerius Skipton Gouldsbury, esq., M.D., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, eldest son of V. Gouldsbury, esq., of Corteen-house, Longford, Ireland, and grandson of the late I. A. Gouldsbury, esq., of Aughnogare, to Isabel Charlotte, third dau. of the late Edmund Thomas Perrott, esq., of Craycombe-house, Worcester-

shire, great grandson of John, 11th Lord St. John.

At Pailles, Mauritius, Charles Henry Leet, esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon, son of C. H. Leet, esq., M.D., to Elizabeth, dau. of the Right Rev. Vincent W. Ryan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Mauritius.

*Sept. 13.* At St. Peter's, Norwich, Matthew Sallitt Emerson, esq., of Norwich, solicitor, to Harriet Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. T. Hall, Vicar of Hempsall, Norfolk.

*Sept. 14.* At Morar, Gwalior, W. S. A. Lockhart, esq., Adjutant 11th Bengal Lancers, to Caroline Amelia, dau. of Major E. L. Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, second in command 85th N.I.

*Sept. 15.* At the Cathedral of Freetown, the Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane, Commander R.N., youngest son of the late Earl of Dundonald, to Adelaide G., only dau. of His Excellency Major Blackall, of Colamber-manor, co. Longford, Ireland, and Governor of Sierra Leone.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Hamilton Pakenham, late 2nd Life Guards, to Gwerryd Frances, eldest dau. of Col. the Hon. R. Rowley, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Rowley.

At Bylaugh, Norfolk, George Duckett, eldest son of Thomas French Berney, esq., of Morton-hall, to Catherine Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Henry Lombe, of Bylaugh-park.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Inverness, Capt. William D. Inverarity, late 92nd Highlanders, to Rosalind, youngest dau. of the late J. A. Wallace-Dunlop, Member of Council for Bombay.

At Ticehurst, Sussex, Capt. George Stanley Bosanquet, R.N., third son of Samuel Richard Bosanquet, esq., of Dingslow-court, Monmouthshire, to Caroline Susan, dau. of the late Rev. William Courthorpe, Incumbent of South Malling, Lewes.

At Old Charlton, Kent, George Christie, esq., R.N., to Eliza Sarah, younger dau. of Thomas Laslett, esq., Devon-house, Charlton.

*Sept. 17.* At Chidham, Sussex, Geo. Augustus Lewis, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Lewis Browne, M.A., to Laura, youngest dau. of W. Gibbs, esq., of Cobnor-house, Chidham.

*Sept. 20.* At St. Jude's, Southsea, Rear-Adm. Arthur Lowe, son of the late Dean of Exeter, to Elizabeth Henrietta, eldest dau. of Adm. Sir Henry D. Chads, K.C.B.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Capt. Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Gen. Gascoigne, to Frances Charlotte, only child of Charles Orby Wombwell, esq.

At Skelton, near York, Herman P. D. Meyer, esq., of Little Laver-hall, Essex, to Constance, fourth dau. of P. S. Feake Martin, esq., of Rawcliffe, near York.

At Christchurch, Paddington, J. B. Brown Morison, esq., of Finderlie, Kinross-shire,

grandson of the late Rev. James Hay, D.D., Kinross, to Eve Magdalen, dau. of George Waugh, esq., of Queensborough-terr., Kensington-gardens, and granddau. of the late Rev. Alexander Waugh, D.D.

At Riseholme Church, the Rev. James Marshall Bury, Vicar of Tickhill, Yorkshire, to Frances Eliza Jackson, second dau. of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Mundesley, Norfolk, Robert Hoey Jex-Blake, esq., late Capt. 18th Royal Irish, second son of the late Rev. Ferrier Jex-Blake, Rector of Dunham, Norfolk, to Caroline Elizabeth, only child of Thomas W. Flavell, esq., Sussex-terr., Hyde-pk.

At Banstead, Surrey, Archibald L. Buckle, esq., Lieut. R.E., youngest son of the Rev. W. L. Buckle, Vicar of Banstead, to Louisa Catherine, younger dau. of the late Rev. Charles Rose, Rector of Cublington, Bucks.

At Chislehurst, Kent, William Evans, second surviving son of George Denny, esq., of Chislehurst, to Julia Mary, eldest dau. of Arthur Willis, esq., of the same parish.

*Sept. 21.* At Buseot, Capt. A. L. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, to Florence, eldest dau. of R. Campbell, esq., of Buseot-park.

At Churchill, Somerset, the Rev. John Henry Mayer, M.A., Vicar of Wold Newton, in the East Riding of York, to Agnes, youngest child of the late Capt. Simmons, R.A., of Langford, Churchill.

At St. Breoke, Cornwall, Ernest Augustus, youngest son of Charles Prideaux Brune, esq., of Prideaux-place, Padstow, Cornwall, to Frances Josling, second dau. of the Rev. George S. Prior, Rector of St. Breoke.

*Sept. 22.* At Boldre, Hants, Major Henry Rawlins Drew, of H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Agnes Beaufoy Toovey, second dau. of H. John Toovey Hawley, esq., of Twickenham.

At St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, Lieut. Henry Vaughan, R.N., only son of the Rev. J. J. Vaughan, M.A., Rector of Gotham, Notts., eldest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Vaughan, esq., one of the Justices of H.M.'s Court of Common Pleas, to Emily, widow of W. H. Preston, esq., of Holly-bank, near Liverpool, and eldest dau. of W. Hudson, esq., of Ousecliffe, near York.

At Lyme Regis, Frank J. Rosecoe, esq., of Victoria, Vancouver Island, to Anna Letitia, eldest dau. of Philip Hemery Le Breton, esq., of Hampstead, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Berners Roding, Essex, George Frederick Josling, esq., of Berners-hall, to Sophia, only dau. of the late George Salter, esq., of Eltham, Kent.

At Wayford, Somerset, Matthew Philip, eldest son of the late Rev. John Jurgen Ondaatje, Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Colombo, Ceylon, to Maria, younger dau. of the late Rev. Richard Symes Cox, M.A., Oxon, Rector of Wayford, and of North Poorton, Dorset.

At the Embassy, Frankfort-on-Maine, the Rev. T. Bedford, English Chaplain at Munich,

to Maria, dau. of the late Samuel Ray, esq., of Worlingworth, Suffolk.

At Warrington, the Rev. Thomas Jackson Seeker, of Wakefield, to Sarah, only dau. of Henry White, esq., of Warrington.

*Sept. 24.* At All Saints', Richard Eydon, only son of Richard Garrett, esq., of Eydon, Northants., to Edel Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Howell J. Phillips, M.A., and niece of Major-Gen. Sir Travell Phillips.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William, eldest son of Thomas Life, esq., J.P., of Peterborough, to Fanny Rosina, dau. of the late George Grey Sullivan, esq., R.N., H.M.'s Consul for the Port of Amoy, in China.

*Sept. 27.* At St. Barnabas', Kensington, H. Julius Broekman, esq., of Madras, son of Col. J. H. Brockman, Retired List, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary E. C., dau. of the late Capt. Sims, R.N., of Peterhead.

At Sedgley, Andrew Hamilton Russell, esq., late Capt. 58th Regt., to Katharine Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Tinsley, esq., of The Limes, Sedgley.

At Silton, Dorset, William J. E. Percy, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, only surviving son of the late Rev. W. J. Percy, M.A., the former Rector, to Miss Legg, of Blandford.

At Bishopston, near Swansea, Henry Seeretan, sixth son of F. L. P. Seeretan James Woodhouse, esq., of Reigate, Surrey, to Henrietta Marietta Maria, only dau. of the Rev. David Jones, Rector of Bishopston.

At Frankton, Warwickshire, Charles Isham, only son of the Rev. W. Strong, of Thorpehall, Peterborough, to Katharine Anne, only dau. of the Rev. Percy W. Powlett, Rector of Frankton.

At Hambledon, Hants., Francis Davy, second son of the Rev. R. Longe, Vicar of Coddensham, Suffolk, to Sara Rose, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Patterson, Vicar of Hambledon, Hants.

*Sept. 28.* At Halton Hologate, Lincolnshire, Percy Chaplin, esq., Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Drummond B. Rawnsley, Rector of Halton Hologate.

At St. Paul's, Wilton-crese., the Rev. John Morland Rice, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, second surviving son of Edward Rice, esq., of Danc-court, Kent, to Caroline Penelope, second dau. of the late Edw. York, esq., of Wighill-pk., Yorkshire.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Charles Lopes Pereira, Capt. in H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Col. Pereira, of the Bengal Artillery, to Harriet Frances, eldest dau. of the late Jas. Robert Campbell, esq., of Osborne-villas, Cheltenham.

At Lancaster, Hen. Wm. Schneider, esq., of Lightburn-house, Ulverstone, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Canon Turner, M.A., Vicar of Lancaster.

At Tetsworth, Oxon., the Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, B.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, second son of the late Rev. Hen. Carpenter, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Liverpool,

to Harriet Charlotte, only dau. of the Rev. John Witherington Peers, Vicar of Tetsworth.

At Christchurch, Marylebone, the Rev. Arthur Marmaduke Franklin Browne, M.A., Vicar of Affane, co. Waterford, to Esther Anne, second dau. of the late Peter Brophy, esq., of Queen-sq., Westminster.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. John Hey, of Whisley, Yorkshire, to Sarah Garth, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Metcalfe, of Ings-house, Wensleydale.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dundee, Hen. Wilkinson, esq., of White Webbs-pk., Enfield, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Major Waller, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, of South Cave, Yorkshire.

At Broadwater, Worthing, Robert Paterson Fox, esq., Lieut. and Adj. 24th Regt., second son of the late Matthew Fox, esq., barrister-at-law, Dublin, and Kilcoursey, King's County, to Marion, eldest dau. of the late Alfred Jee, civil engineer, of Oxford-sq., London, and Heslington-house, Worthing.

At Streatham, Paul Frederick Tidman, esq., of Singapore, to Frances Amelia, dau. of the late Jas. Kershaw, esq., M.P., of Uplands, Streatham.

*Sept. 29.* At St. Mary's, Woolwich, the Rev. Robert J. Baker, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Baker, Rector of Hartlebury, and Honorary Canon of Worcester, to Rose Louisa Longmore, only dau. of Col. Teesdale, R.H.A.

At Glandore, Henry J. T. S. Townsend, esq., of Chavenage, Gloucestershire, late 2nd Life Guards, only son of the Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald Stephens Townsend, of Castle Townsend, and Vicar of Thornbury, to Jane A. C., eldest dau. of J. H. Hussey de Burgh, esq., of Kilfinnin, co. Cork.

At Badger, Salop, the Rev. Chas. Smith, M.A., Vicar of Tarrington, Herefordshire, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late R. B. Boddington, esq., of Burcher, Herefordshire.

At Shelton, Staffordshire, Henry Baldock Kingsford, esq., Chelsea, to Mary Ellen, only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Tennant, of Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire.

*Oct. 1.* At St. James's, Dover, the Rev. T. E. Hodgson, M.A., of Scarthwaite, Lancaster, to Theodosia Maria, youngest dau. of the late Richard Light, esq., of Clifton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Theodore E. Ladd, esq., M.D., of Holland-pl., Kennington-pk., son of Comm. Ladd, R.N., of Kingston, Ireland, to Jeannette McLeod, third dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Dillnott Hill, M.A., of Brighton.

*Oct. 3.* At Christ Church, Ealing, Frederick John Dolman, esq., of Woodlands-house, Isleworth, fifth son of the late Charles Dolman, esq., solicitor, Basingstoke, Hants., to Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of William Dove, esq., of Hounslow, Middlesex.

*Oct. 4.* At Alderley, Geo. Howard, esq., son of the Hon. Chas. Howard, M.P., to Rosalind, youngest dau. of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Edw. Robert

Lytton Bulwer Lytton, esq., H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Athens, only son of the Right Hon. Sir Edw. Lytton Bulwer Lytton, bart., M.P., to Edith, second dau. of the late Hon. Edward Villiers.

At Bebington, Cheshire, Edmund Richard, eldest son of Capt. Edmund Peel, R.N., to Frances Emma, younger dau. of John Yate Lee, esq., of Rocklands, Bebington.

In the Chapel of Auckland-castle, the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke, B.A., Rector of Ashbrittle, Somersetshire, to Anna Mary, second dau. of Robert Bowne Minturn, esq., of New York.

At Dawley, the Rev. Henry Dawson Moore, Vicar of Misterton, near Gainsborough, to Harriette Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. William Richards, M.A., Incumbent of Dawley Magna, Salop.

At St. James's, Holloway, Col. Rodney Jas. Kempt, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Forces, to Bertha Bishop, widow of Capt. William Odell, of the 43rd Regt., Madras N.I., and second dau. of the late Capt. Owen Lomer, of the Bengal Army.

At Tavistock, Devon, the Rev. Daniel Pring Alford, M.A., Curate of Clayhidon, Devon, second son of H. Alford, esq., of The Mount, Taunton, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Tancock, Vicar of Tavistock.

At Leckford, Hants., Major Græme Hastings Atkinson, of the Madras Army, to Helena, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis H. Hutton, Vicar of Leckford.

At Llanwnnog, the Rev. William C. Edwards, M.A., of Llangefni, to Mary Maria, only dau. of the late Thos. Davies, esq., Park, Llanwnnog, Montgomeryshire.

At Coleorton, the Rev. G. Currey, D.D., Preacher of the Charterhouse, to Emily Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. F. Mere-wether, Rector of Coleorton.

*Oct. 5.* At Walton D'Evile, the Hon. and Rev. Walter Berkeley Portman, Rector of Corton Denham, Somerset, to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Mordaunt, bart.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Rev. Wm. Henry White, Vicar of Kenton, Suffolk, to Helen Adeline Mackworth, elder dau. of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, esq., M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas, third son of the late Hugh Dawson, esq., of Preston, to Edith, dau. of the late Robert Bazley, esq., of Manchester, and niece of Thomas Bazley, esq., M.P.

At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, Lieut.-Col. Cormack, to Sophia Bashford, widow of J. W. Martin, esq., of Showborough, Gloucestershire.

At Hackford-next-Reepham, the Rev. Henry Hunt Holley, of Burgh-next-Aylsham, Norfolk, to Cristina Isabel, youngest dau. of the late William Mark, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Malaga, Spain.

At West Wickham, Kent, Henry, youngest son of William Dickinson, esq., of Wickham-hall, to Henrietta Vansittart, eldest dau. of

Edward Vansittart Neale, esq., of West Wickham.

At Marden, Wilts., Thomas Walker, esq., of Tunbridge Wells, to Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. B. Skipper, Vicar of Marden.

At Grasmere, the Rev. William Chambers, Vice-Provost and Senior Tutor of Woreester College, Oxford, to Anna Heatheote, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Kerehever Arnold.

At Combmartin, North Devon, George F. Helm, esq., B.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and F.R.C.S., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. F. W. Thomas, Rector of Parkham, North Devon.

Oct. 6. At Lowesby, Leicestershire, Charles Sherard Burnaby, esq., Major Notts. R.V., youngest son of the late Col. Burnaby, of Evington, Leicestershire, to Anne Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir F. G. Fowke, bart., of Lowesby-hall.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Richard Edwardes, to Rosa, widow of Hugh William Burgess, esq., of Bathwick-hill, Somerset.

At Loughhill, Limerick, John Raynor, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, bart., to Aileen, third dau. of the Hon. Stephen Spring Rice.

At St. George's, Dublin, John Madden, esq., of Hilton-park, co. Monaghan, to Caroline, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, Vicar of Norton, co. Durham.

At St. Barnabas', Kensington, the Rev. Geo. T. Wish, son of the Rev. R. P. Wish, Vicar of Monkton-with-Birchington, Thanet, to Theresa, dau. of William Bidwell, esq., of Bridge, Kent.

At Leekhampton, Cheltenham, the Rev. Samuel Evans Hoops, Vicar of Cashel, diocese of Ardagh, Ireland, to Margaret Watson, youngest dau. of the late John Engledue, esq., R.N., of Portsmouth.

At St. John's, Chester, Edmund R. Wimperis, esq., to Margaret Morphet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. M. Rowland, of Seethrog, Brecon, and widow of Thomas Taylor, esq., of Oulton.

At Raeton, Sussex, R. G. Coles, esq., Capt. 1st (the Royal) Regt., to Jane Campbell, youngest dau. of the late D. S. Napier, esq.

At Over Worton, Oxon, the Rev. Charles Foster Garratt, Incumbent of Little Tew, Oxon, to Susan Elizabeth Anna, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. T. C. Hughes, Vicar of South Tawton, Devon.

At Bromley, Kent, Thomas Woodward, Esq., of Hopton-court, Shropshire, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. Ambrose Goode, jun., of Terrington, Norfolk.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Alex. Forteath, esq., of Newton-house, co. Elgin, to Laura Charlotte, only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-General H. T. Roberts, C.B., Bengal Cavalry.

At St. Mark's, North Andley-street, George Alan Lowndes, esq., of Barrington-hall, Essex, to Fanny, fourth dan. of the late George Farley, esq., of Henwick and Crowle, co. Worcester.

At Barnes, Clement Alexander Middleton, esq., of the Bombay C.S., barrister-at-law, eldest son of C. J. Middleton, esq., a Registrar of H.M.'s Court of Probate, to Edith, youngest dau. of the Rev. Canon Melvill, B.D., Rector of Barnes, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Frank Herold, esq., of Coire, Switzerland, to Sophy Hutchinson, widow of Major A. C. Hutchinson, of the Bengal R.A.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. George Booker, second son of Josias Booker, esq., of Allerton, Lancashire, to Rachael Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Nussey, esq., of Cleveland-row, St. James's, and Chislehurst, Kent.

At St. Nicholas', King's Lynn, the Rev. T. H. Kersley, LL.D., Canon and Sub-Dean of Middleham, and Vicar of Middleton, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Josephine, only child of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, M.A., Rector of Congham.

At St. John's, Richmond, Alfred Lloyd Vandyke Ewbank, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Clara Goulding, eldest dau. of the late William Collins Smith, esq., barrister-at-law.

At St. Mary's, Lichfield, the Rev. John Pauli, of Hednesford, son of the Rev. C. W. H. Pauli, of Amsterdam, to Alice, eldest dau. of W. Smith, esq., St. Mary's-sq., Lichfield.

At Woolwich, Robert Wolseley Haig, esq., Captain R.A., son of the late Thomas Haig, esq., of Bonnington, to Maria Georgina, dau. of the Rev. Henry Brown, Rector of Woolwich.

At Uffculme, Devon, Edward Kitson, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s Indian Army, son of the late Rev. Cartwright Kitson, to Henrietta Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. T. Pine Coffin, of Portledge, Devon.

Oct. 7. At Canterbury Cathedral, Julian, third son of the late John Marshall, esq., of Headingley-house, Leeds, to Florence Ashton, eldest dan. of the Rev. John Thomas, Canon of Canterbury.

Oct. 8. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Thomas Borrett, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., and Cransford-hall, Suffolk, to Catherine Isabella Orme, at Bryanston-sq., dau. of the late Major Alexander Orme.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Fredk. Henry Tucker, to Fanny Milburn, dau. of the late John Livett, esq., of Dawlish, Devon.

Oct. 11. At St. Peter's, Dublin, the Rev. John Westropp Brady, of Aghadoe, Killarney, second son of Henry Westby Brady, esq., of Navarra, Bray, to Charlotte Louisa, second dan. of the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. R. Wilson, to Eliza Margaret, widow of Captain Humphrey Butler, R.N.

At St. Stephen's Westbourne-park, the Rev. William Anthony Newton, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, second son of William

Newton, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, to Sarah Way Favenc, dau. of the late John Stone, esq., of Thame, Oxon.

At Chedington, Dorset, the Rev. Robert E. Morres, Rector of Chedington, to Florence Hody, elder dau. of William Trevelyan Cox, esq., of Chedington-court.

*Oct. 12.* At Scarborough, Comm. Richard Carter, R.N., third son of the late Joseph Carter, esq., of Forton-house, Alverstoke, Hants., to Maria Caroline, only surviving dau. of M. J. Keighley, Esq., of Scarborough.

At Kirklington, Leonard, eldest son of R. M. Jaques, esq., of Easby Abbey, Yorkshire, to Agatha Eliza, eldest dau. of Alex. Boddam, esq., of Kirklington-hall, Notts.

At Hanley-castle, Worcestershire, Capt. Arthur C. N. Goldney, Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry, to Anne Sarah, eldest dau. of the late William Guest, esq., of Gloucester.

At Sheffield, the Rev. Edward Lewton Penny, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, to Mary Hannah, elder dau. of the late John Dixon, esq., Sheffield.

At Holy Trinity, Portsea, Frederick Augustus Foster, esq., Captain Royal Marine Artillery, to Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. H. B. Rose, of Southsea.

*Oct. 13.* At Stoke, near Guildford, William Carey, esq., Capt. R.A., to Julia, youngest dau. of Lt.-Col. W. Hewett, late Rifle Brigade.

At Foulness, Essex, John Thomas Way, esq., to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Cooper, M.A., formerly Vicar of Garten-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire.

At St. David's, Exeter, Comm. W. H. Liddell, R.N., to Catherine Rebecca, dau. of the late Frederick William Kingdon, esq., of Colyton.

At Cranoe, the Rev. W. H. Marriott, M.A., Oxon, to Brudenella, eldest dau. of the Rev. John H. Hill, B.A., Cantab., Rector of Cranoe.

At St. James's, Taunton, Capt. Arnold, of Nethercott-hall, Devon, to Georgiana Elizabeth, only dau. of J. C. Caston, esq., of the Priory, Taunton.

At Westmcon, Hants., Henry Sowton, esq., of Kilburn, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. J. Waters, D.D.

*Oct. 15.* At Catton, near Norwich, Henry Ford Harris, esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of Henry Hemington Harris, esq., of Park-lodge, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Kate, elder dau. of Osborn Springfield, esq., of Catton.

At Tallaght, co. Dublin, the Rev. Luke Fowler, second son of the late Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, Prebendary of Aghour, co. Kilkenny, to Dora, dau.-in-law of the Very Rev. Charles Vignoles, Dean of Ossory.

*Oct. 17.* At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Capt. Robert Ware, 49th Regt., of Pelham-villas, South Kensington, to Emma Lydia, third dau. of the late John Warde, esq., of Boughton Monehelsea, Kent.

*Oct. 18.* At St. John's Episcopal Church,

Forres, the Hon. Thos. John Hovell Thurlow, to the Lady Elma Bruce, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, Crofton Toler Vandeleur, esq., Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, second son of Col. Vandeleur, M.P., and Lady Grace Vandeleur, of Kilrush-house, co. Clare, to Charlotte Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Bury, of Carrigrenane, co. Cork.

At Astbury, the Rev. Francis R. Bryans, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq., of Eaton-hall, Congleton.

At Edinburgh, Robert Maequeen, esq., of Braxfield, to Elizabeth Anne, widow of Dr. Ogilvie, C.B., Bombay Army, and dau. of the late Hugh Veitch, esq., of Stuartfield.

The Rev. Henry Percival Edridge, M.A., Vicar of Stone, Kent, to Caroline Coleman, youngest dau. of Laurence Reeve, esq., of the Hermitage, Peasmarsh.

At Great Wigborough, William Alexander Godley, esq., Capt. 56th Regt., to Laura Greaves, second dau. of the Rev. Godfrey Bird, Rural Dean, Rector of Great Wigborough.

*Oct. 19.* At Rosecommon, the Hon. Charles St. George Crofton, second son of Lord and Lady Crofton, to Theresa Augusta, third dau. of Daniel Tighe, esq., and of the Hon. Mrs. Tighe, Rosanna, co. Wicklow.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. W. Speare Cole, of the Friars, West Chilton, Sussex, eldest son of the Rev. N. Cole, Vicar of South Brent, Devon, to Emily Bremer, eldest dau. of Alfred Howard, esq., of Westbourne-cres., Hyde-pk., and granddau. of the late Admiral Sir Gordon Bremer.

At South Crosland, the Rev. George Edwin Wilson, B.A., Incumbent of Linthwaite, to Cecelia, only dau. of Joseph Wrigley, esq., of Netherton, near Huddersfield.

*Oct. 20.* At Lucan, Major A. L. Marsh, late of the 55th Regt., son of the Rev. Geo. Augustus Elliot Marsh, Rector of Bangor, Flintshire, to Susan Agnes, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., and Lady Scott, of Woodville, Lucan.

At Trinity Church, Ipswich, the Rev. Wm. Selwyn, elder son of the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, and Curate of Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, to Harriet Susan, elder dau. of the Rev. Ambrose Steward, Lower Hill-house, Ipswich.

At St. Paul's, Dalston, Thomas Boyd, esq., of Clapton-sq., to Sarah Harriette, only dau. of the Rev. W. Stone, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, Matthew Maw, jun., esq., of Cleatham-villa, Lincolnshire, to Alice Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. Seaton, Rector of Colton, Staffordshire.

At Weston, Bath, Lieut.-Col. Charles Ferdinand Hervey, second son of the late Major Hervey, to Helen, third dau. of David Cheetam, esq., of Vale-lodge, Weston-pk., Bath, and the Priory, Stalybridge.

## Obituary.

*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

July 5. At his residence, 7, Leonard-place, Kensington, aged 81, John Taylor, Esq.

The deceased was born at East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, on the 31st of July, 1781, and at an early period attached himself to literary pursuits. He was known for many years as a publisher at 93, Fleet-street, London, where his hospitable table formed the centre of a large society of literary friends. Among these may be named Lamb, Coleridge, Keats, Talfourd, Hazlitt, Reynolds, Procter, Hood, Ayton, and Cunningham. In 1813 he printed a pamphlet, entitled "The Discovery of Junius," which was afterwards enlarged into a volume, under the name of "Junius identified with an Eminent Living Character." This ingenious work was highly commended at the time, even by the "living character," who was thus pointed out, as a wonderful collection of circumstantial evidence diligently brought to bear upon a difficult subject. Subsequent investigation, and especially the examination of the library of the late Sir Philip Francis, have added to the weight of Mr. Taylor's conclusions; and there are now perhaps few persons who uphold the claim of any other writer than Francis to the doubtful honour of the authorship of these once famous letters.

In 1821 Mr. Taylor became editor of the "London Magazine," and held that office till 1825, his friend Thomas Hood being his assistant and sub-editor. During this period he wrote much fugitive poetry, and many essays and other papers, which have not been collected.

Believing that the passing of the late Sir Robert Peel's Currency Bill would prove a fatal era to the nation, he published the first of many pamphlets on financial subjects in 1819, under the title "The Restoration of National Prosperity shewn to be immediately practicable;" and from that time to the end of his life he ceased not, in one form or other, to urge his views on the subject of the Currency upon the attention of the public.

From Fleet-street he removed to Waterloo-place, and on the foundation of the University of London, to which he was appointed publisher, he took up his residence at 30, Upper Gower-street, where his house became a favourite resort of scientific men, and especially a rallying-point of the once considerable party of Currency reformers.

Mr. Taylor's interest in financial subjects had not the usual effect of such studies, in narrowing his interest in other fields of investigation. He was throughout life a student of Holy Scripture, and devoted much time and labour to its investigation. He published a treatise on the use of the Greek Article, and an edition of the New Testament, in which the attempt was made to indicate the proper emphasis to be laid on particular words by a difference in the type employed. He also prepared, but did not give to the world, a corrected version of the New Testament, in which he sought to represent each word of the Greek original by the same English rendering in every instance. Indeed, his last complete work was on a similar subject, being intended to throw light on several points of theo-

logy by the suggestion of slight amendments in the English version. He was, throughout life, a careful student of Prophecy, both fulfilled and unfulfilled; and he displayed great ingenuity in a work published in 1844, in which he endeavoured to find in 'Wealth' the name and number of the beast of the Apocalypse.

Another point on which he bestowed much labour, was the tracing of the measures of length and of content that are in use in this country, to the dimensions of the great pyramid of Ghizeh, and of the coffer contained in it. The investigation of this subject led him to collect a mass of information which he published under the title of "The Great Pyramid; Why was it built? Who built it?" To this he afterwards added a supplement, called "The Battle of the Standards."

Few men were better acquainted than Mr. Taylor with the antiquities of his own country. All that concerned the British and Saxon periods had interest for him. The pages of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* were not unfrequently the channel through which he conveyed to the world his antiquarian knowledge; and very few months before his death he published in Macmillan's Magazine an elaborate disquisition on the Kirkdale Bone-caves.

From these few particulars, it will be seen that we are describing a man of very extensive and varied learning. But clear and accurate as he was with his pen, those who knew him only as a writer, knew but half the man. It was in conversation that he shone the most. His manner was easy and even playful, while the stores of his information were always at the service of those who sought it. Long before the infirmities of age grew upon him, he withdrew from business, and passed the evening of his days at Kensington. Here his friends, but especially his young friends, gathered daily round "the old man eloquent." Many an aspiring poet submitted to him his verses, many a timid politician his projects, many a young

divine his theological speculations; and none went away disappointed.

His sight, always imperfect, became in his latter years so painfully defective, that he could scarcely see the characters that his hand was tracing. Under these circumstances he could write but little; yet so clear was his memory, that he could refer with ease to his favourite volumes, or to his voluminous commonplace books, and indicate precisely the page on which some young friend might find the passage required, and read it to him. He suffered also from a severe internal disease, which was eventually the cause of his death. None, however, but those most intimate with him, could have supposed that even when he appeared most cheerful, and seemed to enter with delight into the pursuits of those around him, he was enduring constant pain. No complaint escaped him, even in his last struggles; and to those around him he seemed rather to fall asleep than to die. He was buried in the village churchyard of Gamston, near Retford, in the immediate neighbourhood of his birthplace, where he will not soon be forgotten.

The following is a list of his principal literary works:—

"Discovery of Junius," 1813.

"Junius Identified," 1st edition, 1816; 2nd edition, 1818.

"The London Magazine," edited, from July, 1821, to the commencement of a New Series, January, 1825.

"The Restoration of National Prosperity, shewn to be immediately practicable," 1821.

"An Essay on Money," 1st edition, 1830; 2nd edition, 1833.

"The Standard and Measure of Value," 1832.

"A Catechism of the Currency and Exchanges," 1st edition, 1835; 2nd edition, 1836.

"Who pays the Taxes?" 1841.

"The Minister Mistaken," 1843.

"The Monetary Policy of England," 1843.

"Currency Explained," 1843.

"What is a Pound?" 1844.

"WEALTH the name and number of the Beast," 1844.

"The Labourer's Protection the Nation's Remedy," 1845.

"The Emphatic New Testament," 1854.

"The Revised Liturgy," 1855.

"The Great Pyramid; Why was it built? Who built it?" 1859.

"The Battle of the Standards," 1863.

"Light shed on Scripture Truths," 1864.

#### MISS CATHERINE SINCLAIR.

Aug. 6. At the Vicarage, Kensington, aged 64, Miss Catherine Sinclair.

The deceased was daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and was born in the year 1800. She first became known to the world by the publication of two volumes, which immediately obtained an extensive circulation, "*Modern Accomplishments*," and "*Modern Society*." In the former work she exposed with felicitous humour the prevailing absurdities in female education, and in the latter she depicted with admirable truth and freshness the characteristic sentiments and conversation of fashionable circles. As she associated continually both in town and country with the very characters whose social intercourse she describes, there is an inimitable fidelity in her representations. Lord Jeffry has remarked, that the best descriptions in fictitious narrative are invariably founded upon facts, and are suggested to the author quite as much by memory as imagination. This remark was peculiarly applicable to the writings of Miss Sinclair, who evidently had herself taken a leading part in many of the gay and spirited dialogues which she so graphically records.

The works we have mentioned were followed in quick succession by "*Hill and Valley*," "*Scotland and the Scotch*," "*Shetland and the Shetlanders*," "*Modern Flirtations*," "*Beatrice*," and other works, amounting to thirty-seven volumes. Among these we must give a prominent place to "*Holiday House*," which has long been the delight of children, representing to them their own feelings, tastes, and habits with a truthfulness which cannot but suggest the idea that she is here describing

herself and the members of her own family. We have heard that her brother, Captain Sinclair, used to say to his nephews and nieces, "Look at me; for I was the naughty boy that did all the mischief in '*Holiday House*.'"

Miss Sinclair was a welcome guest at every house she visited, and added to the gaiety and enjoyment of every social circle. We are tempted to introduce one or two anecdotes, which perhaps may give some idea of her style of conversation.

In her younger days she was a frequent visitor at Abbotsford. Sir Walter Scott was at that time well known to have written the "*Waverley Novels*," but had not acknowledged the authorship. Miss Sinclair one day amused him greatly by presenting to him a print of himself, with a piece of very thin muslin over the face, and the following inscription underneath, "*The Great Unknown*."

On another occasion a question arose as to the chieftainship of the Clan Macdonald, when the rival claims of Lord Macdonald, Glengary, and Clanranald were discussed. Sir Walter, knowing that Miss Sinclair was descended, through her mother, from Alexander, first Lord Macdonald, began to disparage the claims of that family, the Macdonalds of *Sleat* or *Slate*, as he affected to term them. Miss Sinclair interrupted him; "Well, Sir Walter, say what you please, you will always find the *Slates* on the top of the house." She then added, "Did you ever hear of my uncle's reply, when Glengary wrote to say he had discovered evidence to prove himself the Chief of the Macdonalds. It is a reply that I am proud of:—

"MY DEAR GLENGARY,

"As soon as you can prove yourself to be my chief, I shall be ready to acknowledge you; in the mean time,

"I am, *Your's*,

"MACDONALD."

"That letter," replied Sir Walter, "is the most pointed that I ever heard or read of."

Miss Sinclair, conversing with the

old Earl of Buchan, brother of Lord Chancellor Erskine, expressed astonishment at some instance of ingratitude. "Never be surprised at ingratitude," said the aged peer. "The dove, you know, which Noah thrice saved in the ark, no sooner found a resting-place for the sole of its foot, than it returned no more to its benefactor." "Very true," replied Miss Sinclair; "give a man a ladder to go up, and immediately he turns his back upon you."

Although Miss Sinclair excelled in the description of gay and brilliant scenes, she was not less at home in describing affliction. The reason was, that from an early period she had been familiar with sorrow. The occasion on which she began her attendance upon the sick was in 1826, when her brother James, a Lieutenant in the Madras Army, returned to England in a dying state from the expedition to Arracan. He had found a home at the lodgings of one of his brothers, then Curate of Hackney. No sooner was Miss Sinclair aware of his danger, than she hastened to assist in attending upon him. We give her own account of the event:—

"On my arrival at Hackney my brother John and I agreed at once to divide the duty of watching over the invalid. One of us sat up with him till two in the morning; and the other rose at that hour, and remained with him till the afternoon. The Christian patience of my dying brother under intense suffering, made an impression upon me never to be effaced. Nor can I forget the good feeling evinced at that time in more than one instance by the parishioners of Hackney. The number of butchers' and bakers' carts, and other carriages of all kinds frequenting our narrow street was a source of constant annoyance to the invalid. Suddenly it ceased. On enquiry we found that our kind neighbours had of their own accord agreed to set up posts at the end of the street, and thus prevent conveyances of any kind from entering. I must add another touching evidence of the general sympathy with our distress. My brother John and I often called at a gardener's shop to purchase fruits for the invalid. Not being able one day to go for it as usual ourselves, we sent a servant, who,

seeing a small parcel with the very articles she was in quest of, offered at once to purchase it. 'No,' replied the gardener, 'a young lady and gentleman come here every day to buy fruit for their brother who is dying, and I cannot let you have it at any price.'"

It was familiarity with such scenes as she witnessed at Hackney, that enabled Miss Sinclair so faithfully to describe the "house of mourning."

The name of Catherine Sinclair is as well known on the other side of the Atlantic as in this country. Her works have all been republished in the United States, and sold by tens of thousands. In the case of one work, "Beatrice," the publisher states that its reception was "larger than that of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in England, above one hundred thousand copies having been sold in a few weeks."

It was in early life that her religious sentiments were first imbibed. She had an affectionate mother, who carefully instructed her in the elements of Christianity, and was assisted by her step-daughter, Miss Hannah Sinclair, whose well-known letter to her sister Catherine on the principles of the Christian faith has been a blessing to numbers in all ranks of life.

The main object of Miss Sinclair's writings was not fame or profit, but usefulness. She adopted as her motto the saying of Sir William Temple, "Of all the paper I have blotted, I have written nothing without the intention of some good." Among her numerous publications there is not a single line which, on religious or moral grounds, she could desire to obliterate. It is remarkable that she scarcely ever spoke of her own works, and that when the subject was introduced by others, she immediately turned the conversation into another channel.

She contributed to many charitable objects, but took special pleasure in works of public utility. Her chief sphere of usefulness was her native town. She established a Mission Station in a populous but neglected suburb of Edinburgh,

called the Water of Leith. She there maintained a large Industrial School, to prepare girls for domestic service. She gave relief to the aged, and engaged a Biblewoman to visit them. She also induced a number of young artizans to form themselves into a Volunteer Corps, and provided at her own expense a handsome uniform, a drill sergeant, and a band of music.

Visitors to Edinburgh may observe a number of convenient seats in some of the leading thoroughfares. These were placed for the comfort of the wayfarer by Miss Sinclair.

She was the first to set up a fountain in Edinburgh. It is an elegant structure, situated in a wide open space, where several thoroughfares converge. But it was long a source of great vexation to her; for some inhabitants of the neighbourhood objected to it, and desired to have it cleared away as a nuisance. Nothing, however, but its obvious usefulness, and the number of men and horses that daily came to slake their thirst at it, caused it to be complained of.

Miss Sinclair was also the first to introduce cooking depôts in the Scottish metropolis. She opened one in the new, and another in the old town. These depôts have been a great blessing to the working classes. Every article is of the best quality, and is sold for one penny. A good dinner of broth, meat, bread, and potatoes, neatly served up, may be had for fourpence.

As a centre of union for the higher classes, Miss Sinclair hired a large hall, and prevailed upon a number of her friends to give lectures, which were followed by refreshments and conversation. Nothing could exceed the popularity of her arrangements. The hall was always crowded: numbers applied in vain for tickets: professors, judges, and distinguished authors kindly made a tender of their services as lecturers.

Miss Sinclair was engaged in these various works of piety and usefulness, when death suddenly intervened. She came as usual to her London home in

Chesham-place with her sister, Lady Glasgow, in the spring of this year. Her health had for some time been impaired, and, notwithstanding the best medical advice, it continued to decline. She removed for change of air to the house of her brother, Archdeacon Sinclair, at Kensington. The result was only temporary relief: her malady increased; and she submitted to the inevitable decree of God with all the Christian faith and hope which she had so often and so feelingly described and inculcated. The 6th of August closed her exemplary life.

Long before her decease, Miss Sinclair had expressed her desire to be buried in "Auld Reekie," as she fondly termed it, the place of her birth and education, as well as her chief sphere of usefulness. The corpse accordingly was conveyed to Edinburgh, and interred in the vaults of St. John's Episcopal Chapel on the 16th of August. Although the city at that season was empty, a large company of mourners attended the solemnity. Many hundreds of the working classes lined the streets, and her own company of Volunteers were drawn up within the consecrated ground. Immediately after the funeral a committee of noblemen and gentlemen was formed, with the Lord Provost as chairman, to raise subscriptions for the erection of a suitable monument. The cabmen of Edinburgh, whose interests Miss Sinclair had in various ways successfully promoted, held a meeting to consider in what way their gratitude might be most effectively expressed, and a more general movement among the working classes is in progress for the same purpose. Many have done good on a larger scale than Miss Sinclair, but few, very few, have evinced greater judgment, energy, and public spirit.

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CAPTAIN SPEKE.

*Sept. 15.* By the accidental discharge of his gun whilst out shooting in the neighbourhood of Corsham, near Bath, aged 37, Captain John Hanning Speke,

of Her Majesty's Indian Army, the discoverer of the sources of the Nile.

Captain Speke was descended from a good old county family, which has been settled at Whitelackington in Somersetshire, it is said, for twenty generations before the reign of James I., and has held the estate of Jordans ever since the time of Charles II.

His father, Mr. William Speke, of Jordans, is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire, and formerly served in the 14th Dragoons. His mother is Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Hanning, Esq., of Dillington, and sister of John Lee Lee, Esq., of Dillington, who sat as M.P. for Wells in 1831-2, and also in the first two Reformed Parliaments. The future African traveller was born in May, 1827, and at an early age, viz. in 1844, when only just seventeen, entered the 46th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. He obtained his promotion to lieutenancy in 1850, and to captain in due course. While in India, he saw some active service under Lord Gough, having served through the Punjaub campaign, where, as he tells us in one of his works, he took part as a subaltern in the four successive victories of Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chilianwallah, and Goojerat, acting through that terrible time with Sir Colin Campbell's division. A writer in the "Times" remarks:—

"His reward for his good service in these fields had been an indulgent consideration of his applications for leave of absence when the war was over. These opportunities he used to make hunting and exploring expeditions over the Himalayas, and in the untrodden parts of Thibet. A botanist, a geologist, and especially a lover of natural history, he toiled to collect specimens of every animal, every plant, and every mineral to be found in those wilds; 'shooting, collecting, and mapping the country' as he went, he taught himself all that knowledge which is required to enable the traveller to appreciate and utilize all he sees. He obtained his annual leave of absence easily, because he brought back such good proofs of the use he made of it. These were his preparations for his after travels in Africa,

where he first struck upon the great lake which is the fountain of the Nile, reaching it from the north, and then proved what was at first but a sagacious conjecture by tracking the river upwards to this same lake from the south. Such a man must have lived always in the midst of dangers; fire-arms must have been to him familiar as the pen to the writer, or the brush to the painter."

Such a man was but little likely to allow his talents to lie idle and unemployed. The experience which he gained by his adventures in the Himalayas and his subsequent arduous explorations in company with Capt. Burton of African renown, prepared him for the last great journey which he undertook in 1860, and which has had such important results on our knowledge of the geography of Central Africa. In 1858 he had penetrated as far as the head of the great lake Nyanza, near the equator (a lake equal in size to Scotland), and lying under the snow-capped "Mountains of the Moon;" which lake he re-christened Victoria Nyanza. The idea then occurred to him that by finding his way inland far enough from the eastern coast of Africa, above Zanzibar, he might possibly strike upon the southern end of the lake, and discover whether the Nile really had its sources there. Capt. Speke made the experiment in company with another brave officer, Capt. Grant, who started for the Cape early in 1860; and being assisted by the Governor, Sir George Grey, they commenced their journey from Zanzibar in the following October, at the head of a motley group of Arabs, Hottentots, Beloochees, and negro porters—a very untractable and undisciplined lot, as may be supposed, and requiring very particular treatment. With this train, Captains Speke and Grant, aftersurmounting no ordinary difficulties, both physical and moral, more especially from the obstacles created by the swarthy princes of petty states, through whose territory they passed, and whose avarice and extortion they were forced to satisfy before they could speed further on their way, at the end of something more than a year came upon the object of their long

journey, and again sailed upon the waters of the lake Nyanza. Having spent some time on its shores, they proceeded across country northwards, struck the Nile at Urongoni, and retraced its course back to the great lake, a distance of about forty or fifty miles. After a variety of adventures, which Capt. Speke has duly recorded in his published account of his travels, the companions were allowed to descend the Nile, and in February, 1863, they reached Gondokoro, whence the news of the successful accomplishment of their explorations was speedily sent down to Alexandria, and thence transmitted to London by telegraph, rejoicing the hearts not only of geographers and *savans*, but of Englishmen in general, who felt that in Speke and Grant they had two more heroes of the type of Lander and Bruce, and of whom they might be justly proud.

It would be too much to say that the results thus arrived at are quite complete, but no doubt all mystery has been taken by Speke and Grant out of the question which had puzzled all geographers, from Herodotus down to our own day, as to the origin of the Nile. They have brought the facts of the case into daylight, and into such a position that they may be now solved completely with comparative ease. It is now an established fact, not only that what Bruce mistook for the Nile was not the Nile, but one of its larger tributaries, but that the Nile itself rises out of that great reservoir of waters gathered from the mountains of the high equatorial tableland, and that the outlet at Ripon Falls is one of the main channels by which it is fed. But may there not be other lakes to the east of Victoria Nyanza, which supply the Nile with an equally large or even larger volume of waters? And again, how is the lake Victoria Nyanza fed? May it not, after all, be an intermediate reservoir, receiving waters which, if traced further back, would lead us to the actual springs and sources of that mighty river which has been a problem to the learned for twenty centuries? Capt. Speke himself, in his

book, suggests the possibility of such a question arising, and claims for himself no greater credit than is actually his due.

The sudden death of Capt. Speke threw a sad damp over the proceedings of the British Association at Bath, where several disputed questions relating to African discovery were to have been publicly discussed in the Geographical section between Capt. Speke and Capt. Burton, in the presence and under the presidency of Sir Roderick Murchison, who six years ago had said to the former, "We must send you out, Speke, to Africa again." We do not wish to overstate the merit of the man who has done so much towards solving the geographical problem of the source of the Nile; "we will not," says the "*Times*," "claim for Speke a precedence over the genius of Sturt, or Burke, or Wills; but his was a brilliant exploit, and we are rightly proud of the bold adventurer."

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#### CHARLES WINSTON, ESQ.

Oct. 3. Suddenly, at his chambers, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, aged 50, Charles Winston, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law.

The deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Benjamin Winston, and Helen, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., and sister of the present Sir John Rae Reid. She died in his childhood. His father, whose original name was Sandford, assumed that of Winston under a private Act of Parliament, in compliance with a condition contained in the will of his maternal grandfather, Charles Winston, formerly Attorney-General of Dominica. He held the living of Farningham, Kent, for above thirty years, but resigned it in the year 1848.

Mr. Charles Winston was born in 1814. He was brought up chiefly at home, receiving instruction till he was about fourteen or fifteen from his father, and being subsequently a pupil of the Rev. Weedon Butler, who then resided at Farningham. At the age of twenty or twenty-one he was entered at

the Inner Temple, and after having been a pupil of Mr. Warren, and, for a short time, of Mr. Twopeny, and after having practised several years as a special pleader, he was called to the Bar in 1845, and became a member of the Home Circuit.

As a barrister Mr. Winston did not often go into Court, but he had a considerable chamber practice, and during many years was in the habit of acting as a deputy-judge in some of the County Courts, particularly for the late Mr. Serjeant Clarke, in Staffordshire.

In May last Mr. Winston married Maria, youngest daughter of the late Philip Raoul Lempriere, of Rozel Manor, Jersey, and he then withdrew from the practice of his profession.

Mr. Winston's mind was remarkably active. Besides a very sound knowledge of law, he was possessed of much general information, and was well acquainted with some branches of mediæval antiquities, particularly architecture and glass painting. The latter was a very favourite object of his study. He interested himself in it when little more than a boy, and continued to pursue it during life, with a fine and discriminating taste, and with the acuteness, sound judgment, and energy, that he brought to bear on all subjects in which he engaged. We have been reminded by one of his friends, how soon he endeavoured to apply the practical knowledge which he had acquired from Mr. Miller, an eminent glass painter of the time, a knowledge he not very long afterwards employed in designing and assisting in the construction of a small window in the chancel of his father's church at Farningham, in memory of a deceased young friend. This small window, with its inscription, *MEMEN- TOTE WILL. DE ST. GEORGE CARTERET ET AMICI EJUS CAR. WINSTON*, will probably be looked on with interest by any lover of glass painting who may be aware how much Mr. Winston in after years laboured for the improvement of the art. It is perhaps among the earliest, in modern times, of those memorial win-

dows which of late years have become so common. The east window in this church, and another smaller one in the body of the church, were also put up, many years ago, under his direction.

From a very early period Mr. Winston was in the habit of making tracings of such specimens of ancient glass as appeared to him to be interesting or curious, and by long practice he had acquired the talent of reproducing in the copies made from these, both the design and colouring of the originals with extraordinary spirit and exactness. The large and valuable collection of drawings thus formed was well known to and admired by many who take an interest in glass painting, and it will, we believe, be presented, in compliance with his wishes, to the British Museum.

But with Mr. Winston glass painting was not an object of mere amusement or antiquarian curiosity. He studied it principally, in latter years at least, with a practical view, and with the hope of improving the modern practice of the art, and the manufacture of the material. For the latter purpose he procured many analyses of ancient coloured glass, and experiments to be made. The value of the results thus obtained is strongly expressed by Mr. Apsley Pellatt:—

"A national debt of gratitude," says Mr. Pellatt, "is due to Charles Winston, author of a work on ancient glass painting, for his long, persevering, and successful efforts to revive the rich colour and low tone of ancient glass, the best specimens of which are to be seen in the four windows of the Temple Church, painted at his suggestion and under his superintendence. If the colour in these windows equal the best of the ancient, of which there is little doubt, it is owing to the various specimens he caused to be analyzed, and the many experiments he made, which enabled him to reproduce the glass, and furnish recipes gratuitously to the glass painters. Foreign manufacturers have no doubt availed themselves ere this of Mr. Winston's liberality<sup>a</sup>."

<sup>a</sup> From "a general view of the subject written by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, in connection with the Jury's report on stained glass and glass used for decoration," printed in the "Builder"

Since these remarks were written by Mr. Pellatt, some suggestions of Mr. Winston, arising from his subsequent investigations, have, we believe, been adopted by the most distinguished glass painter of Germany.

His unrivalled acquaintance with the art led to his being consulted on many occasions on which it was employed, and we believe that in the works executed for Glasgow Cathedral, and in some that are intended for St. Paul's, the value of his advice and labour has been fully recognised.

In 1847 Mr. Winston published an "Enquiry into the Difference of Style observable in Ancient Glass Painting, especially in England, with Hints on Glass Painting," in two volumes, the second volume consisting of plates, all of which were from drawings made by himself. He also contributed several papers to the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, descriptive of the printed glass in some of the places visited by the Society. In these he generally communicated much information on the art, and many well-considered critical remarks, and suggestions as to the principles on which it ought to be practised.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Winston injured his health by too close, and especially by too anxious an application to business and study. More than a year ago he became subject to occasional attacks of extreme debility, accompanied with an affection of the heart, which caused much uneasiness to some of his friends, and he was in consequence recommended by his medical advisers to give up the practice of his profession for a time. One of these attacks at last proved fatal. On the 3rd of October he had come to town for a morning from Ewell, where he was staying, being then and previously in his usual health. While at his chambers he sent his clerk into the city on a message, during whose absence his death took place.

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of Oct. 11, 1862, p. 735. Mr. Pellatt also notices an improvement made, in consequence of a suggestion of Mr. Winston's, in a kind of glass used since 1851.

In this brief notice of Mr. Winston we have had occasion to allude to his talents and intellectual qualities only, but it would be wrong to leave unnoticed the excellence of his moral character, and those qualities which won for him in an eminent degree the esteem and affection of his family and friends. To do justice to them in a few lines would not be possible. Those who best knew him will feel that it is little to say, that his life was free from the slightest reproach, that he was a man of the nicest honour, of great delicacy of feeling, unassuming in his manners, of the most unaffected kindness, ever ready to impart his knowledge to others, and to employ his abilities in the service of those who asked for his advice and assistance, and giving up his time to their affairs with his characteristic thorough-going care and attention. Nor was this general benevolence of his disposition blemished by anything like timidity or too great facility of temper. He combined with it much moral courage, maintaining with resolution what he held to be the truth, never shrinking from the hostility to which some of his opinions exposed him, and when necessary, enforcing his authority with firmness.

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#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*July 19.* The Rev. *John Tyson* (p. 391), was author of "A Letter to George Silvertop, esq., on his Speech delivered at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Roman Catholic Emancipation," (Lond., 8vo., 1826); and "Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled A Review of the Controversy between the Rev. J. Matheson and the Rev. P. Penson. By Clericus." (1830.)

*Aug. 6.* The Rev. *Thomas Beames* (p. 391), who was of Lincoln College, Oxford, published "Esoterics of London," (12mo., 1850, 2nd edit. 1852); two sermons, (1850, 1852); and "A Plea for Educational Reform," (1856.) He was also a contributor to "Meliora," 1st and 2nd series, 1852-3.

*Aug. 7.* The Rev. *Frederick Toller* (p. 391), who was educated at St. Bee's Theological College, published a poetical version of "Phædrus," (Lond., 1854).

*Aug. 12.* At Japan, during a temporary absence from Shanghai, the Rev. *Robert Hamilton*, Chaplain of H.M.'s Forces.

*Aug. 30.* The Rev. *Edward Wilton* (p. 525), was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, B.A., 1846,

M.A., 1854. He was author of "The Negeb, or South Country of Scripture," and was a valuable contributor to the "Journal of Sacred Literature," and "Good Words." To the last day of his life he was engaged in preparing a series of papers on important points of Scriptural topography for Dr. Fairbairn's "Cyclopedia."

Sept. 10. At Camberwell, aged 65, the Rev. *Edward Pizey*, late Vicar of St. John's, Wolverhampton, surviving the loss of his wife only seven months.

Sept. 11. At Bermuda, aged 33, of yellow fever, after two days' illness, the Rev. James Woods, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Rector of Paget and Warwick, Bermuda.

Sept. 16. At Geraldstown-house, Navan, Ireland, aged 84, the Rev. *Frederick Nolan*, LL.D., F.R.S., Vicar of Prittlewell, Essex. See OBITUARY.

Sept. 20. The Rev. *William Johnson*, B.D., (p. 526), who was a native of Cumberland, has been styled by some who knew his work well, the Patriarch of National Education. Shortly after the formation of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, in 1811, Mr. Johnson entered into the work, and to his zeal, judgment, and energy at the time was greatly to be attributed the success of what was called the Bell system of education. He fulfilled, indeed, in his own person, the dissimilar duties, as they would now be thought, of superintendent of the large central model school, trainer of masters, travelling organiser, and inspector of schools, and afterwards cashier and comptroller of the accounts of the Society. At this period he enjoyed the intimate friendship of the poets Wordsworth and Southey, and the warm confidence and support of Lord Kenyon, Mr. Davis, and the other founders of the Society, of whom W. Cotton, esq., is, we believe, the sole surviving representative. It is impossible now to realise the interest which was taken in the then novel experiment of systematic education of the poor. The central schoolroom was visited daily by the aristocracy and distinguished foreigners. The children of gentlemen stood side by side with those of the poor to receive their training, and youths were sent from different parts of the world to learn and carry thence the new method. In one case especially, the Czar of Russia personally acknowledged his obligation to Mr. Johnson. Many of the early pupils of the Society have risen high in the world, and retain a grateful sense of the benefits conferred on them by their former teacher. Since that time the science of education has made great strides; new appliances have been brought to bear, the work has been adopted and enormously subsidised by the State; and the duties performed by Mr. Johnson single-handed, have been distributed among a large and varied staff of officials. But those who remember the first central school in Baldwin's-gardens of fifty years ago, doubt whether, in points of disci-

pline at least, and in matters of elementary training for the duties of humble life, much advance has been made upon what was there done, with comparatively few resources. In 1840, Mr. Johnson retired from the active service of the Society, but he continued for a long time to audit its accounts.

Sept. 24. At Bere-Regis, Dorset, aged 75, the Rev. *Carrington Ley*, M.A., formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, for forty-six years Vicar of Bere-Regis, with Winterborn Kingston, (Surrogate).

At Brighton, aged 43, the Rev. *Francis Aug. Weekes*, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, Rector of Aston-on-Trent, near Derby.

Sept. 25. At Caundle-Stourton, aged 62, the Rev. *John Gilderdale*, D.D., Incumbent of the parish, Principal and Trustee of the Forest School, Walthamstow, and formerly Lecturer of the parish church of Halifax, Yorkshire. "As a man of high literary attainments, Dr. Gilderdale was much valued by many distinguished theologians. Among these were Dr. Turton, late Bishop of Ely, Dr. Hook, and the present Archdeacon of Craven, who had presented him with the Lectureship at the parish church, Halifax. An able letter to Lord Brougham on the subject of education, and a treatise of some pretension on natural religion and revelation, attracted considerable notice. But it was the good fortune of Dr. Gilderdale to be free of all party, and therefore he never made progress in preferment. Thrown into the Wilson and Carus School of Divinity during his University career, he was expected to prove an ornament of that party, and enjoyed the intimate personal friendship of Dr. Dealtry, afterwards Archdeacon. His candid and earnest reading of Church history and the Fathers led him to a review of the principles of this school, and he was ever after an advocate of definite Church principles. His efforts as a schoolmaster were acknowledged by many substantial evidences. But the most gratifying token was the fund for the erection of a school chapel at Forest School, which will perpetuate his name for generations to come. He was educated at the Grammar-School, Howden, from which neighbourhood Dr. Turton also sprang, and as his father was in the mercantile navy, his tastes also had been directed to the sea. Happily, however, circumstances led him to devote his life to education, and, in what we may call comparative obscurity, he has done invaluable work as a promoter of sound education, and true to this character, by his last act established and partly endowed a village school in the little parish which now mourns his loss."—*Guardian*.

At Chedburgh Rectory, by his own hand, aged 47, the Rev. *William C. Rawlinson*. He had won the regard of all who knew him, by the faithful and consistent discharge of his duties while in health, and was well known as a warm friend of the Church Missionary and other religious societies, but had been suffering for the last two years from a disordered

state of mind. He was found in his study, lying on the hearth-rug quite dead, with a pistol near him, as if it had fallen from his right hand.

*Sept. 28.* At Tiverton, aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Tudball*.

At his residence, Upper-park, Dedham, Essex, aged 80, the Rev. *Chas. Eyre*, having committed suicide by hanging himself in his bedroom. He was a widower, and of eccentric habits. Some years since he was the proprietor of three Liberal newspapers, which were printed at Colchester, but which were eventually dropped or merged into other journals. Since that period he had carried on a somewhat extensive farm, and had only recently, at the solicitation of some members of his family, been induced to consent to part with it, and it is said that the morning on which he committed suicide was the day on which he was to have signed over the lease.

At the Vicarage, Ravensthorpe, Northants., aged 43, the Rev. *William Arnold Buckland*, M.A., formerly Student of Christ Church, Vicar of Ravensthorpe. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Buckland, of Laleham, and nephew of the late Very Rev. Dean Buckland, and of the late Rev. Dr. Arnold.

*Sept. 29.* At Bembridge, Isle of Wight, aged 79, the Rev. *J. T. H. Le Mesurier*, Archdeacon of the Church of England in Malta, and for thirty-four years Chaplain to the Forces in that Island.

Aged 38, the Rev. *Robert Green Hibbert Ware*, B.A., Vicar of Chrishall, Essex, and diocese of Rochester.

*Oct. 1.* At the Parsonage, Littleborough, Lancashire, the Rev. *Thomas Sturgis Mills*, late Incumbent of that parish, and Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for the counties of Lancaster and Chester and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Cromer, Kent, aged 62, the Rev. *Richard Carter Smith*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Charlton.

At West Grimstead Rectory, near Salisbury, aged 45, the Rev. *William Edward Brendon*, Rector of West Grimstead, with Plaitford Chapelry annexed, to which he was only instituted a few months since, having previously held the Rectory of Stretford, Manchester.

*Oct. 2.* In Harpur-st., aged 85, the Rev. *Samuel Payne*, formerly Incumbent of Hunstanworth, Durham.

*Oct. 4.* At the Rectory, Horsmonden, aged 63, the Rev. Sir *William Marriott Smith Marriott*, bart., of Horsmonden, and the Downhouse, Dorsetshire. He was the second son of Sir J. Wyldbore Smith, second baronet, by Elizabeth Anne, second dau. and co-heiress of the Rev. J. Marriott, D.C.L., of Horsmonden, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1829, and was appointed Rector of Horsmonden in 1825. In 1855 he published "The Olden and Modern Times, with other Poems." He succeeded to the baronetcy of

the death of his brother, Sir J. James Smith, in 1862, having assumed by sign manual, in 1811, the additional surname and arms of Marriott. The late baronet married first, in 1822, Julia Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Mr. T. Law Hodges, of Hemstead, by whom (who died in 1842) he leaves issue; and secondly, in 1844, Frances, third dau. of Mr. R. Radclyffe, of Foxdenton-hall, Lancaster. He is succeeded by his son, William Henry, born in 1835. Sir John Smith, first baronet, married Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Robert Curtis, esq., of Wilsthorpe, near Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.

*Oct. 5.* At his residence, Eastbourne, aged 82, the Rev. *William Beauclerk Robinson*, M.A., Oxon., late Rector of Litlington, Sussex.

At Moel Don, Rhyl, aged 72, the Rev. *William Clarke*, B.D., for upwards of thirty-six years Incumbent of Little St. John's, Chester.

*Oct. 6.* At Alverton, Torquay, aged 66, the Rev. *William Woodis Harvey*, Prebendary of Exeter, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Viscount Falmouth.

*Oct. 8.* At the Rectory, aged 67, the Rev. *Ellis Wade*, M.A., Rector of Blaxhall, and Incumbent of Wantisden, Suffolk.

*Oct. 11.* At Clifton, aged 82, the Rev. *George Ouseley Fenwicke*, M.A. He was Patron of Blaston St. Giles, Leicestershire, and Lord of the Manor. See OBITUARY.

*Oct. 12.* At Welford, Gloucestershire, aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Davenport*, M.A., Rector of the parish.

*Oct. 13.* Aged 76, the Rev. *Robert Clowes*, M.A., Vicar of Knutsford, Cheshire.

*Oct. 14.* At Bentham, Yorkshire, aged 46, the Rev. *Wm. Clayton*, Rector of the parish.

Aged 62, the Rev. *Stephen Westbrook*, Incumbent of St. John's, Huddersfield, formerly of Beaulieu, Hants.

*Oct. 17.* At his residence, Montpellier-mansion, Cheltenham, the Rev. *James Dalziel Simpson*, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

*Oct. 19.* At Great Yarmouth, aged 57, the Rev. *Mark Waters*, B.A., Incumbent of St. George's Chapel, of that place.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*May 16.* On board the "Flying Foam," outward bound for New Zealand, aged 27, Charles Albert Temple, late of Clifton, youngest and last surviving son of the late William Temple, of Cheltenham.

*July 13.* At Montevideo, South America, Henry Meade, esq., Clerk to the British Legation at Montevideo, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Meade, C.B.

*July 22.* George Hewitt Daniel, esq., Captain and Adjutant of the 8th Regt., Georgia State Guard, on the Staff of Gen. Iverson, and eldest surviving son of the late George Daniel, esq., of Canonbury. He was shot, some hours

after being taken in a skirmish with a superior force of Federal cavalry, near Conyers, Georgia.

*July 28.* At Moulmein, Harriette Louisa, wife of Col. Henry William Blake, Madras Army.

*Aug. 15.* At Allahabad, aged 22, Elizabeth Julia, wife of R. H. Munro Warrand, esq., Bengal C.S.

*Aug. 16.* At his residence, Winchmore-hill, aged 73, William Tills, esq., Commander R.N.

*Aug. 19.* Killed, on board H.M.S. "Phaeton," at sea, West Indies, by the fall of a block from aloft, while in the execution of his duty, aged 32, Charles A. F. Paget, Lieut. R.N., third son of Lord and Lady William Paget.

*Aug. 21.* At Bermuda, of yellow fever, Ensign Bernard B. H. Popham, of the 2nd (Queen's) Royal Regt., eldest son of the late Adm. Popham, of Stourfield, Hants.

At Evandale Rectory, near Launceston, Tasmania, aged 27, Harriet Eliza, wife of the Rev. Charles Reibey Arthur, and dau. of John N. Stevenson, esq., Perridge, near Exeter.

*Aug. 25.* At Madras, Capt. Theodore E. Gahagan, R.E., second son of the late T. Gahagan, H.E.I.C. Civil Service.

At Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 42, Capt. Henry J. Tribe, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and of H.M.'s steam frigate "Phaeton."

*Aug. 26.* At Ahmednuggur, with his Regt., Capt. Clermont Hugh Costobadie, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At St. George's, Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 24, Bayard Clarke Cochrane, esq., Lieut. R.E.

*Aug. 28.* At Calcutta, aged 27, James Daniel, eldest son of Sir Charles W. H. Dick, bart., of Brighton.

*Aug. 30.* At Landour, aged 46, Col. Alex. D. Turnbull, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, eldest son of M. H. Turnbull, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, widow of the Hon. F. W. Primrose, brother of the Earl of Rosebery.

*Sept. 1.* At Paris, aged 68, Père Enfantin. See OBITUARY.

*Sept. 3.* At Mallygawm, in Candeish, the wife of Capt. D. Thomson, R.E., and Executive Engineer, Candeish.

At Bermuda, whither he had gone from Montreal, to aid the sufferers from yellow fever, David Milroy, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 80th Regt., son of the Rev. Andrew Milroy, Edinburgh. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war with Russia, and continued throughout all that memorable campaign. Bravely did he discharge his duties in the battles of Alma and Inkerman under the fire of the enemy and in the trenches before Sebastopol, for which services, in addition to the Crimean and Turkish medals, he was decorated with the Order of the Medjidie. On the termination of the war he continued with his regiment in Ireland, the Mediterranean, and for the last three years in Canada. "His career has been comparatively brief, but marked by devotedness to his coun-

try's service and distinguished eminence in the studies belonging to his profession, and his name is now added to those of several other brave men who have fallen at Bermuda in the discharge of their humane but extremely perilous efforts to stay the progress of a terrible visitation."—*Scottish Paper*.

*Sept. 5.* At Portsmouth, aged 34, Henrietta Maria, wife of the Rev. N. Howard McGachen, Curate of Portsmouth, and dau. of the late Rev. W. Warner, Rector of Widford, Essex.

*Sept. 6.* At Corfu, very suddenly, Sir Anastasius Typaldo Xydias, K.C.M.G., late one of the members of the Supreme Council of Justice in the Ionian Islands. He had returned from a walk apparently in his usual health, and on the servant, according to custom, bringing him some water, he asked for one of the members of his family, who on entering into the room found Sir Anastasius dead. Sir A. Xydias was one of the Ionian judges who were abruptly dismissed by Sir Henry Storks, the late Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, in the year 1862, and the circumstances attending which dismissal have been, on more than one occasion, brought under the notice of both Houses of Parliament. His death is considered attributable to the distress of mind he had continued to experience ever since his dismissal, and which had never ceased to prey upon his spirits.

Aged 79, Louisa Frances, fourth dau. of the late Hon. Francis Talbot, of Witham-place, Witham, Essex.

At the Gore, Eastbourne, aged 85, Anna, relict of the Rev. Alexander Brodie, D.D.

At Teignmouth, aged 22, Honora Catherina, only dau. of the Rev. Eardley W. Michell, Vicar of Shirley, Derbyshire.

At his son's, Durham Cottages, Durham-road, aged 71, Alfred Joseph Stothard, medalist, sixth son of the late T. Stothard, esq., R.A.

At South Stoneham Vicarage, near Southampton, Mary Smith, wife of the Rev. W. D. Harrison.

*Sept. 7.* At Bermuda, of fever, aged 28, Frances Henrietta, wife of Major Werge, of H.M.'s 2nd Regt., and eldest dau. of John Unett, esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

*Sept. 8.* Suddenly, at his residence, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Maj.-Gen. E. Vicars, late Royal Engineers. He entered the service March, 1822; became lieut., April, 1826; capt., July, 1840; major, Nov., 1840; lieut.-col., Oct., 1849; col., Nov., 1854; and major-gen., Jan., 1855. He served with Lord John Hay on the northern coast of Spain, and received a brevet majority, the Cross of Bilboa, and the orders of St. Ferdinand and Isabel II. of Spain "for distinguished gallantry in the action before San Sebastian, October 1, 1836." Before the outbreak of hostilities with Russia in 1854 he was selected for special duty with the fleet under Adm. Dundas, but on his way out was attacked by paralysis at Lisbon, from which he never entirely recovered. He retired on full pay after thirty-two years' service.

*Sept. 9.* At her residence, Listerlin, co. Kilkenny, Rosetta Alicia, widow of M. G. Prendergast, esq., and dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Skeffington Smyth, bart., Altadore, co. Wicklow.

At Madeira, aged 23, Mary Grant, youngest dau. of the late John Forbes, esq., and sister of the late Sir Charles Forbes, bart., of Newe and Edinglassie.

At Stainton-by-Tickhill, Yorkshire, aged 62, Susan (born White), wife of R. Gravenor, esq., late of Messingham, Lincolnshire.

*Sept. 10.* At Bermuda, of yellow fever, John Clarke, M.D., of the 15th Foot. This young officer is the second of one family in the Army Medical Department who has lost his life in the service. His brother, Assistant-Surgeon William Clarke, of the 35th Regiment, when the other two officers were killed in the affair at Arrah, in India, and the men were retreating, drew his sword and rallied them until shot down himself mortally wounded. John Clarke served throughout the war in the Crimea, including Alma and Inkerman, and through the whole of the Indian campaign under Sir Hugh Rose. His services in the Crimea were considered great, and he was brought to notice in despatches in the Indian mutiny.

At Reyden-hall, Suffolk, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Strickland, esq.

*Sept. 11.* At Kensington, Henry Chard, esq., late Exon of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard, second son of the late Henry Dinham Chard, esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

At Reigate, aged 70, James Laing, esq., late Capt. 70th Regt. He served in the Army in Canada, in the last American war, from 1812 to 1815, was present in three general actions, besides several minor engagements, and was a prisoner of war some months. He served in France in the army of occupation (as a cavalry officer) under command of the late Duke of Wellington; and against the rebels in Canada in 1837 and 1838, under command of the late Lord Seaton.

At his residence, Hough-green, Chester, aged 60, John Lowe, esq., formerly Sheriff of the City of Chester, and for twenty-four years Prime Warden of the Chester Goldsmiths' Company. Mr. Lowe's father began business as a goldsmith eighty years ago near the old Pentice Court, which then stood against St. Peter's Church. Mr. Lowe himself strenuously resisted the endeavour that was made by the Government some years ago to deprive the county halls of the right of assaying the precious metals, and succeeded in maintaining the Chester Goldsmiths' Company in its ancient and rightful privileges, and the essay mark of the Chester Hall is held in as much esteem by the trade as the London mark.—*Chester Courant.*

*Sept. 12.* At Brighton, aged 15, Alexander Bohun, second son of Col. Robert Hawkes, 80th Regt.

*Sept. 13.* At Orleans Camp, near Quebec, Canada East, aged 28, Gerald Fitzgerald, Lieut.

of the 1st Batt. 25th Regt. (the King's Own Hussars), eldest son of the Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, of Talbert, co. Kerry.

At Dunoon, aged 90, Mr. James Fleming. The "North British Mail," in recording his decease, alludes to the manner in which his name was connected with the murder in Sandyford-place, Glasgow, for which Jessie Maclachlan was condemned. That paper says, "Though the shadow of the terrible misfortune that befell him two years ago has been round him to the last, the silent yet not the less real recognition of the public belief latterly in his innocence must to some extent have alleviated his sorrows. Few of those who at one time may have concurred in the undeserved obloquy that was heaped on his name but must now deeply regret it. He was greatly the victim of a sensational and unscrupulous press, acting on a section of the public; and altogether unatoned for as the injury done him has been, the mention of his death, that now renders all such atonement impossible, must awaken sentiments of deep regret and compunction."

*Sept. 15.* At St. George's, Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 22, Lieut. William R. Molesworth, R.A., youngest son of the late Capt. A. O. Molesworth, R.A., and nephew of Viscount Molesworth.

*Sept. 16.* At Luton, aged 57, Frances Mary, widow of the Rev. John Little, formerly Vicar of Sundon-cum-Streatley, Beds.

*Sept. 17.* At Bedford, Captain John Higgins, F.R.A.S., late of H.M.'s Bengal Pilot Service. "Captain Higgins went out to India in the year 1828, in the H.E.I.C.'s ship 'Sir David Scott,' and after a service of thirty-two years he retired in 1860. His services were highly appreciated, as shewn by the several valuable testimonials presented to him by officers who had served under him; and on two occasions he received letters of thanks from the supreme government of India. In the year 1830 he joined the Government exploring expeditions in Australia, and he was engaged in this arduous work for a year and a half. As a naval commander he had seen hard service in India, and had survived many severe attacks of illness in that ungenial climate. With a constitution somewhat enfeebled he was sent home to England, when he settled in Bedford, where his favourite study was astronomy, of which science he had an extensive and very practical knowledge. In consequence of original and valuable astronomical observations which he had submitted to the notice of some of our leading astronomers, he was put in nomination as a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. To the distinction of an unanimous election into this Society he was most cordially welcomed by our former townsman (Adm. Smythe) and many other eminent astronomers."—*Bedford Paper.*

At Dover, aged 72, John Drummond, esq., R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Suddenly, at his father's house, Blackheath, aged 34, Constantine L. H. MacTernan, Capt. R.A., only child of James MacTernan esq., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.

At the residence of her son, New Wandsworth, aged 84, Mary, relict of Richard Carter, esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, Solicitor and Coroner for Surrey, and mother of the present coroner.

At Mayfield-house, near Chester, aged 31, Lucy, third dau. of the Rev. Isaac Temple, Rector of Plemstall.

At his residence, Clifton-road East, St. John's-wood, aged 77, Mr. Joseph Hart, late of the firm of Joseph Hart and Son, Wych-street and Cockspur-street, the well-known mediæval metal-workers.

*Sept. 18.* At Clifton, Florence, dau. of the late Sir Charles Cuyler, bart., and the Dowager Lady Cuyler.

Aged 81, Margaret, widow of Thos. Baverstock, esq., of Windsor, and eldest dau. of the late Major Vallancy.

*Sept. 19.* At Croft-house, Tenby, Pembroke-shire, Lieut.-Col. Henry Richards, late of the 3rd Bombay N.I.

At the Rectory, Chambly, Canada East, aged 28, Caroline Josepha, wife of the Rev. Henry James Petry, B.A.

Suddenly, at St. Alban's-place, St. James's, aged 34, Capt. Donald Maclean Frazer, H.M.'s 70th Regt., second son of the late Capt. Simon Frazer, H.M.'s 80th Regt.

*Sept. 20.* At Ballykileavan, the seat of his brother-in-law, Sir Hunt Walsh, bart., aged 72, Roger Hall, esq., D.L., J.P., of Narrow Water, co. Down.

At Ireland Island, Bermuda, of yellow fever, Dr. John Gallagher, R.N., Deputy Inspector of H.M.'s Fleets and Hospitals.

At Little Houghton, aged 84, Anne, relict of William Tyler Smyth, esq., of Little Houghton-house, Northants.

At Wargrave, Berks, aged 28, James Cartwright, son of the late Rev. James Hitchings, Vicar of the above place.

*Sept. 21.* At Great Torrington, Devon, aged 82, Thos. Colby, esq., Retired Capt. R.N., and one of the Commanders of Greenwich Hospital. See OBITUARY.

At Chatham-pl., Blackfriars, aged 67, John Asball Leman, esq. He was the lineal descendant of Sir John Leman, bart., formerly of Croft, Lincolnshire.

*Sept. 22.* At Bath, Lady Caldwell, widow of Sir Henry John Caldwell, bart.

At his residence, Ashbury, Barbados, aged 81, the Hon. J. H. Nurse, for many years a member of H.M.'s Council in that Island.

In Upper Grosvenor-st., aged 74, Isabella Ann, youngest dau. of the late Col. Mereer, of the 1st Life Guards, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mereer Henderson, of Fordell, Fife, N.B.

In London, Capt. John A. Keogh, of the British Legion, and Knight of San Fernando of Spain, late of Dunkirk.

Aged 64, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Philip Franeis, of Stibbard, Norfolk.

*Sept. 23.* At Aeton-pk., near Wrexham, Lady Louisa Tollemache Brooke, sister of the Earl of Fife. She was the youngest dau. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex. Duff, G.C.B., second son of the third Earl of Fife, and married, 12th December, 1848, Mr. Riebard Brooke, eldest son of Sir Richard Brooke, bart., of Norton Priory, Cheshire.

At the Chateau Remaneourt (Haute-Marne), the Duchess Déerès. The deceased was the dau. of M. de Saint-Joseph, Mayor of Marseilles, who became a Baron under Napoleon I., and had been previously ennobled by Louis XVI., and of Rose Clary. She was first married to Gen. de Saligny, who was created Duc de San Germano by Murat. She had, among the sisters of her mother, the wife of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and the wife of Bernadotte, King of Sweden. Her own sister married the Duke d'Albuféra, and her brother is a General of Division of the Reserve. The Duchess de San Germano had only one dau., who was the first wife of the Duke de Dalmatie, son of Marshal Soult. The deceased married, in 1813, the Duke Déerès, Minister of Marine, and Vice-Admiral. She has bequeathed for charitable purposes the sum of 135,000 fr.

Aged 73, Jas. Laming, esq., of Birehington-hall, Isle of Thanet, and late of Maida-hill, West.

At the residence of her niece, Barr-hill, Pendleton, Manchester, aged 79, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Martin Holbeeke, esq., of Coventry.

At Teddington, aged 32, Edw. King, esq., late of the 9th Lanciers, eldest son of the late Edw. King, esq., of Bath.

*Sept. 24.* At Effingham-hill, aged 51, Sir Geo. Fredk. Edmonstone, K.C.B., late Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces in the East Indies. He entered the civil service of the Hon. East India Company in 1830, after a flattering progress at Haileybury College. After an active discharge of subordinate duties, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, which important post he was at length compelled to relinquish from impaired health. Previously to that he was Secretary to the Government of India for the Foreign Department. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) last year, in recognition of his great public services.

At Malvern, aged 32, Capt. Joshua Havelock, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjaub, second son of the late Sir Henry Havelock, bart., K.C.B.

At his residence, Bootham, York, aged 82, Hen. Richardson, esq., M.A., late Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace of the city of York.

At Redhill, Surrey, aged 83, Jemima, widow of Hen. Peake, esq., of Ramsgate, and youngest dau. of the late Col. O'Connor.

At New-lodge, Windsor Forest, aged 75,

Joshua Bates, esq., partner in the eminent house of Baring, Brothers, and Co. M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, married the dau. of the deceased.

At Pembroke Dock, South Wales, aged 45, Mary Ann, wife of W. R. A. Lamont, esq., Deputy-Commissary-General.

*Sept. 25.* At Timoleague, co. Cork, Catherine, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Travers.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 24, Henry, only son of the late Rev. Henry Watkins, Incumbent of South Malling, Lewes.

*Sept. 26.* Aged 88, Betsey, widow of Samuel Wright, esq., and last surviving sister of the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt.

At Stoke Newington, aged 82, Mrs. Hone, widow of William Hone, author of the "Every Day Book," &c.

*Sept. 27.* At Bath, aged 84, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Tollemache, widow of the late Hon. Charles Tollemache.

At Leamington, aged 81, Amelia, widow of Joseph Yates, esq., late of Peel-hall, Lancashire.

At Preston, aged 29, Maria, wife of the Rev. H. J. Martyn.

At Cone-house, near Tiverton, Mary Row, eldest dau. of the late Col. Payne, C.B.

From having been severely burnt while dressing, Julia Geneona, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, Rector of Stoke Damerel, Devonport.

*Sept. 28.* Aged 68, William Smith, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Dam-house, Sheffield, and of Gray's-inn, one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Ramsgate, Emily M. A. M., dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Barnett, Madras, Retired.

At the Rectory, Sevenoaks, aged 23, Cuthbert Gerald, third surviving son of the Rev. H. F. Sidebottom.

*Sept. 30.* At Ryde, Anne, widow of Vice-Adm. Sir William A. Montagu, K.C.H., C.B., and dau. of the late Sir George W. Leeds, bart.

At Carmarthen, aged 74, David Morris, esq., M.P. for the boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanelly. The deceased was the principal in the old-established banking firm of Messrs. David Morris and Sons, Carmarthen. He was elected member for Carmarthen in 1837, and he continued to represent the constituency in Parliament from that time uninterruptedly until his death, a period of twenty-seven years. He was an extreme Liberal in politics, being a supporter of the ballot, abolition of church-rates, extension of the franchise, &c.

At his residence, Ladbroke-house, Notting-hill, aged 85, Capt. William Thomas Graham, Senior Retired Captain in the late Indian Navy.

In Curzon-st., Mayfair, Frances Katherine, widow of the Rev. Robert Trederoft, Rector of Tangmere, Sussex.

In Spring-gardens, Fielding Wallis, youngest son of the late Rev. J. Tate, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

At her residence, Colonnade, Worthing, Kate, relict of Capt. Newland Richard Tompkins, formerly of H.M.'s 35th Regt.

At Dresden, Anne, wife of Gen. De Klupffell, and dau. of the late Rev. William Greenwood, B.D., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambs., and Rector of Culworth, Northants.

*Lately.* At Laval (Mayenne), France, aged 106, Col. Fresney, the oldest officer in the French army.

In Paris, Prince Paul Galitzin, son of the princess of that name, to whom the principal letters of Madame Swetchine were addressed.

In Paris, Count Horace de Viel - Castel, grand-nephew of Mirabeau. The "France," in recording his death, states that he was a writer of articles on the fine arts in that journal, and latterly the theatrical critic.

*Oct. 1.* At Carstairs, aged 64, the Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer, Passionist. See OBITUARY.

At Montrose, aged 52, George Taylor, esq., W.S., late Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Serjeants'-inn. He was the editor of the "Montrose Standard," from 1838 to 1844, at which latter date he removed to London.

*Oct. 2.* At Leadenham-house, Lincolnshire, aged 81, Gen. John Reeve, Col. of the 61st Regt. He was eldest son of the late Wm. Reeve, esq., of Melton Mowbray, by Millicent, dau. of John King, esq., of Ashby-de-la-Launde, and married in 1821 his cousin, Lady Susan Sherard, youngest dau. of Philip, 5th Earl of Harborough, whom he survived only a few weeks. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, and was High Sheriff in 1827. The deceased, who was born in the rectory-house at Great Casterton, near Stamford, and baptized in July, 1783, entered the army in 1800, and served with the Grenadier Guards in Sicily in 1806-7, in Sir John Moore's campaign in 1808-9, and was present at the battle of Corunna. He was with the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, and went to Cadiz in 1811, remaining in the Peninsula until the beginning of 1814. He was present at the passage of the Bidassoa, and at the battles of the Nivelle and Nive. He also served in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, the storming of Peronne, and the capture of Paris. He remained with the Army of Occupation until its return to England in 1818. He received the war medal with three clasps. The commissions of the late General bore date as follow:—Ensign, Oct. 23, 1800; lieutenant and captain, April 11, 1805; captain and lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 25, 1813; colonel, July 22, 1830; major-general, Nov. 23, 1841; lieutenant-general, Nov. 11, 1851; and general, Dec. 7, 1859. He was appointed colonel of the 61st (the South Gloucestershire) Regt. of Foot, Oct. 11, 1852. He is succeeded by his son Lieut.-Col. John Reeve, who was born in 1822, and married (secondly) in 1863, the eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, Rector of Epworth.

At Bayswater, aged 54, Edward Hodges, esq., M.D., late of Bath.

At Court Henry, Carmarthenshire, aged 68, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. George Wade Green.

At Lausanne, Switzerland, aged 23, William, eldest son of the late Dr. James Russell, of Edinburgh.

At Cringleford, near Norwich, Mr. William Tyler, who was for several years proprietor of the Surrey Zoological Gardens; he had been for some years secretary to Mr. Cross, the original founder of them, when in 1844 he became himself the proprietor. He retained the proprietorship until 1858, when the property became vested in a limited liability company, and it is at this time serving as the temporary site of St. Thomas' Hospital.

At Stamford, aged 55, Mr. Henry Boor, formerly for many years in the service of the London and North Western Railway Company. The deceased was well known to the neighbouring Architectural Societies, and also to the Archæological Association, his very valuable and extensive collection of coins having formed a very attractive feature in their temporary museums in Stamford and other towns. By a life of industry he also collected a valuable library of topographical works, local newspapers, pamphlets, &c., all of which were ever at the service of those who took any interest in such matters, and his knowledge of antiquarian and numismatic subjects was very high, and was freely imparted to all, especially to young beginners.

Oct. 3. At Humberston, Leicester, aged 71, Richard Roscoe, M.D., of London, sixth son of the late William Roscoe, esq., of Liverpool, author of the "Life of Lorenzo de Medici," &c.

At Wrenbury-hall (the residence of her nephew, Major Starkey), aged 70, Maria Edgar Corthine, widow of Thomas Hewitt, esq., formerly of Guildford-st., London.

At Barking, Elizabeth Hannah, wife of the Rev. Henry D. Nicholson.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 24, Charles Albert Waterworth, M.D.

At Dover, Bezsia Reece, esq., Lieut. 37th Regt., second son of the late B. Reece, esq., of Barbadoes.

Suddenly, at his chambers, Harecourt-buildings, Temple, aged 50, Charles Winston, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. See OBITUARY.

At Kentish-town, aged 52, Mr. John Smith Heaviside, wood-engraver. He was the second son of Mr. Thomas Heaviside, of Stockton-upon-Tees, builder, and the eldest of three sons of that gentleman who adopted the profession of wood-engraving, all of whom were originally devoted to different pursuits. His next youngest brother, Thomas Heaviside, was the first to enter the profession, he being one of the earliest pupils of the elder Bonner; and it was by his younger brother that John was initiated into the art,—not until, however, he had attained the age of twenty-six years. After

working for some time in London, Mr. Heaviside entered into an engagement with Mr. O. Jewitt, of Oxford, and ultimately embarked in business at that city, in partnership with Mr. Philip Delamotte. Most archæological students are familiar with the engravings produced by this firm for Mr. Parker's works connected with architecture. Architectural subjects were always Mr. Heaviside's preference and specialty; indeed, his experience as a young man in his father's business rendered him peculiarly fitted for this sort of illustration.

Oct. 4. At Prior Bank, near Melrose, aged 72, Mr. Wm. Tait, formerly known to the public as a publisher and politician. He retired from business about sixteen years ago, when he bought the Prior Bank house and property, and has chiefly resided there ever since. He was unmarried, and the nearest relative he leaves is his sister, Mrs. Adam Black. Mr. Tait was a man of very distinct individuality of character. He was able in all things to follow the bent of his own independent will, for his father, a successful builder, left him opulent. In 1832 he established "Tait's Edinburgh Magazine," which in its palmy days was remarkable alike for its outspokenness and for the talent of its contributors. Ebenezer Elliot sent to it fiery verse and sledge-hammer prose. In its pages De Quincy speculated, subtilized, and recalled the days of his youth when the voice of Coleridge was in his enchanted ears, and the sunshine in the Cumberland vales was made brighter by the genius of Wordsworth. George Gilfillan contributed to "Tait" the most brilliant of his literary portraits. Professor Blackie—but he was not professor then—sent to it stirring translations from the German. The "Magazine" was started after the Reform Bill, and it became no inconsiderable power in the country. Mr. Tait was a thorough Reformer, and whenever a battle was to be fought he was certain to be in front of it. He was a kind-hearted man, always ready to lend a helping hand to struggling genius. He was the sincere personal friend of Robert Nicol, and the publisher of his poems.—*Scottish Paper*.

At Kirklands of Ancrum, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, aged 84, John Richardson, esq. See OBITUARY.

Aged 68, William Vince, esq., late Captain Wiltshire Militia, son of the late Major Chivers Vince, of Clift-hall, of the same county.

In the Strand, aged 76, Capt. Andrew Torrens, (brother of the late Col. R. Torrens, F.R.S., the celebrated political writer,) one of the principal shareholders and for many years resident manager of the "Globe" newspaper. He had served some time in the 70th regiment of the line, and had seen much service. He was a courteous and worthy gentleman, much liked by those who knew him or served under him.

At Kaiserswerth, aged 63, the Pastor Theodore Fliedner, the founder of the Deaconess Insti-

tutions. "There are few persons interested in the religious life of the Continent who have not heard of this interesting attempt to revive the system of accredited women's work, which for the last twenty-eight years has been systematically proceeding in the Protestant Church of Germany. Curiously enough, the idea may be said to have originated in this country, the pastor's attention being especially drawn to missions among female prisoners whilst on a visit to England, during which he became acquainted with Mrs. Fry. On his return, he not only succeeded in founding a society for the relief of discharged prisoners, but (although simply a country pastor) he determined to make a practical attempt himself. With one Christian woman as a fellow-helper, he received a single discharged female prisoner, the only accommodation he could offer being a small summerhouse in the garden of the parsonage at Kaiserswerth. From this very small beginning, the grain of mustard-seed, as the Pastor delighted to call it, proceeded the present noble institution, with its 350 labourers, working not only in the hospital, schools, Magdalene House, &c., of the parent institution, but distributed all over Germany, and even over the world. The pastor lived to see the foundation of upwards of thirty different independent Deaconess Institutions, at places as wide apart as Paris, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Pittsburg (America), London, Stockholm, Copenhagen, &c., containing in the aggregate nearly two thousand deaconesses. It is not too much to say that these women are found wherever sickness is to be relieved or ignorance to be instructed. It was at Kaiserswerth, under Pastor Fliedner, that Miss Nightingale first received her training, preparatory to her labours in the Crimea. English residents in the East have been deeply indebted to Kaiserswerth deaconesses for much kindness in sickness, as well as considerate care in the education of their children: so much indeed is our own country thought of in these missions, that a knowledge of English is a special recommendation in a deaconess who is to go to the Eastern stations. Quite recently, deaconesses were nursing the wounded in the Danish war; and, should an European war break out, the horrors of the military hospitals would be mitigated by the labours of the different continental deaconess institutions, which, though quite independent, are in very close and sympathising union. Incidentally, it is a very strong testimony to the Christian character and earnestness of Pastor Fliedner, that he should have succeeded in uniting so large a number of fellow-labourers with him in his work, as is implied in a union of thirty Deaconess Institutions in all parts of the world. Pastor Fliedner was naturally anxious to see the system tried in this country, and on the commencement of the attempt in London (at 50, Burton-crescent), which coincided with his twenty-fifth anniversary, took the liveliest interest in it, sending over a Kaiserswerth dea-

coness, and afterwards continuing in constant correspondence with its officers. The circumstances of his death were peculiar. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society, a Conference was held of all the Deaconess Institutions: the results were so satisfactory that it was determined to make the Conference triennial. It was fixed for October 5th and 6th of the present year. A few days before the deputies were to assemble, notice was sent of the alarming illness of Pastor Fliedner, and the Conference was necessarily postponed. He died on the 4th, and his funeral took place on the 7th, so that he lay dead at the very time the Conference was to have assembled. In appearance, Pastor Fliedner was rather below the middle height, with a peculiarly keen and decided expression, at the same time free from sharpness. He performed all his labours, as so many eminent men have done, in spite of very infirm health, suffering severely from chronic bronchitis. Yet, notwithstanding a distressing cough, which it was painful to hear, he was indefatigable in the work of his Institution. He was twice married, and leaves a large family of children to deplore his loss, which, humanly speaking, seems irreparable, not to them only, but to the Church at large. He is truly a remarkable instance of what earnest faith and single-minded energy can accomplish for the good of others."—*John Bull*.

*Oct. 5.* At her residence, the Chateau de Renouard, near Vimontiers (Orme), aged 88, Madame the Dowager de Corday. The "Paris Union" relates that the deceased was of the same family as Charlotte Corday, being a distant cousin. Though ten years younger than Charlotte, she knew her well, and always spoke of her "as a young person usually serious and reserved, having the manners of a well-bred lady, according to the usages and traditions of the Corday family, but who could laugh on occasion, was very fond of children, and loved to share their amusements."

Aged 53, Montague Gore, esq., one of the family of the Gores of Barrow. He was born in 1811, was well known in the literary world, and was an able contributor to the newspaper press. He sat in Parliament for Devizes in 1833-4, and for Barnstaple in 1841, and was an effective and eloquent speaker in the House of Commons. He took great interest in the welfare of sailors, and particularly in those shipwrecked. He had been for many years past an active member of the committee of management of the National Lifeboat Institution, and was always found at its annual meetings pleading its 'cause in eloquent terms. He also travelled a great deal to promote the establishment of Sailors' Homes, and in him the sailor has lost a true and liberal friend. Mr. Gore was author of pamphlets on Parliamentary Reform, Ireland, Poland, Canada, the West Indies, British India, Our Foreign Relations, the National Defences, the Organization of the French Army, Chartist Meetings, the

Character of the Duke of Wellington, Sailors' Homes, and the Dwellings of the Poor; and he translated a work by Valentini on the Seat of War in Europe, 1854.

At Upper Norwood, Elizabeth, widow of A. L. Emerson, Esq., M.D., of Ulverscroft-priory, Leicestershire, and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Oct. 7. At her residence, in Hill-street, Berkeley-sq., aged 93, the Hon. Frances, widow of Colonel Thomas Burrowes, of Dangan Castle, co. Meath, and dau. of Lord Decies, last Archbishop of Tuam.

At Riseholme Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 83, Mrs. Eliza Kaye, widow of the Right Rev. John Kaye, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

At Shobdon Rectory, Mrs. Davenport, widow of John Davenport, esq., of Foxley, Hereford.

At Redcar, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Rogers, Incumbent of St. Thomas, Charter-house.

Aged 16, George S., son of the Rev. Jas. C. Connolly, Chaplain H.M.'s Dockyard, Woolwich.

Oct. 8. In Connaught-pl., aged 74, Sir Charles Henry Coote, Premier bart. of Ireland, of Ballyfinn-house, Queen's County. He succeeded his kinsman, Lord Mountrath, in 1802, being great grandson of the great grandson of the first baronet. He represented the Queen's County in the House of Commons from 1821 to 1847, and regained his seat in 1852. He was Colonel of the Queen's County Militia.

In Paris, aged 75, Hannah Jane, widow of Capt. the Hon. Archibald Cochrane, R.N.

Aged 77, George Lucas, esq., J.P., of Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

Aged 49, Maurice Johnson, esq., of Blundes-ton-lodge, Suffolk, and Ayscough Fee-hall, Spalding, Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the county of Lincoln.

Aged 14, Herbert Langton, fourth son of the Rev. H. W. Lloyd, Vicar of Cholsey, Berks.

At Cambridge, aged 104, Mrs. Frances Munns. She was for a long period nurse at Adden-brooke's Hospital, and for several years had enjoyed a pension from that institution.

Oct. 9. At Southampton, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Brook Edward Bridges, late Vicar of Lenham, and Perpetual Curate of Wingham, Kent.

At East Cliff, Dover, aged 63, William Henry Palmer, esq., of Portland-pl. and Bedford-row, London.

At Spylaw, aged 33, Mr. Andrew Scott, one of the leading agriculturalists of Roxburghshire. He held two large farms, Frogden and Spylaw. Mr. A. Scott was son of Mr. Scott of Timpendean, near Ancrum, and the youngest of seven sons. The family of the Scotts are well known over the whole border as celebrated agriculturalists, their energies being set at work whenever they entered a farm to at once reclaim all the waste land. Thousands of acres of waste land have been got into splendid order in Roxburghshire by the exer-

tions of the family, who always aided each other with purse and horses whenever one took a farm far from a railway station with land which had to be reclaimed. Their system was to lime every acre, and drain all the land which required it. One of their greatest feats was to lime the whole of the large farm of Ricalton among the Cheviots, about twenty miles distant from any railway station. This was the system pursued by the father, who raised himself from a very humble man to be proprietor of an estate worth £9,000. The family of the Scotts hold some of the finest farms in Roxburghshire—seven in all—extending to upwards of 12,000 acres, with a rental of as many pounds. Mr. Scott was much esteemed in the district, and his advice was much appreciated by all agriculturists.—*Scottish paper*.

Oct. 10. At Bangor, aged 65, Anne, widow of the Rev. J. Ellis, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford, and Vicar of Llanbadrig, Anglesey.

In Great Cumberland-pl., aged 23, Grace Emma, wife of the Rev. Florence Thomas Wethered, of Warminster, Wilts.

At Slade-hall, Devon, aged 75, Thomasine, wife of Wm. Pode, esq.

Oct. 11. In Eaton-sq., aged 80, Thomas Young, esq. He belonged to a good Scottish family, and in early life was in the Royal Navy, but he left that service and afterwards accompanied the Duke of Devonshire as Secretary in his embassy to the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. He was subsequently for several years private Secretary to Lord Melbourne, and by his tact and conciliatory manners rendered good service to his administration.

At Hedgerley Rectory, Bucks., the residence of her son, aged 76, Elizabeth Dorothy, wife of of Edward Baylis, esq., of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park.

At his residence, East-lodge, Belmont, Brighton, aged 59, David Brooke Morrieson, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Bengal C.S.

On the voyage home from Malta, aged 15, Alfred Greville Howard, second son of Lord and Lady Alfred Hervey, and Midshipman on board H.M.S. "Revenge."

In Maida-hill, aged 67, Capt. Martin Wm. Becher, a well-known sportsman, and the father of steeplechase riders. The son of a Norfolk farmer, who was a celebrated horseman, Capt. Becher commenced his career on a pony, and was remarkable as well for the boldness of his riding as for the judgment he displayed in the hunting-field. Being popular with the noblemen and gentlemen in his neighbourhood, he received the appointment of captain in a yeomanry regiment, which gave him a *status* among his contemporaries of much benefit throughout his career. After some thirty years of jockeyship, he retired in 1838, his frame requiring rest from the many severe accidents he encountered during his career, and which caused him afterwards to walk lame. In appearance Captain Becher was

strong as a Hercules, and he could endure any amount of labour and fatigue. In knowledge of pace he was second to none, and in finding out the weak parts of a country he was very clever. Against his integrity nothing was ever alleged, but he failed to make hay while the sun shone, and retired into privacy upon a competency on his wife's side, which rendered the close of his chequered career calm and placid.—*Times*.

*Oct. 12.* At his residence, Northbourne-court, near Deal, aged 52, Charles Hannam, esq., third son of the late H. P. Hannam, esq.

At Maldon, aged 46, Mary, wife of the Rev. T. T. Cresswell, Vicar of Steeple with Stangate, Essex.

*Oct. 13.* At North Bank, Regent's-pk., aged 53, Capt. W. H. Kennedy, R.N., sixth son of the late Hugh Kennedy, esq., of Cultra, co. Down. He entered the Navy in 1828, and was made lieutenant Dec. 15, 1838, and in that capacity was employed in North America and the West Indies, in the "Serpent," 16, and again upwards of three years on the same station in the "Illustrious," 72. He attained the rank of commander July 4, 1846, and was for many years employed as an Inspecting Commander in the Coastguard. He obtained post rank January 2, 1854, and was afterwards for seven years Deputy-Comptroller-General of the Coastguard. He married, in 1841, Georgina, fourth dau. of the late Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, and niece of the Marquis of Anglesey.

At the Rectory-house, Little Petherick, Cornwall, Catharine Lewis, wife of the Rev. George William Manning, Rector of the parish.

At Gouroek-house, N.B., aged 64, Duncan Darroch, esq., of Gouroek and Drums.

*Oct. 14.* At her residence, in Cheltenham, aged 63, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes. She was the Hon. Anna Maria Petre, dau. of the 10th Baron Petre. She was born in 1800, and in 1838 married Mr. Arthur Hughes, who died the same year.

At Woodhead, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, aged 57, Mary Garioch, wife of the Very Rev. Dean Wilson.

At Heatheourt, Torquay, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Caroline, widow of the late Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow.

*Oct. 15.* At Culdces, Auchterarder, Grace, widow of Sir Alexander Boswell, bart., of Auchinleck.

At Felixstowe, Ipswich, aged 38, Major Chas. Waller, R.A.

At Stanford-court, Worcestershire, aged 13, Edith, second dau. of Sir Thos. Winnington, bart., M.P.

At Hornsey-rd., aged 65, Major Wm. Codd, late of the 48th Regt.

*Oct. 16.* At Four Oaks-pk., Warwickshire, aged 67, Sir Wm. Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. He was the third son of the first baronet, Edmund Bunney, esq., who, on his marriage with the eldest dau. of Sir John Hartopp, last baronet of that family, assumed the names of

Cradock and Hartopp, and was created a baronet in 1796. Sir Wm. was born at Four Oaks-hall, was educated at Rugby, and succeeded his brother in the title in 1849. In 1825 he married the eldest dau. of Henry Bloomfield Keene, esq. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and was appointed High Sheriff of the latter county in 1853. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son John William, late of the 17th Lancers. A dau. of the deceased baronet is now the widow of the late Sir Francis Scott, and another dau. is married to Lord Walter Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Anthony Temple Tate, esq., of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, third son of the Rev. Jas. Tate, late Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

*Oct. 17.* At Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 68, John Evans, esq., Q.C., of Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park.

Aged 29, Sarah Jane, only dau. of William Robert Last, of Great Yarmouth, and grand-dau. of the late William Harrison, esq., of Acle, formerly of Great Plumstead, Norfolk.

*Oct. 18.* At Clumber-park, aged 53, the Duke of Newcastle. See OBITUARY.

At Canon-hill, near Maidenhead, aged 70, Vice-Admiral Henry Francis Greville, C.B. He was the second son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Francis Greville, by Catherine, second dau. of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart.

*Oct. 19.* At Newbold Comyn, Leamington, aged 76, Admiral Lord Somerville. The Right Hon. Kemlin Somerville, seventeenth Lord Somerville, in the Peerage of Scotland, was the third son of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Somerville, by his second marriage with Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby. He was born Nov. 1, 1787, and married, Sept. 3, 1833, Frances Louisa, only dau. of John Hayman, esq., by whom he leaves issue two sons and five daughters. His Lordship entered the Navy in 1801, and had seen considerable active service. He obtained his rank as captain in 1814, and accepted the retirement in 1846. As retired rear-admiral his commission was dated June 14, 1850; vice-admiral, March 19, 1857; and admiral May 29, 1862. He is succeeded in the ancient family honours by his eldest son, the Hon. Hugh Somerville, born in October, 1839, who is a lieutenant in the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry. His second son, Fred. Noel, is an officer in the Rifle Brigade. His lordship was the lineal representative of an ancient and distinguished family, the most remote ancestor upon record being Sir Gualter de Somerville, one of the associates of the Norman Conqueror; the peerage was created in 1430.

*Oct. 20.* At Dover, Lieut.-Gen. George Sandys, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Col. of the late 6th Madras Light Infantry.

At Epsom, aged 41, Robert James Scott, esq., Bengal C.S., son of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, R.A.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Sept. 24, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Oct. 8, 1864.	Oct. 15, 1864.
Mean Temperature . . . .			56°0	54°5	49°7	50°3
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1229	1284	1263	1355
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	198	185	188	221
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	263	240	253	271
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	178	179	188	192
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	265	314	298	296
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	325	366	336	375

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 24 .	660	156	196	175	28	1229	975	978	1953
Oct. 1 .	677	213	178	173	37	1284	1062	961	2023
„ 8 .	644	191	188	195	45	1263	997	899	1896
„ 15 .	684	216	207	209	34	1355	1020	1052	2072

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,  
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by  
the Corn Factors.

Qrs.			s.	d.	Qrs.			s.	d.	Qrs.			s.	d.
Wheat ...	5,926	...	40	2	Oats ...	—	...	0	0	Beans ...	144	...	37	1
Barley ...	554	...	29	9	Rye ...	23	...	34	5	Peas ...	40	...	39	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

s.			d.	s.			d.	s.			d.
Wheat.....	41	0		Oats.....	21	1		Beans .....	40	7	
Barley .....	31	4		Rye .....	34	2		Peas.....	36	6	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 20.  
Hay, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 10s. — Straw, 1l. 7s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 4l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	4s.	4d. to 5s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 20.	
Mutton.....	4s.	6d. to 5s.	6d.	Beasts .....	2,470
Veal .....	4s.	4d. to 5s.	4d.	Sheep .....	5,270
Pork .....	4s.	0d. to 5s.	0d.	Calves .....	438
Lamb .....	0s.	0d. to 0s.	0d.	Pigs.....	260

COAL-MARKET, Oct. 21.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 19s. 6d. to 21s. 0d. Other sorts, 15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From September 24 to October 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	60	66	57	30. 10	rain, fair	9	51	58	53	30. 14	cloudy, fair
25	56	65	57	30. 26	fair	10	52	57	54	30. 16	do. do.
26	56	66	56	30. 25	foggy, fair	11	52	57	52	30. 28	do. do.
27	53	65	56	30. 23	fair	12	50	55	52	30. 10	fair
28	54	65	59	30. 19	do.	13	50	56	51	30. 06	do.
29	57	64	56	30. 08	do.	14	53	58	53	30. 10	do.
30	54	58	53	30. 07	fair, cloudy	15	48	54	54	30. 10	do.
O. 1	53	57	51	30. 10	cloudy, fair	16	50	56	53	29. 79	rain, cloudy
2	53	56	50	30. 20	do. do.	17	53	57	55	29. 65	do. do.
3	50	53	49	30. 24	do. do.	18	54	58	54	29. 56	fair
4	48	52	49	30. 07	fair	19	54	66	64	29. 16	heavy rain
5	48	55	48	30. 09	do.	20	51	58	49	29. 28	fair, cloudy
6	48	58	52	30. 11	do.	21	50	57	53	29. 43	rn.cldy. hy.rn.
7	48	59	49	30. 18	do.	22	52	58	55	29. 09	constant rain
8	48	55	54	30. 17	cloudy	23	53	56	48	29. 09	slight rain

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sep. and Oct.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
S. 24	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	Shut.	21. 5 dis.	209		104 $\frac{1}{8}$
26	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$					103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
27	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		23. 4 dis.	211	18 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
28	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6	85 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$		12. 4 dis.	209		103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
29	87 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{5}{8}$ 6	85 $\frac{5}{8}$ 6		4 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
30	87 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		23. 4 dis.	211	26 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
O. 1	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		23. 4 dis.	210 $\frac{1}{2}$		103 $\frac{5}{8}$
3	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$			211	16 dis.	103 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
4	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$				20. 12 dis.	103 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
5	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$			210 12	8. 5 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
6	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$		6. 3 dis.	212		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
7	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		20. 4 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$
8	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		20. 5 dis.	210 12	5 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
10	87 $\frac{5}{8}$ 8	85 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$		11. 6 dis.		10. 5 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	235 7	25. 6 dis.			103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
12	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	235 7	10 dis.		12. 10 dis.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
13	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	235 7	11. 7 dis.	212	12. 8 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	88 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	235	25. 6 dis.	212	12. 8 dis.	103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	15. 6 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$
17	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	235	20. 6 dis.	211 13		103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
18	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	235 7	10. 6 dis.	211 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		104 $\frac{1}{4}$
19	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		9 dis.	211		104 $\frac{3}{8}$
20	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	235 7	9. 4 dis.	212	12. 9 dis.	104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
21	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	236 7	18. 6 dis.			104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$
22	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$	236 8				104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### JARROW CHURCH.

THE following observations on the ancient church of Jarrow, in Durham, are given with the view of endeavouring to reconcile the various conflicting opinions which have been advanced as to its age, and which I think may be done by careful examination of the existing remains, and a comparison of them with the history which has been handed down to us.

On Nov. 17, 1852, I spent a day at that place, and employed myself in carefully investigating the various portions of the building, with a view of ascertaining their dates and identifying them with the history as given by William of Malmesbury, Symeon of Durham, and the Venerable Bede himself.

The history of the church, so far as we have to do with it, may be briefly given as follows<sup>a</sup>: Benedict Biscop, who in the earlier part of his life had been one of the thanes of King Egfrid, but who afterwards, at the age of twenty-five, became a monk, had spent the greater part of his life in foreign travel, and taken great delight in making himself acquainted with the arts and literature of the continent, and particularly of Rome, and had collected many valuable manuscripts and pictures. In the year 665 he had already twice visited Rome, and resided two years in the convent of Lerina, where he received the name of Benedict. In 669 he returned from his third pilgrimage, and was appointed abbot, but in two years afterwards he resigned his charge into other hands, in order that he might make another journey to Rome. On his return to England in 672 he brought with him an extensive collection of books and relics, which he had procured partly by gift and partly by purchase. After his return his

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<sup>a</sup> The authorities for the history here given are Surtees' "Durham," Raine's "Rolls of Jarrow" and translation of Bede and Symeon of Durham, and Giles's "Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow," though the extracts from each are not always acknowledged separately.—O. J.

first idea seems to have been to establish himself in the kingdom of the West Saxons, but the death of the King prevented his doing so. He therefore next turned his thoughts northward to his native county, Northumberland, and on laying these treasures before King Egfrid, and relating to him his various pilgrimages from his youth upward, the King readily granted him, in 674, a piece of land twenty hides in extent, and lying on the north side of the mouth of the Wear, for the purpose of founding a monastery, which he dedicated to St. Peter. Bede states that one year was spent in preparatory arrangements; in the second, Biscop sent to France for masons able to build him a church of stone<sup>b</sup>, after the Roman manner, which he had always admired; and so great was the zeal of the founder, that within one year from the laying of the foundation he had the gratification of seeing the roof on, and of celebrating mass within its walls.

“And now the masonry was nearly completed, Benedict sent again to France for glaziers, or makers of glass, who came and completed the windows of his church, his cloisters, and the monastic buildings<sup>c</sup>, and moreover instructed the Saxons in their mystery, which is admirably calculated to supply our churches with light, and also not unworthy to be employed in furnishing many of the consecrated vessels of the altar. The making of glass was at this time unknown in Britain<sup>d</sup>.”

Soon after the completion of the monastery of Wearmouth King Egfrid gave to the Abbot Benedict another grant of forty hides on the south bank of the Tyne, on which he founded the monastery of Jarrow, which he dedicated to St. Paul.

After settling the monastic rule of his foundation, and committing the charge of it to the vice-abbot Easterwin, and Jarrow to Coelfred, he undertook a fifth and final journey to Rome, from which he returned with riches far exceeding the most abundant harvest of the former journeys. The importation consisted of, 1, an innumerable store of books; 2, an “abundant grace” of holy relics; 3, Brother John the Chanter, to instruct the community in the music and ritual of Rome; 4, an epistle of privilege; 5, pictures of holy subjects, of which those of the Virgin, the Mother of heaven, and of the twelve Apostles, were intended to decorate the central nave, on boarding reaching

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<sup>b</sup> “Qui lapideam sibi ecclesiam juxta Romanorum quem semper amabit morem facerent.”

<sup>c</sup> “Ad cancellandas Ecclesiæ Porticuunque et Cœnaculorum ejus fenestras.”

<sup>d</sup> “Vitri factores, artifices Brittannis catenus incogitus.”

from one wall to the other<sup>e</sup>. Jarrow also participated in the treasures thus brought. It was adorned with pictures—

“shewing the connection between the Old Testament and the New; as for instance Isaac bearing the wood for his own sacrifice, and Christ carrying the cross on which He was about to suffer, were placed side by side. Again, the serpent raised up by Moses in the desert was compared with the Son of Man exalted on the cross.”

The foregoing description by Bede of the building of these churches and monasteries is highly valuable, as it was in this place that he spent his life from their foundation until his own death, never seeming to have any inclination to travel away from the beloved spot. Here he wrote all his works, and here in his old age he calmly died, regretted and beloved by all who had known him, and leaving a memory which was held in high veneration for centuries afterwards. He was a friend of Biscop, and must have seen everything which he describes. It shews clearly that these two new churches were of stone; and it shews at the same time that the churches before the time were usually, if not wholly, of wood, such as the one at Lindisfarne, which is stated to have been of timber and covered with reeds; sometimes they were of wood, and covered, both roof and sides, with lead; but Biscop, having seen and “always admired” the stone churches of Italy, resolved to introduce the style into his native country. It is probable that the interior as well as the exterior of the walls was rudely plastered, and not fit for painting upon, for they seem to have depended for decoration on the pictures, which were fastened to boarding, and so covered the nakedness of the walls. The glazing of the windows was also another great step in advance; not only the windows of the church but those of the cloisters and the refectory were filled with glass, although beforetime they would have had wooden shutters. These features were so much in advance of what had been seen before, that we cannot be surprised at the glowing terms in which these new churches are spoken of.

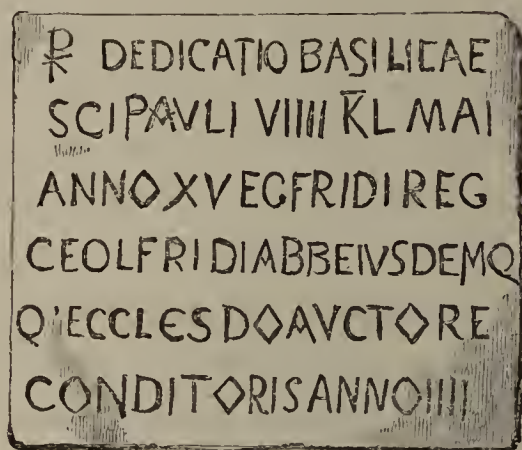
Jarrow was founded in 681, and consecrated in 685<sup>f</sup>, as is shewn both by the testimony of Bede and the foundation stone (see next page) of “undoubted authenticity,” which yet remains, though not in its original situation, over the chancel-arch of

<sup>e</sup> “Medium ejusdem ecclesiæ testudinem, ducto a pariete ad parietem tabulato.”

<sup>f</sup> Surtees.

the church. It states that it was dedicated on the ninth of the kalends of May in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Egfrid. This makes the date of the chancel at least certain.

Bede records the lives of four abbots after Biscop, and his own death took place in 735. After this time Jarrow seems to have flourished along with Wearmouth, the two establishments



Dedication Stone.

forming one community until 867, when it was plundered by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba, and in consequence was deserted by the fraternity. After this it lay in ruins for more than two hundred years, for the first mention we have of it again is in 1069 or 1070, when the ecclesiastics of Durham, who in dread of the Conqueror were escaping to Lindisfarne with the body of St. Cuthbert, found shelter here for one night.

In 1075, Aldwin, Prior of Winchcombe, and two other monks, being desirous of visiting the ancient seat of learning in Northumbria, travelled on foot this distance, "bringing with them one sumpter-ass loaded with a satchell of books, and their sacerdotal plate and vestments," and settled themselves on the north side of the Tyne; but Walcher, Bishop of Durham, who was also Earl of Northumberland, induced them to cross over into Durham, "which enjoyed the privilege of Church government," and he gave them for their residence—

"The monastery of the blessed Paul the Apostle, built by Benedict the Abbot, in Gyruum, which, *its walls alone standing* without a roof, had scarcely retained any mark of its ancient grandeur. Upon which walls, placing a roof of rough timber and hay, they began to perform divine service in the edifice, and having constructed a small cottage under its walls in which to sleep and take their meals, they led a life of poverty, living upon the alms of the religious<sup>s</sup>."

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<sup>s</sup> Symeon of Durham, translated by Mr. Raine.

After this, when the Bishop saw the monks wishful to restore the church itself, he gave to them the vill of Jarrow with its appurtenances of the neighbouring hamlets. With these funds the church and monastery were rebuilt, and the establishment was soon in such a prosperous condition as to be able to send off colonies elsewhere. Aldwin, taking with him Turgot, again migrated still further north; they fixed themselves in the ruins of Melrose, from which place they were commanded by Walcher, under pain of excommunication, to return, and he then gave them the ruins of Wearmouth.

"Then," says Symeon, "began they to clear the church of St. Peter's, of which only crumbling walls smirched with flames and smoke were left standing, to root up the thorns and briers which matted the choir, and to restore the roof as it stands at this day<sup>h</sup>."

Jarrow seems to have flourished until 1083, when Bishop Carileph, the successor of Walcher, removed both communities to his convent at Durham, and Jarrow after this time sank into insignificance.



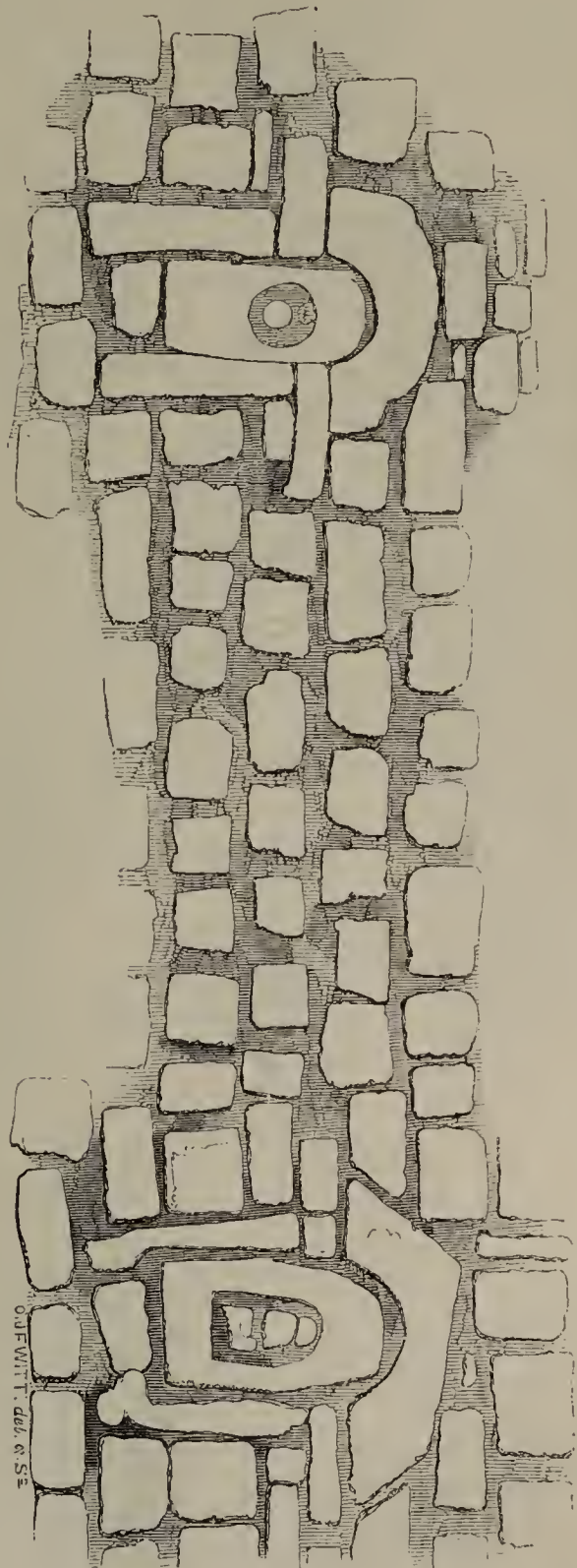
Jarrow Church, from the North-East, (from Surtees' "Durham.")

The church is of the usual early form, a plain oblong, with a central tower dividing the nave from the chancel, and it is in the tower and chancel that the principal interest lies. The nave and chancel are expressly mentioned in Bede's description, and it was therefore not a small oratory only. The his-

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<sup>h</sup> Surtees.

tory before given shews that when Walcher gave the ruined monastery to Aldwin and his companions, the church was in ruins, and without a roof, the walls alone standing, and that they laid on these walls a roof of rough timber and thatch, and began to perform divine service in it. The portion thus covered in was of course the chancel, which was the essential part of the church, the first to be consecrated, and the part on which the greatest care and decoration was bestowed; and this spot was endeared to them by the remembrance of the Venerable Bede, whose memory they highly cherished, and whose "Life" was the only book found in the inventory of their property. This chancel, therefore, hallowed to them by so many ties, they fitted for divine service in the best way they could; and when soon afterwards the Bishop gave them the means of restoring the church and monastery, they naturally retained the chancel in which they were daily performing service, and wholly or partly pulled down and rebuilt the rest of the church and adjoining monastery. This was according to a very natural and very general custom of preserving portions of the original church when it had to be rebuilt or enlarged. It was almost universal in Ireland, and doubtless was so in England. An examination of the building fully bears out this history. The chancel walls, though much mutilated, and altered by the piercing of later windows, still retain unmistakeable evidence of their early date. The masonry is excessively rude, and the joints extremely wide, much more so than those of the tower; while the small window-openings are so singular and so different from anything we find in later buildings, that they may be fairly taken as the first rude attempts at constructing an opening for light. The builder had no idea of forming an arch with separate voussoirs, and has therefore cut the heads of his windows each out of a single stone; he was consequently obliged to make them small in order to accommodate the size of his stone. They have, however, jambs and impost-stones, which, though very rude, are in evident imitation of late Roman work; and it is quite impossible for any one on the spot who compares the work of these windows and masonry with those of the adjoining tower, where the windows are moulded and the arches regularly turned with separate voussoirs, and the masonry of wrought ashlar, to deny that the chancel must be of much earlier date than the tower.



OUTWITT, del. & sc.

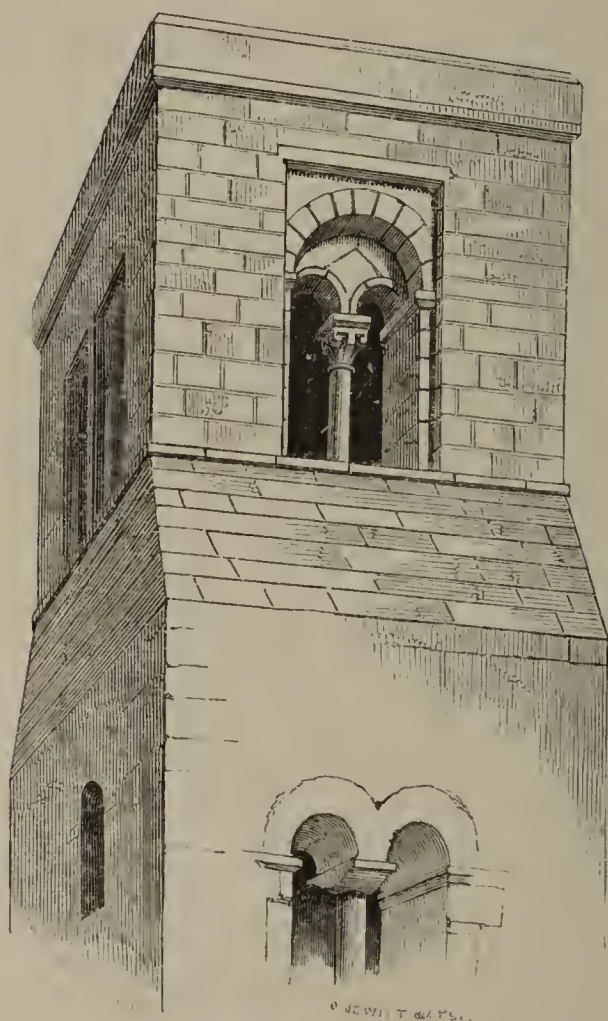


Masonry and Windows on the South Side of  
the Chancel.  
(The work of Benedict Biscop.)

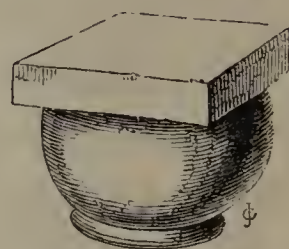


Some of these stones have very much the appearance of Roman ashlar, and as there was a Roman station here, it is probable that they are so.

There are some very early capitals in the chancel, which have been dug up. The form is merely globular, and not having the side cut off, as in the cushion capital. The abacus is merely a square stone without chamfer or moulding, exactly like that



Upper part of the Tower.



Capital from the Chancel.

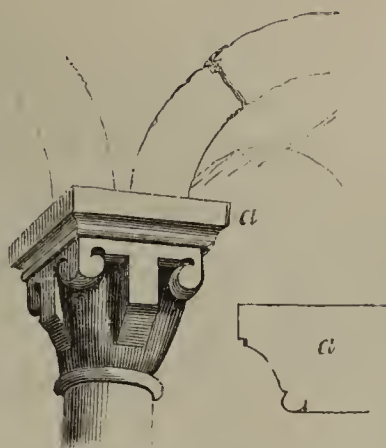


Lower Window of Tower.

of the Grecian Doric, a simple square tile. Some of these are for single shafts, and others for triple ones. They have a very early character about them. Something similar occurs in the chancel-arch at St. Benet's, Cambridge, as given in the sixth edition of Rickman.

The tower, though retaining many Saxon features, is essentially Early Norman in its character, and agrees perfectly with the date given in the history, viz. 1076. The lower windows retain the Saxon character of being divided by a shaft set in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and supporting a long-through-stone impost instead of a capital, and with the arches regularly turned, but without mouldings, while those on the

upper are moulded, and have labels ornamented with the billet. They are divided into two lights by a shaft, having one of the usual Early Norman capitals, viz. a rude imitation of the Corinthian work, with plain volutes at the angles, and a plain projection in place of the caulicoli, which is very characteristic of the whole period of Early Norman. The masonry is well-wrought ashlar, with the joints wide, but not particularly so. Another proof of its being erected subsequently to the Saxon church, is, that earlier materials have been worked into the



Capital of Shaft in the Upper Window of Tower.



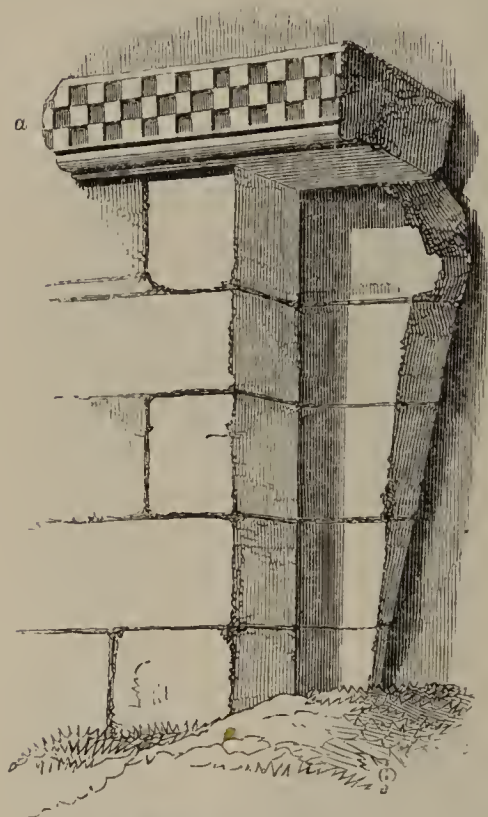
Part of the North Side of the Tower, shewing the Coffin-slab.

a. The Stringcourse. b. The same restored.

wall, as may be seen on the north side, where two stones ornamented with fretwork occur, one of which is evidently

a coffin-stone, taken probably from the floor of the church. The old materials seem to have been used up in the lower part of the tower, that is, the part below the set-off; but for the upper part they have had to use new materials, and the masonry of this part is much better than that of the lower, and is probably of a somewhat later date, though, as the monks were removed in 1083, everything must have been done between 1076 and that date.

The adjoining monastic buildings seem to be of the same date as the tower, the like ornament occurring on both, as will be seen by the annexed jamb of a fireplace. A jamb of a window in these buildings is also



Jamb of Fireplace in the Conventual Buildings.



Part of Window-head and Impost in the Conventual Buildings.

here given. The window has the Saxon form of a triangular head, but the mouldings of its impost shew it to be Norman.

These buildings are no doubt the work of Aldwin and his monks, as shewn by the history.

The Saxon towers, we know, being built of rough masonry, or rubble-work, were generally, if not always, plastered or roughcast, and of this we find many examples still remaining; and the transition towers here described, of which Wearmouth is one; and those which may more properly be called Early Norman were, there is little doubt, roughcast and whitewashed in the same way. The Tower of London is one of these; a careful examination of the rough masonry there will shew traces of the plaster still remaining; and it is reasonable to suppose that this gave it the name of the White Tower. The tower at Malling, Kent, another of Gundulf's works, seems to shew the same thing. This use of plaster and whitewash would account

likewise for the saying of Radulphus Glaber, that the number of churches and monasteries was so great that "the world appeared to be pulling off its old dingy robe, and putting on a new white robe:" and it would also account for so many places having the name of Whitechurch and Whitechapel.

The mixture of Saxon and Norman features is easily accounted for. Norman fashions were introduced before the Conquest, but the majority of the workmen to be employed would necessarily be the native Saxons, and these would naturally work in the style they had been used to, though with a mixture of features introduced by their Norman masters; and hence are produced the churches in which we find purely Norman features mixed up with others which are as clearly Saxon, and all evidently of the same date, but all exhibiting better and more advanced workmanship than we find in the early Saxon churches.

These churches have been a puzzle and a stumbling-block to many students of Saxon architecture, and have been the cause of much of the controversy which has taken place on the subject; they have given to both parties in the strife good and sufficient evidence to support their arguments, but which, like many other subjects on which fierce controversies have raged, when calmly investigated are seen to be like the knights with the silver and golden shield, or the chameleon and the travellers, in which "both were right and both were wrong."

If what I have written can tend to elucidate this matter, and lead to a calm examination of all this class of buildings, which are highly interesting and important in the history of architecture, whether they belong to the Saxon or Early Norman period, I shall be satisfied; but much more gratified should I be, if by shewing that the quaint chancel of Jarrow is really the identical building in which the Venerable Bede offered up his daily prayers, I could lead it to be considered as the most valuable relic we possess, whether viewed in connection with history, or as being the first attempt at a style which, passing by slow degrees through many changes, became at length the most beautiful and the most graceful of all the styles of architecture.

*November, 1864.*

O. JEWITT.

## ON HOLED STONES.

It is admitted by all studious monumental archæologists, that one of the earliest and most widely diffused forms of superstition has been the reverence and worship paid to stones. The existence of megalithic monuments of the same class in almost every country of our globe, the traditionary reverence paid to such, and the similarity of the superstitions in connection with them, are strong presumptive evidence that at an early period of the history of the human family such a cultus prevailed, and was carried by early migrations from the original seats of the progenitors of our race into almost every land. In Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are found the stone circle, the cromlech, the pillar-stone, the rocking-stone, the holed stone; and though ages have passed away since these monuments were raised, the superstitions of races long extinct have been handed down from generation to generation, and still linger tenaciously round these hoary relics. Of this class of objects I have singled out the holed stone as the subject of the present paper, and have endeavoured to collect together all that is known respecting it. The holed stone is usually found in the form of a monolith, having a circular orifice varying in dimensions from 2 to 18 in. : the position of the orifice varies also; sometimes it is found in the centre of the stone, sometimes on the extreme edge. The holed stone is also found in connection with cromlechs, it being generally, when so found, one of the supporters. Examples of such are found in Ireland, Brittany, Circassia, India. Whether such examples were originally pillar-stones, subsequently used as a material in forming the cromlech, or whether there was any special object in such an arrangement, we have no means of ascertaining.

I shall now proceed to give a list of these monuments, and of the localities in which they are found.

## IRELAND.

On the townland of Ballyveruish, about one mile from the village of Doagh, parish of Kilbride and county of Antrim, stands a large slab of whinstone (see next page): it is 5 ft. high above ground, 2 ft. 6 in. wide at the base, and about 10 in. in thickness; the orifice is about 3 ft. from the ground, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, and equidistant from the edges; there is no tradition in the neighbourhood concerning it. "Dublin Penny Journal," 1832-3, p. 343.

Two miles south of Tullow, in the parish of Aghade and county of Carlow, is a remarkable holed stone; it is called *Cloch-a-Phoill*,

literally, in Irish, the 'hole stone.' Ryan, in his "History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow," Dublin, 1833, thus describes it:—

"It is about 12 ft. in height, and 4 ft. in breadth, having an aperture through near the top. There is a tradition that the son of an Irish king was chained to



Holed Stone at Doagh, co. Antrim.

this stone, but that he contrived to break his chain and escape. This tradition coincides exactly with our historical notice, (p. 19). . . . The stone is now thrown from its perpendicular; and it was a practice with the peasantry to pass ill-thriven infants through the aperture, in order to improve their constitution. Great numbers formerly indulged in this superstitious folly, but for the last twenty years this practice has been discontinued. My informant on this occasion was a woman who had herself passed one of her infants through the aperture of this singular stone."—(p. 338.)

The personage alluded to by Ryan as having been chained to this stone was Eochaid, the son of Enna Cinselach, who was king of Leinster in the fifth century. The original legend is found in the Book of Ballymote, a vellum MS. of the fourteenth century, preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

A translation of it from the pen of the late Dr. John O'Donovan appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. v. p. 357. The translation is a literal one, as follows:—

"Eochaidh, the son of Enna, king of Leinster [having been for some time at Tara, as an hostage from his father to Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of all Eriinn], absconded and repaired to the south to his own country. He decided on visiting the house of Niall's poet-laureate, Laidginn, the son of Barcead, to refresh himself, but on arriving there he was refused entertainment. He proceeded home then, but soon returned with some followers to the poet's home, burned it, and

killed his only son. . . . In the meantime the poet so worked up the feelings of the monarch Niall, that he vowed to march with his army into Leinster and lay it waste, unless the young prince Eochaidh was delivered up to him again, to be dealt with as he should think fit, in expiation of the double insult and violation which had been offered to the sacred persons of himself and his poet. This vow he immediately carried into effect, and the king of Leinster, being unable to offer any effectual resistance, was compelled to deliver up his son as he was commanded. The young prince was conveyed to Niall's camp, at Ath Fadat (now Ahade), on the river Slaney (about three miles below Tullow), where he was left with an iron chain round his neck, and the end of the chain passed through a hole in a large upright stone and fastened on the other side. Shortly after, there came to him nine champions of Niall's soldiers, for the purpose of killing him. 'This is bad, indeed,' (said he,) at the same time giving a sudden jerk, by which he broke the chain. He then took up the iron bar which passed through the chain at the other side of the stone, and faced the nine men, and so well did he ply the iron bar against them, that he killed them all. The Leinstermen, who were in large numbers in the neighbourhood, finding their prince at liberty, by his own valour, rushed in, led by him, upon their enemies, and a great battle ensued, in which the monarch (Niall) was routed, and forced to retreat to Tulla, and ultimately out of Leinster."

A singular verification of the truth of our historical legends is found in this instance, as was tested by the late Dr. Eugene O'Curry, who in the year 1841 visited this locality with a copy of the story in his hand, for the purpose of ascertaining if the topography afforded any confirmatory evidence of the circumstances alluded to above. The result will be found in the same volume, p. 359, as follows:—

"Not having then seen 'Ryan's History of the County Carlow,' he was quite unaware of the existence at the present time of the Hole-stone, mentioned by that writer. However, in moving along the road which runs parallel with the river from Tulla to Ahade, and when near to the latter place, he espied the identical flag-stone lying at the north end of a small field of wheat, close to the left-hand side of the road, with a large lime-kiln nearly opposite, on the other side of the road. Having thus unexpectedly come upon the neighbourhood of the site of the field of battle, he proceeded a short distance forwards, to where some men were at work, at the (left-hand) side of the road, trenching up a small field to a great depth, to get rubble limestone for burning, with which the soil seemed to abound. This appearing to him a fortunate circumstance, he turned into the field, and enquired of the men if they had discovered anything remarkable in their excavations. They answered immediately that they had found the field full of small graves, at a depth of from 18 to 30 in. below the surface, and they shewed him some which had not been yet closed up. The graves were formed generally of six flag-stones—one sometimes at the bottom, four at the sides and ends, and one, sometimes more, to cover them in. They were from 3 to 4 ft. long, 1½ ft. broad, and about 3 ft. deep. Every grave contained one, two, or more urns, bottom down, covered with small flags, and contained minute fragments of burnt bones and black ashes or mould."

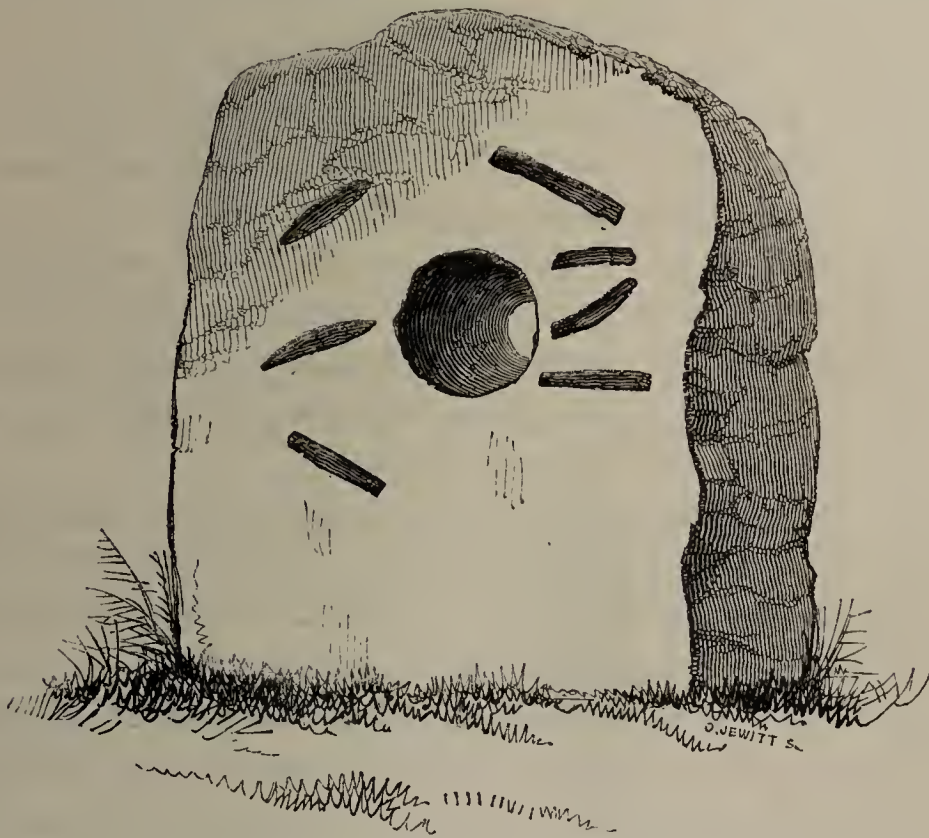
In the grave-yard of the old church of Kilquane, near Mallow, county Cork, is another of these monuments, as represented by the following sketch (see next page) from a drawing by Mr. John Windele, of Cork.

It is a *dallan*, or pillar-stone, 6 ft. high above ground, and 2 ft. 4 in. wide; the orifice is 4 in. in diameter; it is of a dark, reddish sand-



Holed Stone at Kilquane.

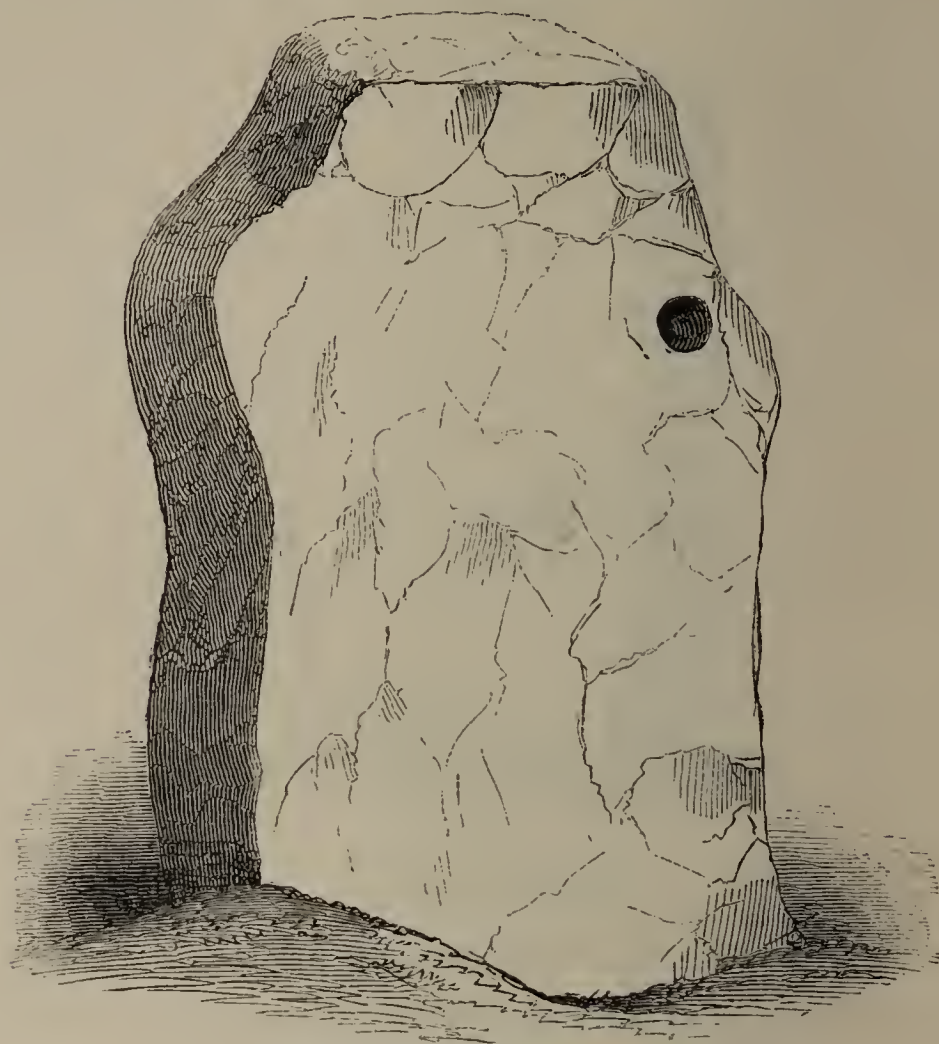
stone, and is called by the natives *Cloch-na-Pecaibh*: the peasants state that women used to draw clothes through the hole. It is marked



Holed Stone in Castledermot Churchyard.

on the Ordnance Map “the Sinner’s Stone,” which is a pretty correct translation of the above Irish name.

In the same neighbourhood, in the townland of Lacken-darragh, and parish of Kilcoleman, stands another holed stone, represented in the accompanying sketch from a drawing by Mr. Windele.



Holed Stone at Lacken-darragh.

The stone is 4 ft. 5 in. high, 3 ft. 3 in. broad, and 1 ft. thick. The orifice is not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter; it stands near an ancient *calluragh*, or unconsecrated burial-ground.

A short distance from the west end of the church of Kilmalkedar, county Kerry, stands a pillar-stone, 4 ft. 6 in. in height, 8 in. broad, and 8 in. thick; it is a holed stone, and bears a fine Ogham inscription. Some zealous soul has endeavoured to sanctify its doubly pagan character by scratching a rude cross on its face.

In the churchyard of Castledermot, county Carlow, stands a holed stone (see preceding page), being a rude granite slab; it is engraved in the "Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 341. There are no traditions existing among the peasantry respecting it.

About one mile from Ballyferriter, on the road to Dingle, and in the same county, is another of these monuments; it stands in a *calluragh*, is 5 ft. in height, the orifice about 2 in. in diameter, and is close to the top of the stone at the left-hand side. This evidently pagan monument has been Christianized by having a Greek cross in a circle, and other ornaments, depicted thereon in very low relief.

About two and a-half miles west of Dingle, and on the townland of Ballymoreagh, is a fine Ogham monument, which was a holed stone; the aperture, being on the edge of a fragment, was broken away, leaving about half of the hole. It stands close to a *clochan* (primitive stone-roofed dwelling): near it is also a holy well called Tubber Monachan, to which is attached the pagan legend of a sacred fish, here designated a trout.

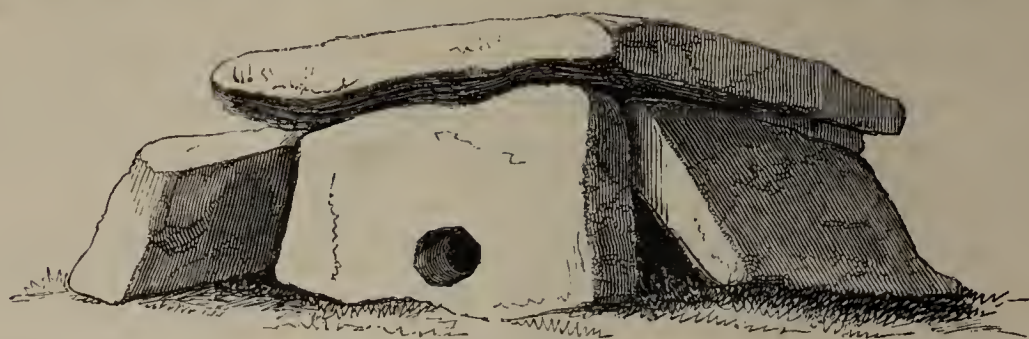
The island of Inniscalthra, also called Holy Island, is situated in Lough Derg, an enlargement of the Shannon above Killaloe; on this sacred spot is a fine round-tower, several churches, and *leabhas* or beds (burial-vaults). In the principal church, Teampuil Camin, which is at present used for interments, stands a hole-stone, about 3 ft. 6 in. high, and 15 in. wide; it is perforated in the centre of the upper part by a small hole. The top of the stone has been broken off, and a rude attempt at a cross has been scratched round the aperture. Outside of the church is a rough block of stone, with a bowl-shaped cavity artificially formed—what Borlase would call a rock-basin.

At Moytura, in the county Sligo, are some remarkable megalithic monuments, consisting of stone circles, pillar-stones, cromlechs, giants' graves; this locality was the scene of a great battle between the Fir-bolgs and Tuath-de-Danans, which is celebrated in Bardic history as deciding the sovereignty of the island in favour of the latter. One of these giant's graves is a remarkable monument, over 40 ft. in length, and 7 ft. in width; the sides are formed of large slabs of stone, partly sunk in the ground, and covered by other slabs; the chamber is divided into three compartments in its length. It lies north and south. One stone closes the south end, which is perforated in the centre by a circular orifice; the north end has two stones, one of which is perforated in the same manner; the holes are about 5 in. in diameter.

I have already stated that cromlechs, with holed stones used in their construction, have been also found in other and far distant localities. In confirmation thereof, I give a sketch of such a monument (see next page) from "Bell's Residence in Circassia," London, 1840, p. 154.

Bell states that this tomb is about 5 ft. high, composed of five enormous slabs of stone, four supporters, and one covering-stone, which last, he says, is 9 ft. long and 6 ft. broad; in the front slab is a circular aperture sufficiently large for the admission of a child's head. He states that there are several others scattered through the country, but that tradition is silent concerning them. A very remarkable example of a similar arrangement is found in a huge sepulchral chamber, or cromlech, on the small islet of Inis-Gafr, in the Morbihan, a few miles from Locmariaker, Brittany. The cistvaen is still protected by its tumulus, but access can be had to its interior. The side stones

of this chamber are covered with rude but elaborate carvings of spirals, circles, and serpentine figures, somewhat of a similar character to those



Cromlech with Holed Stone, Circassia.

found at New Grange, Dowth, &c. One of the supporting stones on the left-hand side of the cistvaen as you enter, is pierced by *three circular apertures*, in a horizontal line, about 4 ft. 6 in. from the ground, and about 5 in. in diameter; at the other side of this slab lies another chamber.—(*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1862, p. 334.)

#### CORNWALL.

Cornwall is, *par excellence*, the country of megalithic monuments. Here are to be found every variety of these structures in profusion; the remoteness of the district, and the primitive character of the people, doubtless contributed to their preservation; though we know that here, as in other places, vast numbers of them have been destroyed wherever they interfered with the convenience or interest of the occupier of the soil.

Borlase describes two classes of monuments in this county, which he designates *Tolmen*, which in the Cornish language signifies ‘hole stone.’ The first class he describes as large masses of stone, or boulders, poised upon two supporters, leaving a small space underneath sufficiently large for a man to creep through, and which he argues was an ordeal of purification used by the Celtic priesthood for their neophytes.

This notion of regeneration, or the new birth, by passing through an artificial orifice, is prevalent among the Hindoos, as we shall shew by-and-by. *Tolmens* of this class are found in Ireland; one lies on the strand of Ardmore bay, county Waterford, which now is called Cloch Deglain, after one of the earliest of our Irish saints, whose church and *leabha* are at Ardmore. This stone is an object of the greatest reverence and superstition. Women creep under it to insure a safe delivery; delicate children are made to pass through it; men labouring under rheumatic pains have been brought from a distance of seventy or eighty miles to test its curative powers; in fact there is scarcely any ill that flesh is heir to but the Cloch De-

glain is considered a specific for it. Up to the present time the faith of the peasantry of the surrounding country is unbounded in its miraculous powers. The other class of holed stones described by Borlase is that which I have been endeavouring to illustrate. He gives an illustration of one at Lanyon, in the parish of Madron, Cornwall, which he describes as being one of three stones standing erect, and forming a triangle on plan. It is a large flat slab about 5 ft. by 4 ft. above ground, having a circular aperture 16 in. in diameter. He says that—

“A very intelligent farmer of the neighbourhood assured me that he had known many persons who had crept through this holed stone for pains in their backs, and limbs, and that fanciful parents at certain times of the year do customarily draw their young children through, in order to cure them of the rickets. He shewed me also two pins carefully laid across each other on the top edge of the holed stone. This is the way with the over-curious even at this time, and by recurring to these pins, and observing their direction to be the same or different from what they left them in, or by their being lost or gone, they are informed of, and resolve upon, some material incident of love or fortune.”—*Borlase's Cornwall*, Oxford, 1754, fol., p. 169.

He describes another holed stone, standing at Rosmodreuy Circle in Buryan, as being 5 ft. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 6 in. thick, with a circular aperture 6 in. in diameter, and about 15 in. from the top.—(*Ibid.*, p. 169.) He gives drawings of both these stones.

Mr. J. T. Blight, in a paper read before the Royal Institution of Cornwall, May 23, 1862, describes an interesting example, which he states to be the largest holed stone in that county. It is situated at Tolven Cross, in the parish of Constantine, and about two miles from the church; it is doubtless the one referred to by Borlase in a footnote at page 169.

This monument is of a triangular form, 8 ft. 11 in. wide at the base, 8 ft. 6 in. high to the apex, and about 12 in. average thickness. The orifice is 17 in. in diameter. Mr. Blight says:—

“A few years ago a person digging close to the Tolven discovered a pit in which were fragments of pottery arranged in a circular order, the whole being covered by a flat slab of stone. Imagining that he had disturbed some mysterious place, with commendable reverence he immediately filled up the pit again. Taking the proximity of the barrow in connection with the pit, it seems most probable that the Tolven is a sepulchral monument, stones of this kind being erected, perhaps, to a peculiar class of personages. It is well known that the circle is an ancient symbol of eternity, and it was sometimes adopted as typical of Deity itself. The triangular form of the stone may be accidental. The holed stones at Madron also form part of a triangular arrangement. Whether a significant connection was intended in this union of the circle and triangle is perhaps worthy of consideration.”

At Carn Kenidjack, near St. Just's, Land's End, are four holed stones, and two others at Bolleit (see next page), close by the Celtic monument of Dawns Myin, near St. Buryan's.

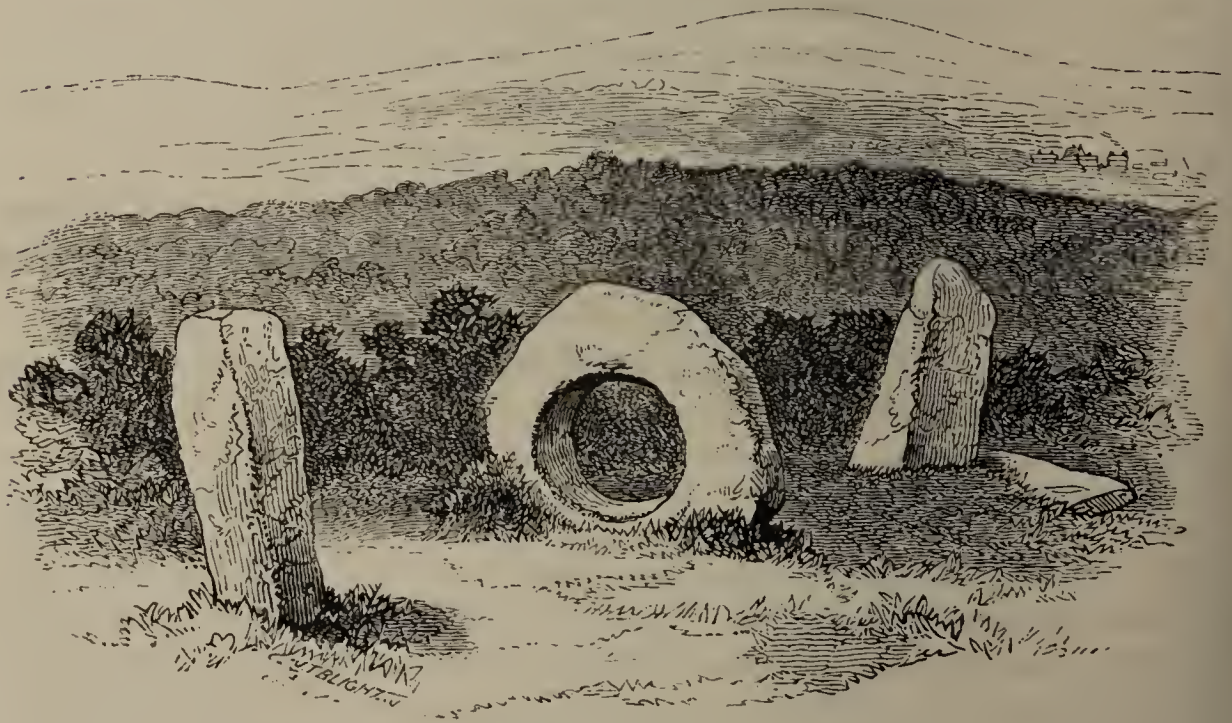
Near Madron is the curious monument called *Mên-an-tol*, i. e. the stone with a hole through it. Mr. Blight thus describes it:—

“It stands between two others, at the distance of 7 ft. 10 in. from one and 7 ft. 8 in. from the other. A few yards north-west of the westernmost stone



*Holed Stones, Bolleit.*

are two others, one fallen the other upright; and it seems probable that these are the only remaining stones of a circle. The holed stone is 3 ft. 6 in. high by 4 ft. 3 in. in breadth at base. The hole measures in diameter on one side 2 ft. 2 in.,



*Mên-an-tol, Madron.*

on the other 1 ft. 7 in. One side may have been bevelled for some particular purpose, or perhaps is the result of the hole having been made with a rude instrument worked only on one side of the stone. The hole of the *Tolven*, in the parish of St. Constantine, is bevelled in like manner. Superstitious practices have been

observed at these stones in modern times. Dr. Borlase has referred to such customs. Children were passed through the Mên-an-tol as a cure for spinal diseases."

#### SCOTLAND.

Martin in his "Western Islands of Scotland," (London, 1716, p. 391,) states that the inhabitants of these islands were accustomed to pour out libations of milk, beer, &c., through a *holed stone*, to propitiate a demon named "Browney," who was supposed to preside over the making of butter, brewing of beer, &c. The holed stone, however, is not uncommon in Scotland. Barry, in his Account of the Orkney Isles, describing the stone circle at Stennis, states that—

"Near the circle there are standing stones that seem to be placed in no regular order that we can now discern; and as near the semicircle are others of the same description. In one of the latter is a round hole, not in the middle, but *towards one of the edges*, much worn as if by the friction of a chain by which some animal had been bound."

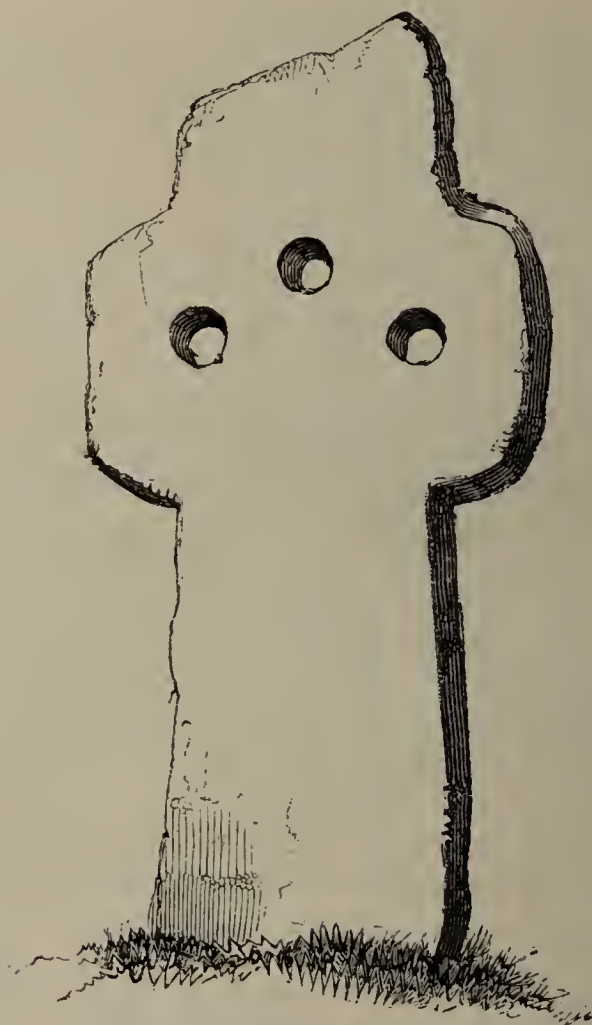
Barry goes on to argue that the circle at Stennis was a *law*, or place of convention, of the States of Orkney for judicial and religious purposes; and he states that—

"Before any civil business commenced in these conventions, sacrifices would be performed, and the perforated stone that stands near the semicircle might have served for fastening the victim. . . . At Applecross, in the west of Ross-shire, are standing stones similar to these, some of which are formed into a circle, and others into a *triangle*, with one in the midst of them perforated in the same manner. Very near them also are tumuli, or mounds of earth, such as those mentioned near the stones of Stennis. Another circle, composed of stones of the same nature and in the same circumstances, stands in a moor near Beauly, in Inverness-shire."—(*History of the Orkney Islands*, 4to., Edinburgh, 1805, p. 209.)

Mr. Daniel Wilson, in his "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland," refers to this stone, traditionally known as the stone of Odin—and states that compacts and engagements were made while hands were joined through the orifice. He writes: "The solemnity attached to a vow ratified by so awful a pledge as this appeal to the 'father of the slain,' the severe and terrible Odin, continued to maintain its influence on the mind till a comparatively recent date." Dr. Henry, writing in 1784, refers to the custom as having fallen into disuse within twenty or thirty years of the time he wrote; and adds, "this ceremony was held so very sacred that the person who dared to break the engagement was counted infamous, and excluded all society." Mr. Wilson, on the authority of Principal Gordon, of the Scots' College at Paris, who visited Orkney in 1781, describes the stone of Odin as being 8 ft. high, 3 ft. broad, and 9 in. thick, with a round hole on the side next the lake.—(*Archæology and Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, p. 99.) In conformity with traditions of similar monuments elsewhere, the Or-

cadians devoutly believed that an infant passed through the aperture would never shake with the palsy. Mr. Wilson further states that a view of this remarkable memorial of ancient manners and superstitions is given in Lady Stafford's "Views in Orkney and on the North-eastern Coast of Scotland," drawn in 1805, and has been copied as one of the illustrations for the Abbotsford edition of "The Pirate." But the stone itself no longer exists. After having survived the waste of centuries until it had nearly outlived the last traditionary remembrance of the strange rites with which it had once been associated, it was barbarously destroyed by a neighbouring farmer in the year 1814, along with two stones of the adjacent semicircle.—(*Ibid.*, p. 101.) At Tormore in the parish of Kilmorey, Buteshire, there is a celebrated monolithic circle styled *Siode choir Fhioun*, or 'Fingal's cauldron seat,' one of the columns of which is perforated, and is commemorated in an old Highland tradition as the stone to which the Celtic hero was wont to tie his dog Bran.—(*Ibid.*, p. 99.)

I have before alluded to the appropriation of holed stones and other pagan memorials in Ireland by the professors of a purer faith, by the incising of crosses and Christian emblems on the same. We

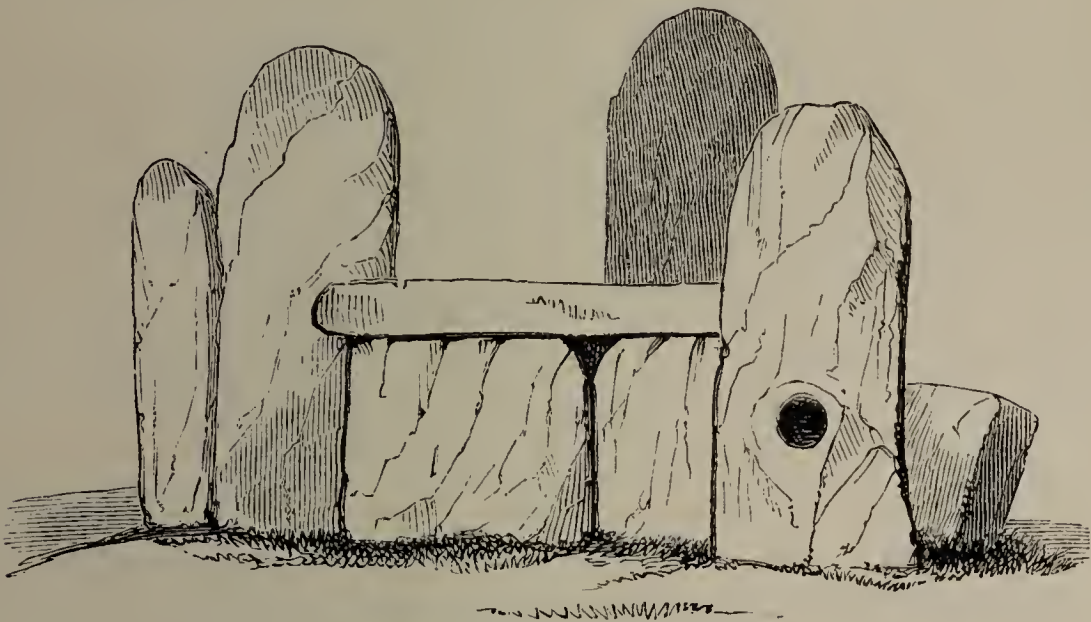


Holed Stone Cross, Eilean Rona.

have a remarkable instance in the accompanying sketch, either of a combination of the virtues of the holed stone and cross, or else the

former was fashioned into the form of the latter, its extreme rudeness giving a countenance to the supposition. The sketch is taken from "The Church Architecture of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1861, and represents a rude stone cross found on Eilean Rona, a small islet on the western coast of Scotland; it is pierced at the intersection of the shaft and arms by *three* holes forming a *triangle*. The author states that there was some superstition connected with the holes. The occurrence here of the triangular form is again noteworthy.

Dr. Wise, F.S.A. Scot., who resided for several years in India, shewed me several sketches of Celtic monuments existing in southern Bengal, among which are drawings of stone circles, from the rude monolith to the idea refined by Buddhistic symbolism; in which a stone circle of near 150 ft. in diameter is composed of monoliths of beautifully dressed stone, in each of which a niche, richly ornamented, is sunk, with a miniature altar and lingam. The stones are covered with delicate symbolical carvings, and are placed quite close together in the circle. The centre is occupied by an altar and lingam. The accompanying sketch exhibits a cromlech with pillar-stones, one of which is holed.

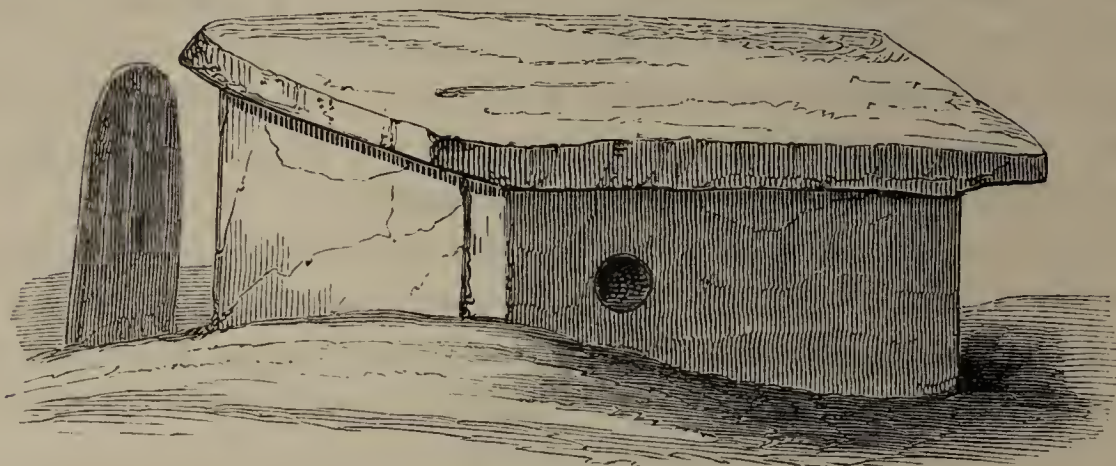


Celtic Monument, Southern Bengal.

The next sketch shews a cromlech, one of the sides of which has a circular orifice (see next page), and is of a similar class to those already described as existing in Ireland, Brittany, and Circassia. Both of these are from Musselbunda, near Pedda-naig, Droog Pass, Carnatic.

Mr. Squiers, in his "Travels in Central America," (8vo., New York, 1853,) describes cairns and carved monoliths existing in the island of Zapatero, Nicaragua; one of them he describes as a figure sitting on a stone pedestal, which latter is artificially perforated with an oval hole, the orifice being chamfered at both sides: it is palpably a holed stone. (Vol. ii. p. 58). He gives an engraving of the monument.

I have before alluded to the holed stone being an object of superstition among the Hindoos. In southern and northern India megalithic monuments are found in great abundance; Hooker, in his



Cromlech, Musselbunda, Carnatic.

“Himalayan Journal,” describes cromlechs, cistvaens, and pillar-stones of enormous magnitude in Sikkim :—

“Nurtiung,” he says, “contains a most remarkable collection of those sepulchral and other monuments, which form so curious a feature in the scenery of these mountains, and in the habits of their savage population. They are all placed in a fine grove of trees occupying a hollow, where several acres are covered with gigantic, generally circular slabs of stone, from 10 to 25 ft. broad, supported 5 ft. above ground upon other blocks; for the most part they are buried in brushwood, nettles, and shrubs, but in one place there is an open area of 50 yds. encircled by them, each with a gigantic head-stone behind it; of the latter the tallest was near 30 ft. high, 6 ft. broad, and 2 ft. 8 in. in thickness, and must have been sunk at least 5 ft., and perhaps more, in the ground.”—(p. 257.)

A very remarkable paper was read before the Royal Institution of Cornwall, on November 16, 1858, relative to Celtic remains found in northern India, consisting of cromlechs of various forms, rock-basins, logan-stones, pillar-stones, cairns, sacred wells, &c.

We are not to suppose for a moment that the reverence for sacred stones in India originated with the polished and metaphysical Brahmin; it is evidently, as with us, a remnant of the primeval religion of a primeval race, who through all the changes of religious systems and opinions clung tenaciously to traditionary customs and reverences, and was ultimately grafted on the new faith by the crafty priesthoods of Brahma and Buddha.

Captain Francis Wilford, in a paper on Mount Caucasus, read before the Royal Asiatic Society, states that

“Perforated stones are not uncommon in India, and devout people pass through them when the opening will admit of it, in order to be regenerated. *If the hole be too small*, they put either the hand or foot through it, and with a sufficient degree of faith it answers nearly the same purpose.”

The passing through caves, holes between rocks, and holed stones, was with these people symbolical of passing through the sacred Yoni,

being born again, regenerated. A remarkable instance of this superstition is given by Captain Wilford in the same paper. He states that two Brahmins were sent by an Indian rajah on a political mission to England, and having in their journey crossed the Indus, according to the Hindoo faith they had contracted impurity, and lost caste. The influence of the Rajah was exerted in vain on their behalf, the priesthood were inexorable, a process of purification must be adopted; an assembly of Brahmins was held, and they decreed that

“In consequence of their universal good character, and of the motive of their travelling to distant countries, which was solely to promote the good of their country, they might be regenerated, and have the sacerdotal ordination renewed. For the purpose of regeneration it is directed to make an image of pure gold of the female power of nature, in the shape either of a woman or of a cow. In this statue the person to be regenerated is enclosed, and dragged out through the usual channel. As a statue of pure gold and of proper dimensions would be too expensive, it is sufficient to make an image of the sacred Yoni, through which the person to be regenerated is to pass. Rayhu-Nath-Raya had one made of pure gold and of proper dimensions; his ambassadors were regenerated, and the usual ceremonies of ordination having been performed, and immense presents bestowed on the Brahmins, they were re-admitted into the communion of the faithful.”—(*Asiatic Researches*, 4to., London, 1801, vol. vi. pp. 502-35.)

This superstition of the efficacy of “passing through” is prevalent among the Turks. I have been informed that it is a custom often observed by Turkish sailors when overtaken by a storm. They kill a goat, or sheep, and having divided the carcase fairly in halves, they cast one at each side of the ship into the sea. Their vessel having thus performed this symbolic passing through, they expect will be fortunate in escaping the disasters of the ocean. The Turks, the Jews, and most of the people bordering on the Black Sea, retain the superstition of the evil eye; one of their principal talismans to avert its influence is, to pass the forefinger of the right hand through the circle made by the forefinger and thumb of the left.

It is singular that no monument of this class is known to exist in Wales; I have written to several antiquaries in the principality, and all have declared their ignorance of any such.

With respect to England, the only instance of a holed stone which I have been able to verify as existing in that country, I find described in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 209, where a collection of monuments, supposed to be Druidic, is described by Mr. Rooke as the “Brimham Rocks in Yorkshire;” one of these, the side slab of a cromlech, he describes as being pierced in the centre by a circular orifice; he gives an illustration of the monument.

I think a few inferences may be drawn from the facts already stated. First, that the superstition of the holed stone seems peculiar to the “Goadhal” or Irish Celts, as the examples existing are almost

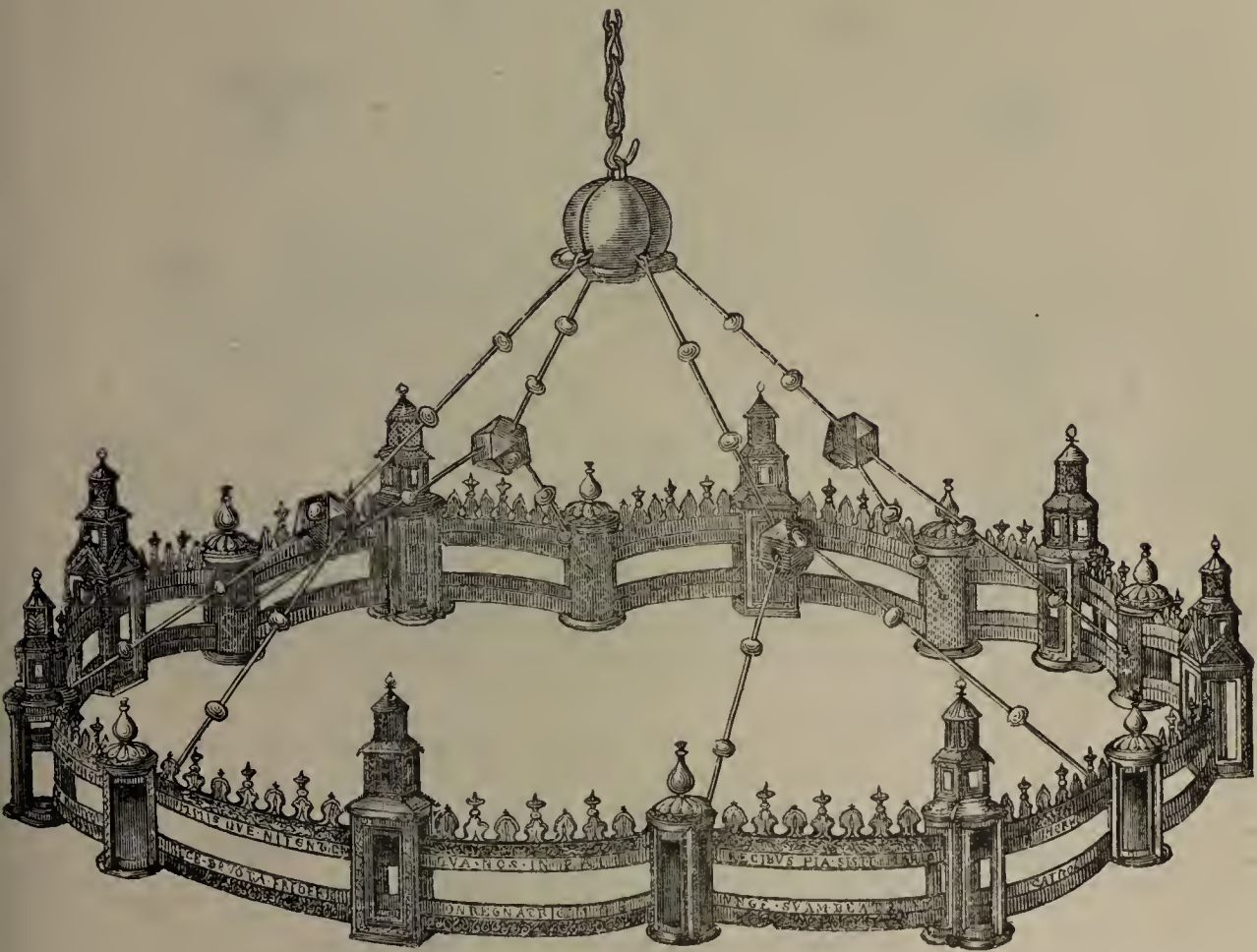
exclusively found in Ireland, Scotland, and Cornwall, which two latter districts were largely colonized by the Goadhal. Secondly, that the virtues attributed to its use are found either traditionally or in actual existence in the countries whence I have drawn my examples, Ireland, Scotland, Cornwall, India; and those are, the binding nature of contracts made through them, but more particularly the regenerative power supposed to be communicated by passing through the orifice, whether it be a diseased limb, or the weakly and rickety infant, or the linen about to be used in childbirth. In India it undoubtedly was a Phallic emblem, with a two-fold symbolism, representing in the one monument the reciprocal principles. I am equally certain, that among our Celtic progenitors it had a similar signification, of which the existing myths have a faint shadowing. In Ireland ample evidences are not wanting to shew that Phallic dogmas and rites were very extensively known and practised in ancient times. It is patent in the existing folk-lore of the country, in some everyday customs of the peasantry, and in the remains of midnight plays and ceremonies, practised still in remote districts at wakes and such-like occasions. Thirdly, Mr. Blight has before alluded to the triangular arrangement of the stones at Madron, and to the triangular stone at Tolven Cross, Constantine, and hints that the coincidence is worthy of consideration. To these I would add, the triangular arrangement at Applecross, Ross-shire, the triangular arrangement of the aperture on the cross at Eilean Rona, and the thrice-repeated aperture on the supporting slab of the cromlech on Gafr-Inis, Brittany.

The coincidence of the holed cromlechs in Ireland, Yorkshire, Brittany, Circassia, and India, is certainly very remarkable, and cannot by any possibility be accidental, but was evidently the work of design resulting from some prevalent religious or social principle; what the nature of it was is now hidden, and will in all probability be for ever hidden from us.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that there are still existing in these countries many monuments of this class, which have hitherto escaped the observation of explorers. If any readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are aware of the existence of such, their publication would be very desirable, in order to perfect, if possible, the meagre list contained in this notice.

*Cork.*

RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

THE CORONA-LUCIS AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE<sup>a</sup>.

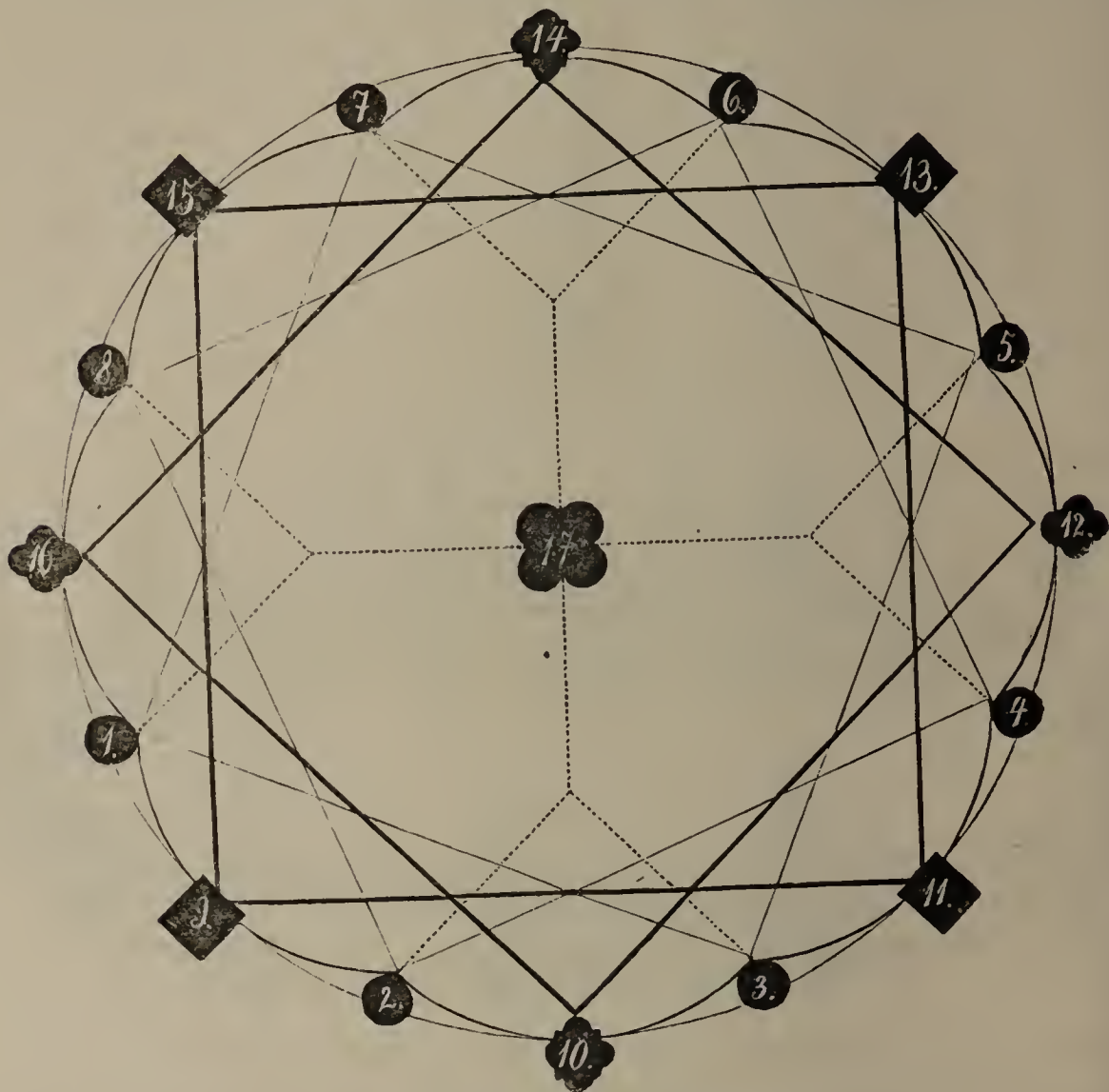
View of the Corona of Frederic Barbarossa.

THE archæological world is much indebted to Dr. Bock for this very curious and valuable work, which will add much to the reputation of this learned archæologist, who is well known by several previous publications of great value on medieval metal-work and embroidery, chiefly connected with the churches of Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle—of the latter of which he is now a Canon. The great curiosity of the present work consists in the impressions from the actual copper-plate engravings of the twelfth century: these engraved plates form

<sup>a</sup> *Der Kronleuchter Kaisers Friedrich Barbarossa im Karolingischen Münster zu Aachen und die formverwandten Lichterkronen zu Hildesheim und Comburg, etc., von Dr. Fr. Bock.*

“The Corona-Lucis of the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa in the Carlovingian Church at Aix-la-Chapelle compared with the Coronas of Hildesheim and Comburg, with 20 Illustrative Woodcuts, and 16 of the Original Copper-plates from the Corona of Aix-la-Chapelle. Described by Dr. Fr. Bock.” (4to. Leipzig: T. O. Weigel.)

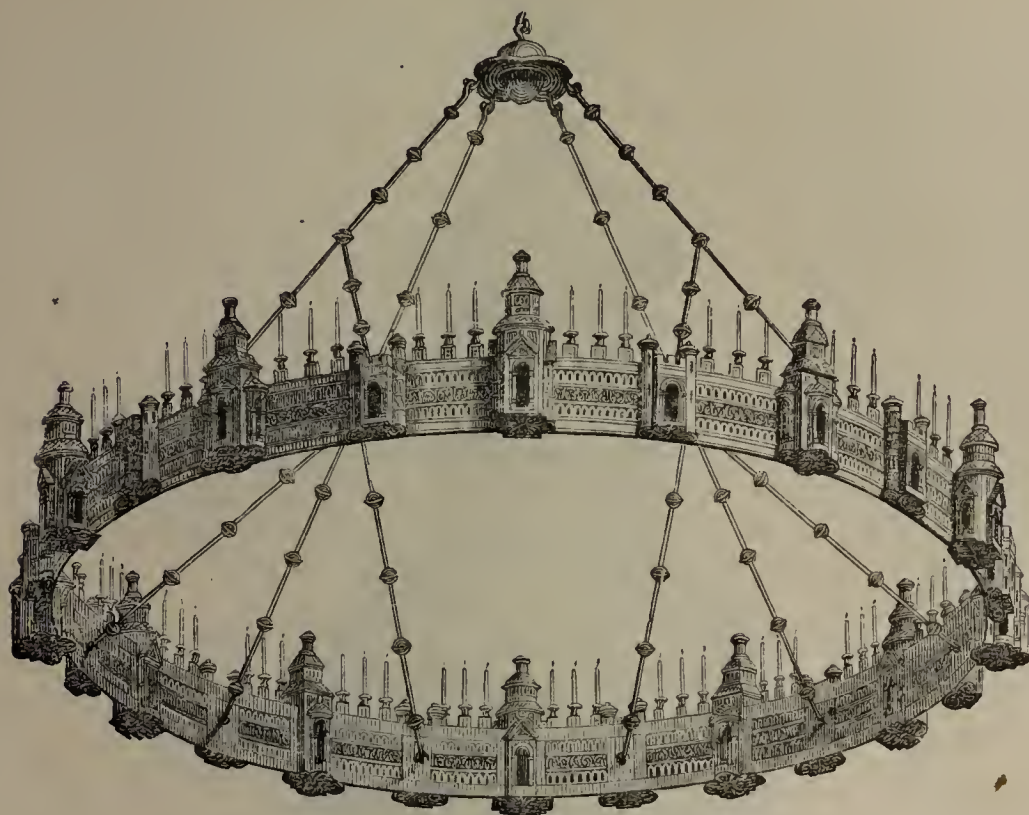
the bottoms of the sixteen lantern turrets of which the Corona is composed,—eight round, four square, and four quatrefoil. Dr. Bock has taken advantage of an opportunity when the



Plan of Corona of Frederic Barbarossa.

Corona was being repaired, to have these plates detached from the bottom of each of the lantern turrets and used to print from. The advantage of this process is obvious. There was no need for drawings or tracings, no possibility of error, and we here have the original designs themselves transferred to the paper by the ordinary copper-plate press, the subjects and the inscriptions being of course necessarily reversed by the process, but otherwise exactly as they were originally engraved. They may have been intended to have the incised lines filled with niello, or some kind of coloured mastic, but there are no traces of their having been so filled up. The eight circular plates represent the usual scenes from the life of Christ upon earth; the four squares and four quatrefoils contain each an angel holding a scroll, on which is one of the sentences of the Beatitudes.

The woodcuts give a perspective view, plan, elevation, and details of the Corona at Aix, and perspectives of similar coronas



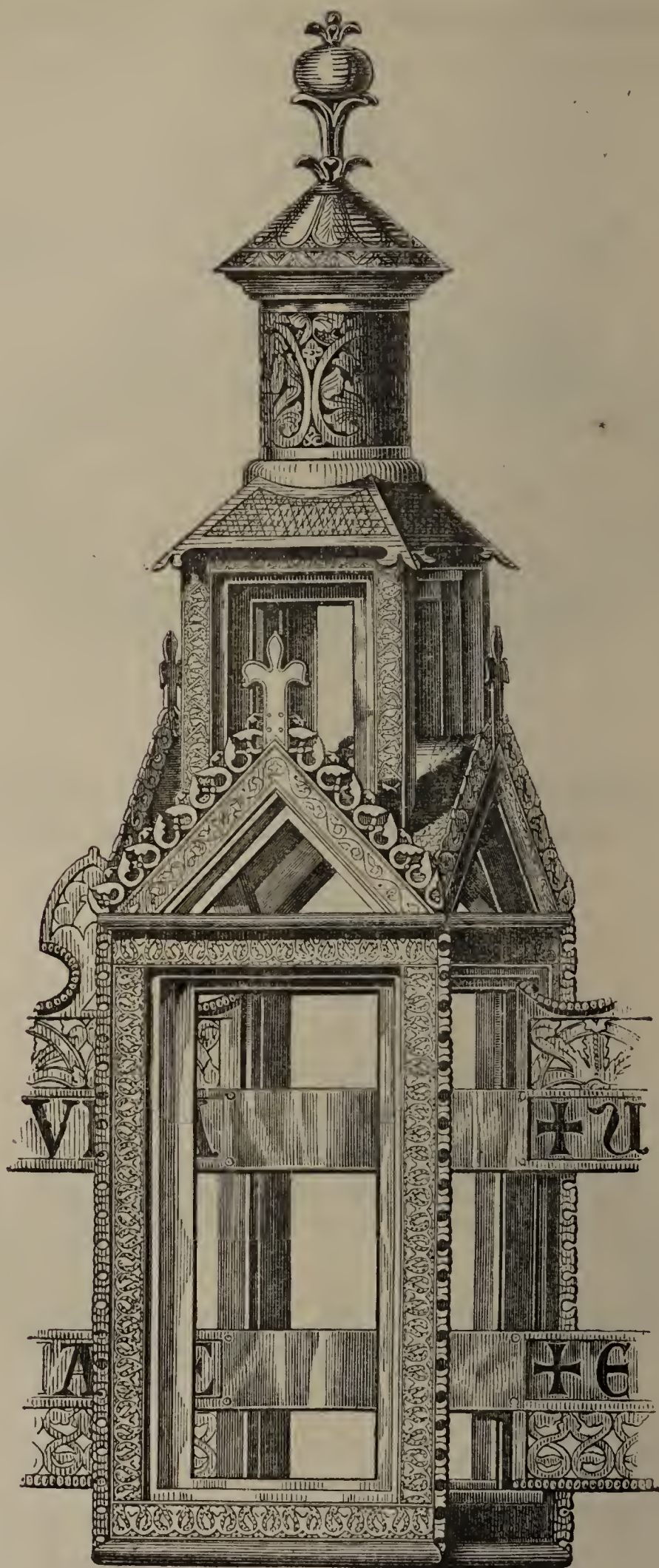
Corona of Bishop Hezilo at Hildesheim.

at Hildesheim and Comburg. The description by Canon Bock is full of learning and research, but unfortunately it is given in

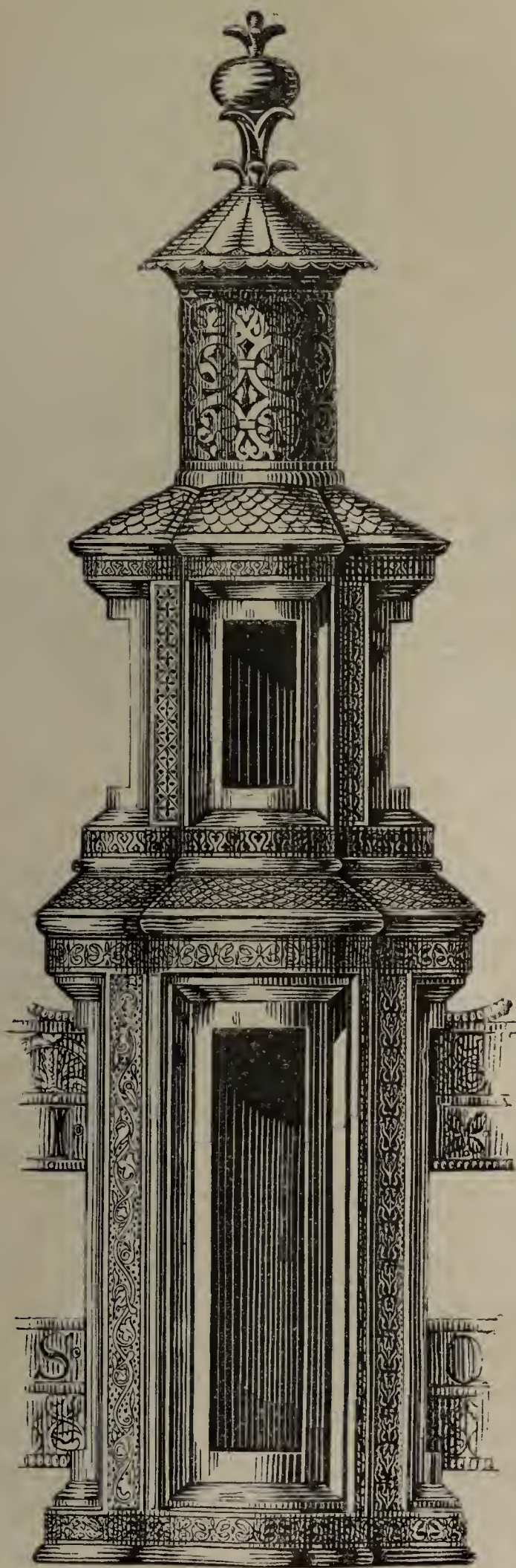


Corona of Bishop Hertwig at Comburg.

German only, which makes it almost a sealed book to the antiquaries of other countries: it is much to be regretted that Dr. Bock has not accompanied his plates with a French trans-



Turret of the Aix-la-Chapelle Corona.



Turret of the Aix-la-Chapelle Corona.

lation of the text, and it is the more singular that this should not have been done when we remember that the population of Aix is almost as much French as German; the patois of the people is a mixture of the two languages. The learned Canon could therefore have no difficulty in getting it translated, and he would thereby confer a real obligation on the archæologists of other countries.

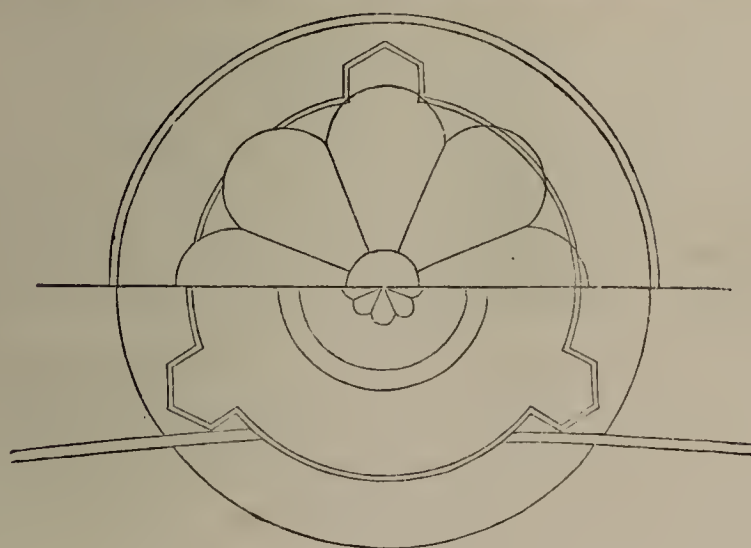
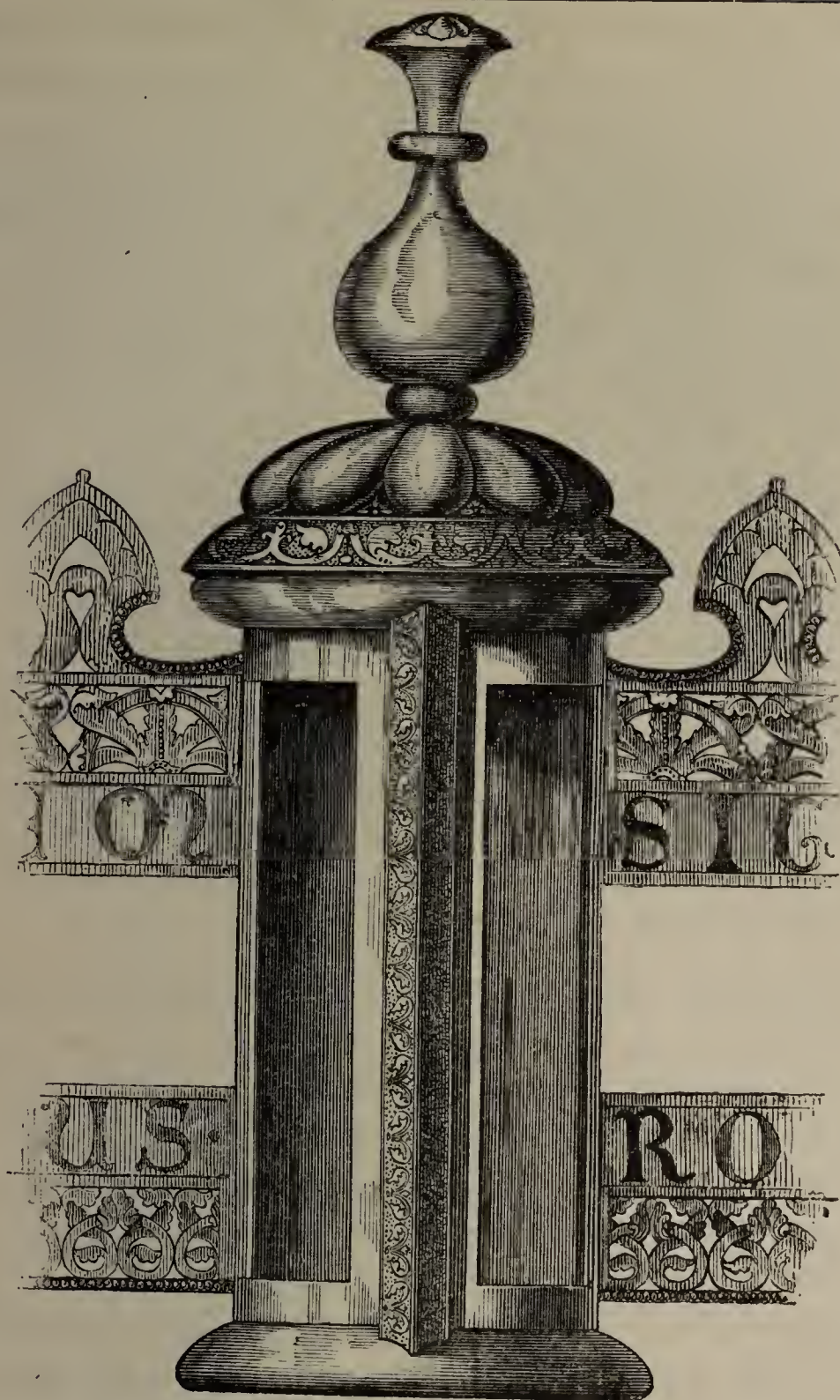
Dr. Bock is an earnest advocate of the theory of symbolism, which he considers may be traced from the earliest ages of Christianity, and applied equally to articles made of glass, terra-cotta, and bronze, serving for lamps or candlesticks, as to candelabras and coronas, or circles of lights. He considers that there was originally always a cross in the centre of a *corona luminaria*, or circle of lights; and that the origin of the symbol was the cross seen in the heavens by the Emperor Constantine, which was a cross of light surrounded by a circle of light. The *lampades* and *cereostati* of the time of Pope Gregory the Great, Paulinus of Nola, and Gregory of Tours, *phari*, or crosses of light, crowns of light, and candelabras, are mentioned by Anastasius Bibliothecarius in his *Vitæ Paparum*, as in the Life of Gregory III., p. 179: "Contulit coronulam auream cum cruce, pendentem super altare . . . . fecit regnum ex auro purissimo unum cum diversis gemmis . . . . et in medio regni cruciculam auream pendentem unam cum catenulis suis." Leo III. also (p. 291): "Fecit crucem analypnam interasilem ex auro mundissimo, pendentam in pergula ante altare cum candelis duodecim, pensantem libras xiii."

The literal manner of representing to the eye particular texts of Scripture which prevailed throughout the early and middle ages of the Church, is shewn in these symbolical lights,—“I am the light of the world<sup>b</sup>,” and other similar texts.

This Corona has been already described in the *Mélanges Archéologiques* of Fathers Cahier and Martin, and in the *Mobilier Français* of M. Viollet-le-Duc, but Dr. Bock is not satisfied with their account of it. The French authors consider the candlesticks on the top of the *fleurs-de-lis* in the circumference of the Corona as modern, and that the Corona originally consisted of the sixteen lanterns only, connected by the chain of *fleurs-de-lis*. Dr. Bock, on the contrary, maintains that the

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<sup>b</sup> St. John viii. 12, &c.



Plan of Turret.

candlesticks are part of the original design, and of the original work, and have merely been repaired or renewed, and that the so-called lanterns never could have had lights in them, as they are filled with solid wood, and have no openings either above or below to give air to the lights, although it must be acknowledged that they have the appearance of lanterns when seen from below. They were really intended to represent the towers and gates of the Heavenly Jerusalem, as described in the Book of Revelation, chap. xxi.:—

“That great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God : and her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal ; and had a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, and at the gates twelve angels and names written thereon, which are the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel : on the east three gates, on the north three gates ; on the south three gates ; and on the west three gates. And the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. . . . And the foundations of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones. . . . And the twelve gates were twelve pearls : . . . and the street of the city was pure gold, as it were transparent glass. And I saw no temple therein : . . . for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.”

There appears to be little doubt that this Corona was intended for a representation of the scene here described, in the same manner as all other parts of Scripture were endeavoured to be painted or represented to people who could not read. Notwithstanding the great resemblance to lanterns which these small towers bear, it seems plain that they were not intended to be so used, more especially as the other two Coronas confirm this; the one from Hildesheim has candlesticks between the towers in the same manner as that at Aix, and these have every appearance of being original. The one from Comburg has them also, though of a different form ; and in neither of these could the towers have ever been used for lanterns.

A long Latin inscription confirms the intention to represent the Heavenly Jerusalem, and records the fact of the Corona having been presented to the church by the Emperor, Frederic Barbarossa, and his wife Beatrice. Dr. Bock has given a facsimile of this inscription reduced by photography on to the woodblock, by which means the exact form of the letters is carefully preserved. This inscription greatly enhances the value of the work ; it is the hinge on which the whole turns, and proves Dr. Bock's account to be no mere theory or fancy, but

a simple matter of fact, and a valuable illustration of the customs of former ages.

†CELICA IHERVSALE Q SIGNATVR IMAGINE TAL  
 \*UI SIO PACIS CERTA QUIETIS SPES IBI NOBIS  
 †ILLE IOHANNES GRACIA CRISTI PRÆCO SALVTIS  
 \*QVA PATRIARCHÆ QUAP P P H E D E N I O V I R T V S  
 \*LVCISA POSTOLICE FVNDAVIT DOGMATE VITA  
 †URBEM SIDEREALABENTEM VIDIT AB ÆTHRA  
 †A V R O R I D E N T E M M V N D O G E M M I S O V E N I T E N T E M  
 †Q V A N O S I N P A T R I A P R E C I B V S P I A S I S T E M A R I A  
 †CÆSAR CATHOLICUS ROMANORVM FRIDERIC  
 \*CVM SPECIE NVMERVM COGENS ATTENDERE CLERVM  
 †AD TEMPLI NORMAM SVASVMVNT MVNERA FORMAM  
 \*I S T I V S O C T O G O N E D O N V R E G A L E C O R O N E  
 \*R E X P I V S I P S E P I E V O V I T S O L V I T Q V E M A R I E  
 †E R G O S T E L L A M A R I S A S T R I S P R E F V L G D A L L A R I S  
 †S V S C I P E M V N I F I C V M P R E C E D E V O T A F R I D E R I C V M  
 †C O N R E G N A T R I C E M S I B I I V N G E S V A M B E A T R I C E M

Inscription.

“Cœlica Jerusalem signatur imagine tali,  
 Visio pacis, certa quietis spes ibi nobis.  
 Ille Johannes, gratia Christi, præco salutis,  
 Quam Patriarchæ, quamque Prophetæ, denique virtus  
 Lucis Apostolicæ fundavit dogmate, vita:  
 Urbem siderea labentem vidit ab æthra,  
 Auro ridentem mundo gemmisque nitentem.  
 Qua nos in patria precibus pia siste Maria!  
 Cæsar catholicus Romanorum Fridericus,  
 Cum specie numerum cogens attendere clerum,  
 Ad templi normam sua sumunt munera formam,  
 Istius octogonæ donum regale coronæ  
 Rex pius ipse piæ vovit solvitque Mariæ.  
 Ergo, stella maris, astris præfulgida claris,  
 Suscipe munificum prece devota Fridericum,  
 Conregnatricem sibi junge suam Beatricem!”

There was formerly a similar *corona luminaria* in the abbey church of St. Pantaleon at Cologne, given to it by the celebrated Abbot Hermann of Züphten (1082—1121), of which all that now remains is the following inscription, preserved by the local historians:—

- “1. Has inter gemmas Hermannus fulgeat Abbas
2. Hoc opus Ecclesiæ qui mira contulit arte
3. Nam muros, portas, et turres atque plateas
4. Quæ dilecta Deo gemmis ornatur et auro.
5. Hinc lapides vivi pressura, cede politi
6. Aptantur merito virtutis ordine certo

7. Surgit in excelsis urbs inclyta, visio pacis
8. Sorte locis justa Christus disponit in illa
9. Ipsaque pulchra fide, dives spe, fortis amore
10. Sicut sponsa viro, cœlesti jungitur auro.
11. Hinc stabiles muri, lapides ejus pretiosi
12. Structuræ ratio loquitur, præsentis et ordo
13. Hæc est illa fide, quam fundavere Prophetæ
14. Quæ per Apostolicas pandit sua mœnia gemmas
15. Hierusalem structam sanctis in montibus urbem
16. Hinc superaptantur vigiles; urbemque tuentur."

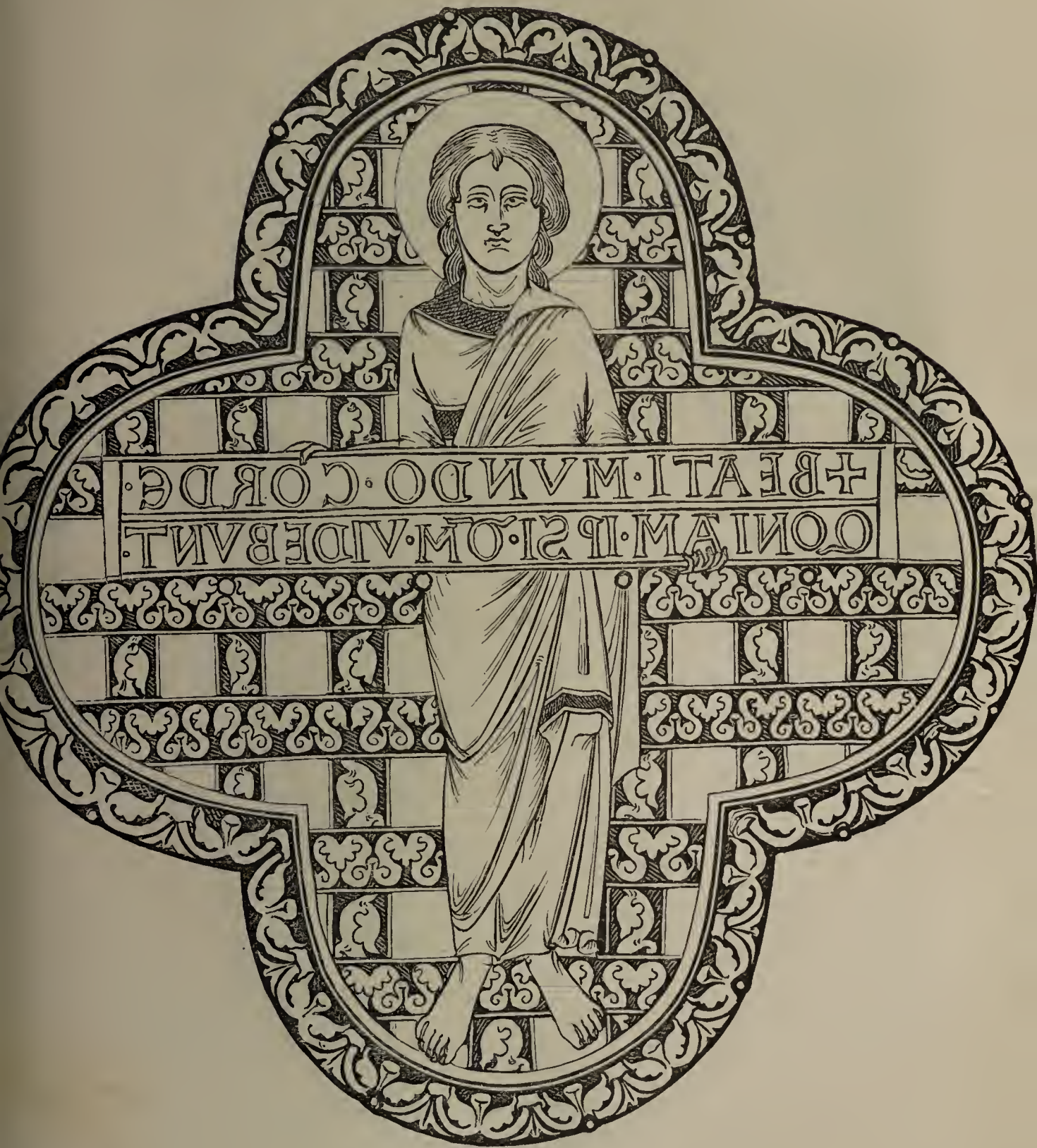
Dr. Bock enumerates several other churches which are known to have formerly possessed similar coronas, and concludes with a full description of those of Hildesheim and Comburg. The



The Annunciation, with the Inscription AVE MARIA reversed, from one of the Round Towers.

evidence of the workmanship makes it plain that they belong to the twelfth century, and are nearly contemporaneous with the one at Aix-la-Chapelle.

We are enabled to present our readers with four of the curious engravings of the twelfth century, reduced by the same process as that used by Canon Bock, that is, by photography on



An Angel, from one of the Quatrefoil Turrets. Inscription:—

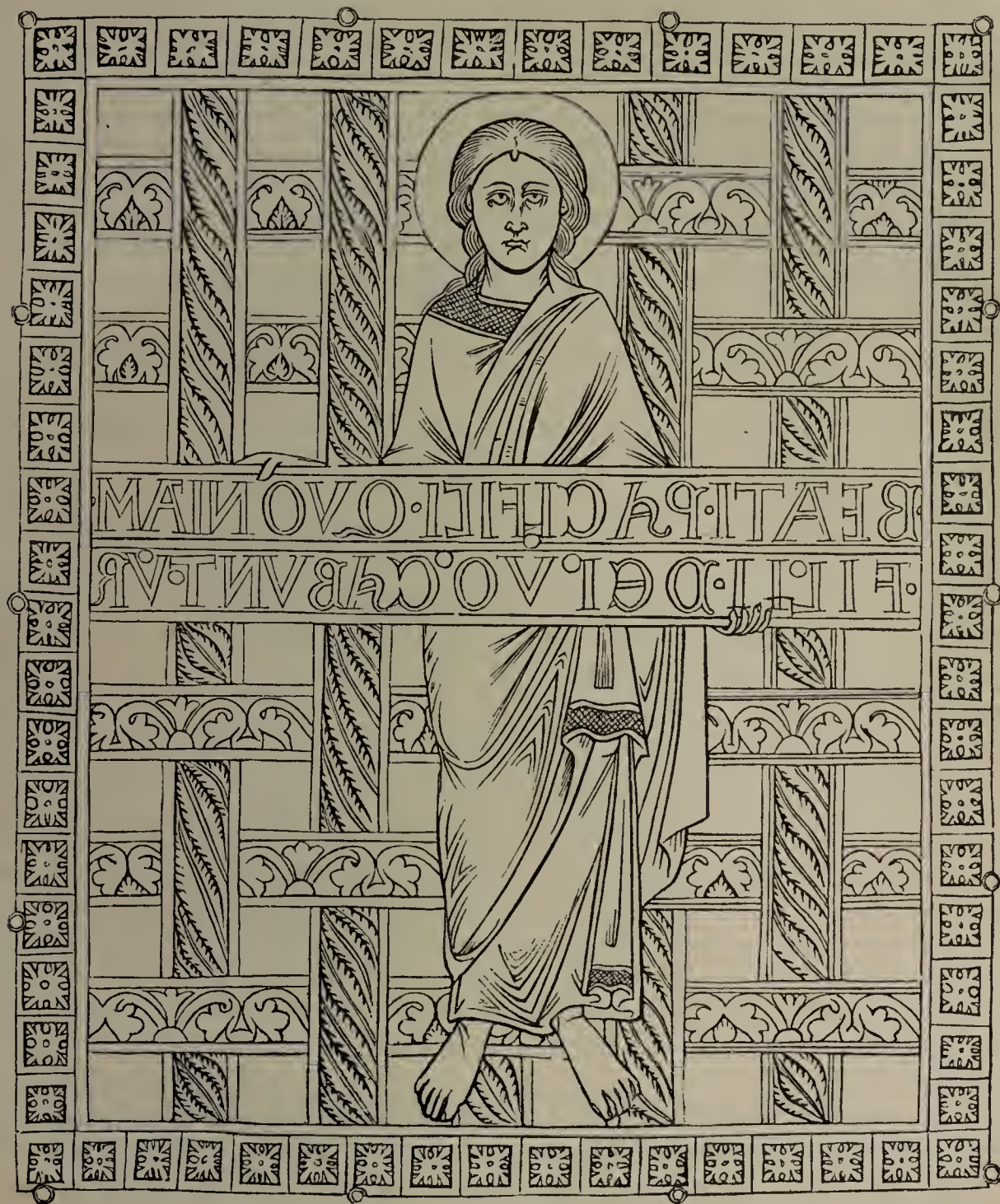
BEATI MVNDI CORDE  
QVONIAM IPSI QM VIDEVNT.



An Angel, in a Vesica within a Quatrefoil, with the Sun and Moon and the Four Evangelists in the intervals. Inscription;—

BEATI MITES  
QM IPSI POSS  
DEBIT TERRAM.

to the woodblock itself, instead of the usual process of drawing, so that these have the same accuracy as the original impressions, only reduced to half the size in order to bring them within the size of our page.



An Angel, from one of the Square Towers. Inscription ;—

BEATI PACIFICI QVONIAM  
FILII DEI VOCABVNTVR.

These four examples, being one of each class, give a sufficient idea of the whole, but Dr. Bock's work is so extremely curious that it should be in every good library. It is the first time that we have had engravings of the twelfth century brought before us with such unmistakeable evidence of their genuineness.

## ANTIQUARIANISM IN CAITHNESS.

MR. SAMUEL LAING, M.P. (ex-Finance Minister of India) has recently made some very interesting explorations in Caithness, and has thus described the results in a letter to the "Northern Ensign:"—

"Two remarkable mounds exist on the sandy links of Keiss, near the point where the Wester-burn enters the sea, [seven miles north of Wick]. These mounds are obviously artificial, and are strewn over with remains of shells, broken bones, teeth of animals, and stones and calcined matter, shewing the action of fire. Having obtained the kind permission of the proprietor, Major Macleay, I have had some excavations made with the intelligent aid of Mr. Sang, the gardener at Keiss Castle, who has had some previous experience in opening tumuli in the south.

"Six human skeletons have been found, enclosed in rude cists of unhewn stones, having the appearance of great antiquity. One of these was found at the base of the smaller mound in Keiss links; the five others in the large burrow, where from every appearance there must be from 50 to 100 others.

"The remarkable fact about these skulls is, that they shew a type of singularly low development, being of small capacity, with narrow receding foreheads and projecting jaws. One skull in particular shews the prognathous type, or sloping outwards of the upper-jaw teeth characteristic of the negro and other inferior races, in a degree which seems scarcely human. Combined with this is a forehead receding at the same angle, and narrower by fully half an inch than the narrowest I can find among a table of thirty-nine skulls of ancient tumuli given by Wilson in his 'Prehistoric Scotland.' As far as I can judge, without the means of very accurate measurement, and with nothing to compare with but the drawings of ancient crania on a reduced scale in Lyell's work on the 'Antiquity of Man,' this Keiss skull in its facial angle and vertical depression approaches closely to the celebrated Neanderthal skull, which has been quoted as the closest approximation of the human skull to that of the quadrumana. It is, however, of a different type from that skull, the occipital region, instead of being deficient, being extremely projecting, so that between the extreme lowness and narrowness of the frontal region and the posterior projection, if a vertical line were drawn over the skull from ear to ear, three-fourths or more of the total volume of the brain would be found behind the line.

"The skeletons generally indicated men of short stature, from five feet to five feet four inches in height. They were buried at full length, or nearly so, but without regard to position, lying in some cases on the back, in others on the face, or sideways, and with their heads to different points of the compass. The peculiar type of these crania adds to the interest of the question of their antiquity. Unfortunately, no trace can be found of any implement or ornament having been interred with them. But the shelly mounds, with which they are evidently associated, give evidence of their having belonged to the stone period.

"Excavations have disclosed part of a subterranean dwelling, or place of sacrifice, built like the Picts' houses, with narrow passages and some small chambers, walled, paved, and roofed over, at a great expense of labour, with large unhewn stones, brought from the beach at some distance. In these were numerous shells, charred bones, and burnt matter, and among these *débris* were found two stone implements, one a smooth oval sandstone block, about six inches in diameter, round which a deep groove had been cut, giving it exactly the appearance of a ship's block cut in two.

The other was a small round stone, pierced with a hole, of the sort well known to antiquaries as 'whorls.' Another 'whorl' was found of bone, made of the ball of the femur of some animal; also a large pin and a skewer or bodkin made of bone. One or two chalk flints were found, which had some appearance of having been artificially chipped and thrown aside as failures, but no trace of any flint weapon.

"These, however, with the total absence of any mark of tools on the stones and on the graves and buildings, their identity in type with other tumuli and burrows in which stone and flint weapons have been discovered, and the total want of any trace of pottery or earthenware, which must have mixed largely with the refuse heaps of any people acquainted with their use, will probably suffice to satisfy us that the mounds, with their accompanying remains, are really of the stone period.

"The limpet and periwinkle have evidently furnished the staple article of food; but mixed with these are numerous fragments of teeth and bones, among which I believe I can identify the ox, the horse, the hog, the sheep, the deer, the roe, and the rabbit, but whether of the domestic or wild species, will require the future determination of some skilful comparative anatomist. There are also bones of birds, several species of fish, large and small, and a few remains of the crab, cockle, and mussel.

"I may add that I have seen a mound of apparently the same character covered with the same shell and teeth on the shore of the little sandy bay immediately to the west of Duncansbay Head, and I doubt not there are many more in the county."

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GREEK ANTIQUITIES.—The British Muscum has recently acquired a valuable collection of antiquities, excavated from the tombs at Camirus, and including many articles in gold, iron, bronze, stone, glass, wood, ivory, and clay, painted and unpainted. These are in the forms of men—especially noticeable are one seated on a kneeling camel, and another with a panther; vases of various forms, rings, beads, tablets of ivory, decorated with archaic ornaments of concentric rings, lachrymatories, bottles, and alabastra of different sizes. Most interesting among these recent acquisitions is a tazza of clay, white in the inside and black without, excepting the handles, which are lined with red. Upon the upper surface is painted, in a bistre colour, a lovely figure of Aphrodite, mounted on a flying wild swan, and inclosed by a ring. The name of the goddess, in Greek characters, is beside her. The spirit and grace of the design, and its exquisite drawing, are marvellous. The strong-winged bird flies, with the goddess upon one of its wings, and almost upright; the characteristic differences between the wild swan and its tame relative are curiously marked in the head and wings of this figure. The forms of the goddess are lovelily severe, as in the best Greek time of art, and in her outstretched right hand is a flower; the thumb and forefinger of the other hand are pressed together. A diaphanous under-robe, sprinkled with stars, and gathered at the throat, clothes, but hardly hides, the grandly severe fulness of her form; this garment reaches to her feet, where it is ornamented with a key-fret border of dark saffron hue. From behind her neck, across the shoulders, and suggesting—by its line that crosses the direction of the body of the swan—the even flight of the bird, passes the saffron over-robe that falls to her ancles and enwraps her knees. This Aphrodite wears a carcanet and a coif; the latter is bound upon her hair by a fillet, which crosses the brow in the Greek manner. These acquisitions are in the four table-cases which occupy the corners of the first Vase Room in the Greek and Roman Gallery, upper story of the British Museum.—*Athenæum*.

AUBREY AND JACKSON'S WILTSHIRE<sup>a</sup>.

THREE years ago, in recording the proceedings of the Shaftesbury meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society<sup>b</sup>, we printed the report of the committee, and we now reproduce a portion of the same, as giving the best account of the noble volume before us:—

“The press of our printer, and the time and attention of our editor, the Rev. Canon Jackson, have been entirely absorbed in preparing another work connected with the county, which the Society has undertaken to publish. Aubrey, the Wiltshire antiquary, made 200 years ago considerable collections for the Topography of Wiltshire, especially the northern part, of which we have as yet no regular history. The manuscript which contains his collections was printed many years ago, but so few copies were made of it, that the book is seldom to be met with. Canon Jackson has been for some time occupied in preparing a new edition of it, to be enlarged by notes and additions of his own, and to be illustrated with plates, chiefly of the family heraldry, then in the windows of the churches and gentlemen's houses, the greater part of which have long since perished. It has been a very laborious task, but the volume is now passing through the press, and is considerably advanced towards completion. It will be a thick quarto, of about 400 pages, and between 40 and 50 plates; and though it is of too large and expensive a character to allow your committee to present it to members of the Society, it is contemplated to offer it to them at a reduction of one-third of the price at which it will be sold to the public, an offer of which your committee has little doubt members generally will hasten to avail themselves.”

The work was accordingly published in the year 1862, and was justly spoken of in the next report of the committee<sup>c</sup> as “the most valuable magazine we possess whence to obtain materials, whether for the history of the county generally, or of the several parishes which compose it.”

The committee wisely printed a larger number of copies than would be required by the members of the Society, and they deserve thanks for having done so, as the work is thus rendered accessible to the public generally, and we doubt not that it will very soon find its place in the libraries of all lovers of county history. Such persons are of course aware that one large portion of Aubrey's Wiltshire Collections (Liber B) has long been missing, and we are sure that they will join with us in the hope that it may yet be recovered, and that too in time to allow of its publication under the supervision of such an accomplished antiquary as Canon Jackson.

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<sup>a</sup> “Wiltshire.—The Topographical Collections of John Aubrey, F.R.S., A.D. 1659—1670, with Illustrations. Corrected and Enlarged by John Edward Jackson, M.A., F.S.A., of Brasenose College, Oxon., Rector of Leigh Delamere, Vicar of Norton, and Hon. Canon of Bristol. Published by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.” (Longmans; Bull, Devizes.)

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct. 1861, p. 415.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., Oct. 1863, p. 476.

## Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

*[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Nov. 17. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The Society commenced, this evening, the business of the session. It became the painful duty of the President to announce to the meeting the death of the lamented Marquess of Bristol, Vice-President of the Society, and to state that the President and Council recommended to the Society William Tite, Esq., M.P., to fill the vacant place in the Council. The ballot was fixed for the evening of December 1, and the elections will take place after the manner of the anniversary elections of the Council and officers. Lord Stanhope carried the entire meeting, and indeed we might say the whole Society, with him, when he declared that for punctual assiduity in business, for zealous pursuit of the objects of the Society, for courteous amenity of manner, it would be hard indeed to find one who could worthily fill the place of the late Marquess of Bristol. These remarks from the Chair were echoed in the body of the meeting, and on behalf of the Fellows at large, by W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., and Secretary to the Camden Society, of which Lord Bristol was President. In words, few indeed, but well chosen, and warmly felt, he expressed his satisfaction at the eulogium not less eloquent than well deserved, which Lord Stanhope had passed on the memory of the lamented Marquess, and bore his own personal testimony to the estimable features of character and valuable qualities of mind which gave an added lustre to the high rank of the man they all so justly mourned.

Pursuant to an Order of Council of November 15, reports were laid before the Society:—1st, on the state and re-arrangement of the library by C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., F. and Sec. S.A.; 2nd, on the binding of the manuscripts by Charles S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. It appears that early in the present year the Secretary volunteered to undertake the re-arrangement of the entire library, and to prepare a shelf catalogue, in which the books, duly press-marked, should be entered. The Council accepted his proposal, and ordered the library to be closed for the purpose, from July 1 to the beginning of November. As some complaints have been made respecting this long exclusion of the Fellows from the use of the books, it may be well to

give some idea of the work which had to be done, and which has, in fact, been brought to completion. Nearly ten thousand volumes have been entirely re-arranged on the shelves, the Secretary himself, with his own hands, assigning to each volume its proper place. This re-arrangement was so *thorough* that two or more workmen were employed for thirty-three days in the library fitting up new shelves and altering old ones. Each shelf has been marked with brass letters. Into every volume bookplates have been inserted, on every bookplate press-marks, indicating the place of the volume, have been inscribed, and these press-marks have been duly entered, opposite each work, in the list of books. This list, printed in 1861, has been mounted on quarto paper and interleaved, so as to give room for additions for some time to come. Indeed the additions already entered have not been few or unimportant. Mr. Ireland has made, with his usual zeal and neatness, no fewer than 1198 entries of books acquired by the Society since the publication of its catalogue. The tracts, 1141 in number and comprised in 168 volumes, have also been noted for reference. So far from there being the slightest justice or even common consideration in these complaints, we can assure the Fellows of the Society that it was only by turning night into day that the library has been reopened on the 15th, a fortnight later than had been originally stated. Those who know what a chaos the library was in, can appreciate the amount of work which has been achieved in bringing it into order. But on this point the Fellows are ere now in possession of the sentiments of the Library Committee, of the Council, and of such of their number as were present at the opening meeting, to which latter we shall presently recur.

Scarcely less valuable than the services rendered by the Secretary to the printed portion of the Society's collections, are those commemorated in Mr. Perceval's report on the binding of the manuscripts. For the first time since they came into the possession of the Society have *upwards of fifty bundles of manuscripts been rendered accessible*. Abandoned in sheer despair and enveloped in brown paper, these bundles were as unsightly outside as inside they were *practically* worthless. A labour of this magnitude, voluntarily undertaken and in the most masterly manner carried through, deserves at the hands of the Society the warmest and the most grateful recognition.

These reports and the minutes of the Library Committee and Council having been read, Lord Stanhope, Mr. Tite, and Mr. Bruce in succession addressed the meeting on the great value of the services which Mr. Watson and Mr. Perceval had rendered to the Society.

The following resolutions were then put from the chair, and carried unanimously :—

1. That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the Secretary and to Mr. Charles Perceval for the services they have rendered to the

Society, as set forth in the reports this evening laid before the meeting.

2. That the reports of the Secretary and of Mr. Perceval be adopted, and the Council be authorised to deal with them accordingly, and to exercise the discretionary power contemplated in Mr. Perceval's report with respect to two parcels of unbound manuscripts.
3. That these reports be printed and circulated.

Mr. TITE, M.P., then proceeded to read an interesting paper, in the form of a letter addressed to Mr. Frederick Ouvry, the treasurer of the Society, descriptive of some recently discovered remains of the walls of Roman London. He stated that in the year 1853 a beautiful tessellated pavement was found by him under Gresham-house, in Broad-street. This interesting discovery had always led Mr. Tite to believe that similar remains existed in the same neighbourhood, further strengthened by the fact that in Trinity-square, just adjoining, a portion of the ancient wall of London still existed above ground, which, though not Roman, was supposed to rest on Roman foundations. In 1841 the Blackwall Railway, much further north than this point, cut through Roman remains of the great wall, but beyond that slight indication things remained in the same state until the autumn of this year. In August, 1864, certain very large works were undertaken in Cooper-row for the erection of immense warehouses to meet the increasing trade of London. These were intrusted to a London architect, Mr. Clifton, a friend of Mr. Tite, who in August of this year brought him a photograph of some curious remains discovered in executing these works. Mr. Tite visited the spot, and found a very extensive fragment of a Norman wall, with archer arrow-slits and other defensive appliances. The fragment was 110 ft. long, and in height from the bottom of the foundation to the top of the parapet 41 ft. All the foundations and a considerable portion of the lower wall were undoubtedly Roman, built of square stones in regular courses, with bonding courses of Roman brick of intense hardness and excellent cement. Mr. Tite stated that the cement was so hard that he could not procure a whole brick for exhibition, but had obtained one broken in half. This specimen seemed to be as hard as any red earthenware, and was, as was always the case with the Roman, more of what we should call a tile, being about a foot square, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. The mortar between the bricks, unlike our modern system, was nearly as thick as the bricks themselves, and abounding in portions of pounded brick. Mr. Tite shewed the exact place of these remains in an ancient plan of London in the reign of Elizabeth, (published by the Society,) when the walls and gates were in existence. He then pointed out a few other localities where undoubted Roman remains of these walls were traceable—viz., Camomile-street, the street still called London-wall, and

near Moorgate. In referring to the history of Roman London, Mr. Tite pointed out that there could have been no walls at the time when Suetonius abandoned it in A.D. 61. He quoted some Norman historians, who referred the walls to a period as late as the Empress Helena, but his opinion seemed to be that they dated about the second century of our era. Of the distinctly Norman work above this level, Mr. Tite attributed that to the period when Archbishop Langton and William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had failed in their first endeavours to prevail on King John to restore the ancient laws contained in the Great Charter; the associated Barons assumed their arms, and with their forces marched first to Northampton and thence to Bedford. They were favourably received there by William de Beauchamp, and there also came to them messengers from London, who privately advised them immediately to go thither. On this they advanced to Ware, and arrived at Aldgate after a night march on the 24th of May, 1215, the Sunday before Ascension Day. Finding the gates open, says Roger de Wendover, they entered the city without any tumult, while the inhabitants were performing Divine service; for the rich citizens were favourable to the Barons, and the poor ones were afraid to complain of them. After this, the walls being in a ruinous state, they restored them, using the materials of the Jews' houses existing in the neighbourhood, and then destroyed to build up the defences, which, as chroniclers relate, were in a subsequent reign in a high state of excellence. Mr. Tite pursued his history of the wall of London through its various phases of ruin and revival until the patriotic Lord Mayor, citizen, and draper Ralph Joscelyne, in 1477, completely restored all the walls, gates, and towers, in which work he was assisted by the Goldsmiths' and other companies, and by Sir John Crosby, a member of the Grocers' Company. The gradual increase of the necessities of the citizens for more space, and the Great Fire of 1666, completed the destruction of these once important defences, and but few remains now exist to shew their extent and value. Mr. Tite stated that the total area enclosed by the walls which still constitutes the great "City of London" is only about 380 acres. The paper read by Mr. Tite was illustrated by beautiful drawings of the remains by Mr. Brass and Mr. Tyerman, and was listened to with much attention. It gave rise to a conversation, in which Mr. Black, a Fellow of the Society, took a prominent part.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

WARWICK MEETING, JULY 26—AUGUST 2.

*(Concluded from p. 591.)**Monday, Aug. 1. VISIT TO MAXSTOKE CASTLE.*

AT the sectional meeting, under the presidency of Lord Neaves, three papers were read. The first was "Notes on Warwickshire Numismatics," by Mr. E. Hawkins. The notices of mints established in Warwickshire, as early as Saxon times, at Warwick, Coventry, and Tamworth, are exceedingly meagre. The mint at Warwick does not appear upon any coin before the reign of Canute (*c.* A.D. 1015—1035), nor is any evidence of its existence to be found upon the money of the succeeding monarchs, except Harold I., Hardicanute, Harold II., and William I. It is remarkable that Dugdale does not appear to have been aware of any local tradition in regard to the situation of the mint at Warwick. John Rous, the Warwick historian, born there about 1411, and for forty years resident at Guy's Cliff as one of the chaplains of a chantry founded by Richard Beauchamp, states in his *History of the Kings of England*, which he dedicated to Henry VII., that the mint was in early times in the eastern parts of the town, as he discovered in certain writings in the chancel of the collegiate church of St. Mary, in which he frequently read the names of Baldred, Everard, and other moneyers in the reign of Richard I., and of other preceding monarchs. He states that the accustomed dwelling of these moneyers was in the house which at the time when he wrote, about 1480, was occupied by the vicars of the college. It is now the Free School, and is still called the College. The coins attributed to the Warwick mint which exist in the collection at the British Museum, have been enumerated as follows, by the kindness of Mr. Vaux. Of Ethelred II. there is one bearing the moneyer's name, ÆTHELRIC ON WER, and another with the name ELFSIGE, but it is doubtful whether WER may not be Wareham. Of Canute there occurs LEOF. ON WERIN, LEOFWIN ON WAERINC (possibly Worcester), and LIFINE ON WERINC. Of Harold I., one with the name GODD ON WAERINC; and of Harold II. two, LUFFINC ON WEARW, and SWEMAN ON WERA. On moneys of the Conqueror are found JEGLRIC, or JEGELRIC ON VERHE, and ON VERHEI, with some other slight variations of the name: JELRIC ON VERVIC, also LIFRIC ON VERVI, and ON VERVIC; LUFINC ON VERI, and ON VERIC; SIDELOC ON VERE, and VERHE, THREIL ON VERVIC, &c. Of the reign of Henry I. we have a coin bearing the moneyer's name WULFSI, which is possibly of the Warwick mint, and of Henry II. one marked OBSER ON WIRIC.

Of the Coventry mint all that is known, as Ruding has observed, is that there is a rare groat of Edward IV., bearing the name of the city on its reverse, the legend being CIVITAS COVETRE, or COVETRIE, and there are two varieties, one with the letter C, the other with the letter B, on the breast of the king. The date of this coinage cannot be determined, owing to the fact that Edward IV. made several visits to Coventry; it is probable that the mint was worked at some time when he was resident there. Leland is the only author who has been cited as making mention of this mint; but he only observes, in his *Itinerary*, "there was a Parliamēt and a mynt of coinage at Coventrye," without assigning any date either to the one or to the other.

The last of the Warwickshire mints to be named in these brief notices is that of Tamworth. There is a penny of Eadweard the Martyr which appears to have been struck there, as it bears the mark—AT TAMWO. No other coin occurs in subsequent reigns until that of the Confessor, of whom there is a coin marked—AT TAMW: one of Harold II. inscribed—AT TAU: may have been struck at Taunton. There are coins of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and of Henry I., undoubtedly the produce of the Tamworth mint, and inscribed accordingly.

After some remarks by Mr. C. H. Bracebridge in illustration of the subject treated by Mr. Hawkins, a letter was read from Mr. Sharpe, on "The City of Cassivelaunus." Having stated that this ancient British city included the present town of St. Albans, the writer explained that he was induced to make investigations in consequence of coming upon a remarkably deep ditch, called Beech Bottom, which was upwards of a mile in length, and not unlike an extensive railway cutting, with earth thrown up into a wall, chiefly in the direction of St. Albans. Its depth was from twenty to thirty feet, and its banks were covered with wood. It was so obviously a military work that he instituted investigations to discover its nature and extent. The conclusion he arrived at was that it was a fortified area about two miles and a quarter long, and a mile and three-quarters broad, enclosing the whole of the town of St. Albans. After quoting Cæsar's description of the city of Cassivelaunus in the fourth book of *De Bello Gallico*, which he stated was exceedingly well fortified both by nature and art, the writer pointed out that, although Cæsar did not give the name of the town, it was probably Verulam, the name given by the Romans to their fortified camp in the neighbourhood. The extent of this encampment of the Cassii, whose leader was named Cassivelaunus, was about twelve times the size of the walled Roman camp referred to. Except at Beech Bottom, the ditch has been very much filled up, and the tillage to which portions of it had been subjected, had given it the appearance of naturally sinking ground. From the west end of Beech Bottom it met the river Ver, opposite to St. Michael's Church, which formed its north-western limit. Its south-east side commenced at Sopwell Mills, on the same river, passed by Camp House, then turned to the north, crossed the Hatfield-road, and joined the northern end of Beech Bottom and the Sandridge-road. If this really described the boundaries of the town of Cassivelaunus, no work of art in the British Isles could boast a greater antiquity than the ditch called Beech Bottom, at St. Albans; which was the only one that could be shewn to have been constructed prior to the landing of Julius Cæsar.

The subject of the next paper, by Mr. G. T. Robinson, of Leamington, was a volume belonging to the corporation of Warwick. It is called "The Black Book," from the colour of its leathern cover, and contains a series of entries respecting local events occurring in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, made by John Fisher, steward, auditor, surveyor, and Member of Parliament for the borough. Mr. Robinson read from this curious volume a description of the foundation of Lord Leicester's Hospital, from which it appeared that the Earl of Leicester threatened to found the Hospital at Kenilworth, unless the Corporation of Warwick gave him "goodly premises unto them belonging." Accordingly, after a meeting of the Council, held, according to custom, at St. Mary's Church, immediately before Divine service, the Council decided to give

him the Guildhall and certain other tenements, and also voted him a gift of a yoke of oxen, which were bought of Mr. Butler, of Kenilworth. The Earl, however, endeavoured to obtain a conveyance of the property without it being stipulated in the deed for what purpose it was intended, but in this he did not succeed; and, although he was vastly irate at the burgesses not going out to meet him on his appearance before the gates, because he was not of royal blood, the hospital was at last founded, the event being celebrated by an observance of the feast of St. Michael, of which order the Earl was a member. The next extract read related to the death and burial of the Marquis of Northampton, who attended the Earl of Leicester to Warwick to participate in the celebration of the feast of St. Michael, but being seized with a violent attack of gout, so that he could neither sit nor walk, on St. Jude's Day, "he gave up the ghost very christianly." Then followed an account of his obsequies, which, it appeared, owing to his poverty, were paid for by the Queen, as also a supper in the evening, after the interment, at the house of Mr. Fisher. References were also made to the visit of Queen Elizabeth, during her progress to Woodstock, with which Mr. Robinson concluded, remarking that he hoped the authorities might be induced to print the work, as by so doing they would render material service alike to archæology and history.

The next and concluding paper was one by Mr. E. T. Craig, "On the Bust, Portraits, Mask, and Monument of Shakespeare." It was urged, in favour of the authenticity of the Jansen Portrait, that the reputed painter was born in England about 1576, when his parents fled from Antwerp and sought an asylum here in consequence of the approach of the Spaniards to that city; that he was known to have begun to paint early in life, Malone possessing one of his portraits dated 1611, and Virtue stating that his earliest productions were his best; and that he was known to have been employed by the Earl of Southampton to pourtray the Countess, as well as other members of the family, and it was reasonable to suppose the Earl would request, if not urge, the artist to take portraits of his friend, associate, and favourite poet, Shakespeare. Mention having been made of the fact that that in the possession of the Duke of Somerset had on the back of it the date when painted—1610—and the age of the poet at the time, forty-six, it was next stated that Mr. Staunton of Longbridge had a very fine copy of it. The writer then proceeded to say that, as Boaden justly observed in his work (1824), "the portrait is extremely handsome. The forehead is high, broad, and well developed: the eyes clear, mild, and benignant; the nose well formed, prominent, and aquiline; the mouth closed, the lips slightly compressed, the moustache and beard naturally, yet gracefully arranged; the complexion fair, and the temperament evidently nervous—sanguine." The portrait is an early picture by Jansen, carefully and beautifully painted. If the artist was born soon after the arrival of his parents in this country, he would be about thirty years of age when he executed the work. No other likeness clearly and fully embodies the probable facial and cranial contour of the original. Mr. Craig, in conclusion, endeavoured to shew that the bust at Stratford was modelled after a cast taken from a living person, and not that of the poet; that the Droeshout engraving, although possessing some of the elements of truth and genuineness, is not fully and satisfactorily reliable as a likeness; that the Chandos, while a pleasing and picturesque composition, called

Shakespeare, is not a portrait of the bard; that Jansen lived in England some few years before Shakespeare, and painted portraits for Southampton and others, and also of the poet, and probably from life; and that his picture has the best claim on the consideration of the students of Shakespeare, as it agrees most with what we should expect in such a man.

Mr. Bracebridge made some remarks upon the different characteristics of the Shakespeare portraits, and the section then adjourned.

The interval was but short between the close of the morning meeting and the time appointed for starting on the excursion to Maxstoke Castle. By one o'clock, however, a large party had assembled at the Milverton Station, and they proceeded thence by train to Hampton Junction, beyond Coventry. Arrived there, they found a number of carriages, in which the journey was continued to Coleshill, a distance of seven miles. On reaching the Castle, the visitors found that near the moat an extensive marquee had been erected, in which tables had been spread for luncheon. Round these tables the party, consisting of about a hundred and twenty persons, were soon seated in the enjoyment of Mr. Fetherston Dilke's hospitality. Their host was unfortunately absent through illness, but in his absence the honours of the castle were done by Mr. John Fetherston. Before the guests rose, Mr. Fetherston, having first proposed the health of the Queen, read a paper promised by Mr. Dilke, on the history and architecture of Maxstoke Castle.

The castle is a fine example of a fortified dwelling of the middle of the fifteenth century. Its plan is a parallelogram, with corner octagonal towers, embattled, and a gate-house, with a stone bridge of early date. The moat runs broad and deep all round, and has a pleasant strip of turf and flowers just under the old walls. Passing through the massive gate-tower, the contrast between the Edwardian fortress outside, and the evidently Georgian style of the buildings in the court is striking and disappointing; but when the visitors passed up the modern stairs into a hall formerly the chapel, with its great west window of late Decorated tracery bisected by the stairs, they saw what the place was in the olden days. In this chapel, in 1459, by special dispensation from the Bishop, John, the son and heir of the famous Earl of Shrewsbury, was married to Katherine Stafford, the daughter of the first Duke of Buckingham. A passage through the thick walls may still be partially explored; and one of the towers retains—a very rare example—the old floor carefully restored and preserved, in which the beams radiate from the “nave” in the centre to the outer walls, like the spokes of a wheel, and shew how the floors of those towers were supported without any central column. The outer walls of the castle are entire, just as they were built, excepting only an opening made on the south side, to afford access to the narrow strip of turf and flowers between the wall and the moat. The battlements remain, and the line of wall is unbroken; only a few of the outlets have been filled up in the course of years; and thus the castle forms one of the remarkable and valuable relics left us of the fortresses of the days of Edward III.

The Priory of Maxstoke, or of Machitone, as it is called in the Conqueror's survey, was founded by the famous William De Clinton, in the year 1331, when the chantry formerly existing was dissolved, and the foundation of a monastery for the canons regular of St. Augustine was begun. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was endowed by De

Clinton with lands and rents to the amount of £80 a year, including "eight messuages and six yards land lying in Long Itchington; as also the bodies of eight natives dwelling there with all their chattels and offspring." Five priests were to celebrate service daily in the church where the bodies of his ancestors were interred, for the good estate of De Clinton and his wife, his brethren and his sisters, parents and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased. The warden and sub-warden, appointed by himself and his heirs, and admitted and instituted by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield for the time being, were to be always priests in orders, and to dwell together in a house convenient for themselves adjoining to the churchyard; "to wear white surplices with black copes and stoles, after the manner of the vicars-chorall in the Cathedral of Lichfield, whilst they were about divine service in the church and quire;" and, further, the warden, "when he could fitly be at leisure, and sub-warden, as all the priests, except some great occasion did hinder, every day after dinner and before vespers should together in the same church sing the full office of the dead, admitting the chaplains and clerks of the same church to sing with them if they pleased." When, however, De Clinton was "newly created Earl of Huntendon, and became advanced to further honour and riches, so was his heart," says Dugdale, "much enlarged for works of pietie," and the Augustine monastery was founded in the reign of Edward III. The prior was to be elected with a convent of twelve canons besides, "there living religiously and regularly," and on the death of the prior, the convent was to proceed within five or six days to elect another, without seeking any licence from De Clinton or his heirs:—

"None should be admitted as a canon in this monastery but a freeborn man, and so reputed, as also of good conversation, completely learned for the state of such a canon, having a fit voice to sing, and being xviii. years old at least, and fit to receive the order of priesthood when he should come of meet age; and at the end of the first year after such his entrance, that should read or cause to be read openly in his presence, all and singular the things contained in the said charter of foundation, promising his faithful observance of them."

Further provision was made after this liberal grant of two hundred a-year that when the yearly revenue had increased ten marks by any other benefaction, or "through the industry of the said Prior and Convent," another canon should be added, but that no yearly pension should be granted, "except for the certain advantage of the House"—the Bishop of the Diocese to be judge. On the anniversary of the founder's day, and after he had departed this life, there was to be—

"A dole to an C. poor people, viz., of Maxstoke and other places, to each a loaf, and every day at dinner-time over and above the accustomed bread allowed to the poor, one white Conventuall loaf and a mess of meat out of the kitchen, together with a flagon of beer, assigned to one of the poorest people in Maxstoke, or from some other place, according to the discreation of the Prior or his Almoner, for the health of the said founder's soul, and souls of the persons above-named, and all the faithful deceased."

Dugdale gives many other particulars of the services and ceremonies to be observed, noting too that

"Under the penaltie of God's curse, with the curses of the B. Virgin, S. Michael the Archangel, and All Saints, none of the heirs and successors should make any advantages to themselves out of the possessions of this monastery in any way whatever, to provide for which the charter was indented and exemplified (in 1336) in

three parts—one to remain with the Priory, one with the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and the third with his heirs and assigns.”

During the next few years De Clinton's benefactions were augmented by the advowson of the moiety of the Church of Halughton, in Leicestershire, and that of the Church of Tamworth; and in 1334, the manor of Shustoke and the advowson of the Church at Bentley, which had been purchased by the Prior, were exchanged with Sir William's son and heir, John, for the

“Ancient Manor House of Maxstoke, moated about, and situate near to this monastery, together with the Park and all that part which hath since been known as the Priory Lordship. Whereupon they converted the old house (the ancient seat of the said Founder's ancestors) into Barnes, keeping up the moat for the turning of a Water-mill; which so continued till within the memory of some aged persons lately (1656) deceased.”

Some traces of the moat still remain, south of the present ruins.

For many years the priory flourished, and increased its possessions by purchases of neighbouring lands. The wise provisions of its founder were observed, and worldly wisdom guided the prior in the management of its property. Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, gave the advowson of Yardley Church; and in 1460, Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, £100, a legacy to purchase lands to add one canon more, who should daily sing and pray for the souls of himself, his wife, and children, at the altar of the north aisle, in the conventual church. In the “fatal survey” of 1535 the whole of the possessions of the priory were valued at £430 11s. 6d., from which, after the several deductions had been made according to the directions of the founder and those of the other benefactors, Dugdale estimated only £81 13s. 7d. would remain; and adds,—

“So that by Act of Parliament (in 1536), being involved in those which went to wrack, it was, in 30 Henry VIII. (with a multitude more) granted out of the Crown to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his heirs; which Duke, for the sum of 2,103*li.* sterling, sold the same, with all the Lands, Rectories, &c., thereunto belonging, unto Robert Trapps, of London, Goldsmith; unto whom succeeded Nicholas Trapps, his son and heir, who leaving issue only two daughters, the property was divided, the Priory and lands falling to Mary and her husband, Giles Paulet, a younger son of the Marquis of Winchester, and afterwards to their great grand-daughter Mary, the wife of Edward, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, who enjoyed the possession in her own right, and with whose descendants it still remains.”

The rectory was appropriated to the priory, but the vicarage was valued at £106 0s. 8d. in the “fatal survey;” and Dugdale has preserved for us the particulars of the vicar's means of support in the days of Elizabeth, viz.—

“That he had meat and drink for himself, and a child to wait upon him, every year a gown, every week three casts of bread and two gallons of ale, his barber, launder, candle, and firewood as he would spend, with xls. wages, and all at the costs of the House.”

Few particulars beyond those just given, and others of a like sort, have been preserved. The warden's occupation was gone when the monastery was founded, but he was presented to the incumbency of Allesley, near Coventry, in 1337; and it appears that the first prior was John Deyvill, (or De Eyvill), appointed by De Clinton, in July, 1336. As the ruins have never been thoroughly explored, only a few relics have been found, and these are chiefly relics of the building itself,

fragments of carving, pieces of stained glass, and floor-tiles, but an old hand alms-box, well bound with iron, has been discovered, and is a curious relic of the past. An examination of the ground to the west of the lofty chancel-arch, which still remains, enabled the visitors to trace the lines of the foundations on which the nave and the aisles once rested, and they also noticed appearances that indicated the chief boundaries of this once extensive and stately edifice.

Besides the fine gateway and the central tower of the priory, there is another relic of old times close by—the prior's lodgings, now an old farm-house. Traces of the stonework of old days may be found on the walls, but the most interesting part is the room now used as a cheese-room—a dark and damp-looking apartment of early date, and on the panels of whose wainscoted ceiling are the remains of many old armorial bearings, to the number of more than thirty. Many of these have faded so that they are now illegible, but Dugdale copied them as they existed in his time, and has explained them as fully as he could. They include the arms of England, Clinton, Clinton of Maxstoke, Ferrars of Groby, Basset of Drayton, Archer, Fitzwalter, Patshul, Odingsells (a name still preserved by Odensell's moat, near Solihull) and others of less note.

The return journey to Hampton Junction was made through Packington Park. Before the Conquest this park was held by one Alwardus, a Saxon; it then passed to Turchill de Warwick, and stands in Domesday Book as Patiton—the *c* having been mistaken for a *t*—that said Turchill, or his son, granted it to Geoffrey de Clinton, the founder of the Castle and Priory of Kenilworth, in the reign of Henry I. At the dissolution it passed to John Fisher for a consideration of £626 0s. 1d., the monks of Kenilworth having granted a long lease thereof, “well deserving by the dissolution of the lesser monasteries a greate storme approaching.” This John Fisher, the builder of the former hall, was succeeded by his son Clement, the Earl of Leicester's treasurer in his Netherlands expedition. His son Robert was made a baronet, and greatly improved the house and grounds, and was succeeded by another Clement, who married Jane, the daughter of John Lane of Bentley,—

“The same lady who was so instrumental in the escape of King Charles the Second after the unfortunate battle of Worcester, for which service she had after the Restoration a pension of £1,000 per annum granted her for her life, but not duly paid towards the latter end of it.”

Early in the last century the family became connected by marriage with the Jennenses, of Staffordshire, from whom they derived some of the most interesting relics which the present hall contains.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held at the Corn Exchange.

### *Tuesday, August 2. ANNUAL MEETING.*

The members of the Institute held a council meeting in the Court House, at half-past nine this morning, to transact their annual business, an important part of which was the selection of the place for holding the next congress. There was a full meeting, and London, Hereford, Dublin, Glasgow, Exeter, and Dorchester, had each its warm supporters. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to assemble next year at Dorchester. At the conclusion of the private business a sectional meeting was held in the Assembly Room under the presidency of Lord Neaves;

two papers were read as a conclusion to this portion of the Institute's proceedings.

(1.) A paper by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire, respecting the recent discovery of a Roman villa, at the foot of the Chedworth Woods, in that county. The writer said that the principal and most interesting feature to which he desired to direct attention, was the discovery of two distinct instances of Christian monograms, at a Roman villa, found to exist at the foot of Chedworth Wood, Gloucestershire, on the estate of the Earl of Eldon, where investigations were being carried on by his uncle and trustee, Mr. James Farrer, M.P. After expressing an opinion that the existence of Christian monograms during the Roman occupation of Britain was not so rare as Mr. Franks, of the Society of Antiquaries, seemed to believe, Mr. Lysons proceeded to say that the first of the two discovered at Chedworth was the most elaborate, and bore a remarkable resemblance to that found on the coins of Magnentius. The second was not so deeply fissured as the first, and had more the appearance of having been scratched with a chisel, like the commoner specimens found in the catacombs at Rome. The pavement and masonry of the Chedworth villa were equal to the best of the Romano-British times. There was also a singular mixture of Roman and British implements and domestic utensils. It had been presumed that the Christian monogram was not adopted until the times of Constantine, but it was singular that they were alluded to by John Hardyng in his ancient chronicles. The Chedworth Villa was accidentally discovered by a gamekeeper, who, whilst ferreting rabbits, put his hand into a rabbit-hole and pulled out a quantity of tesserae. As far as the building had been opened it consisted of as many as eighteen chambers, communicating chiefly with a corridor 120 ft. long, exhibiting alternate compartments of 8 or 10 ft. each. Numerous coins had been found, of various Roman emperors. There were many instances of crosses in different parts of the building, which would not have attracted attention but for the undeniable Christian emblems beneath the foundation-stones. Mr. Farrer, however, had gone to the north, and the work of exploration had been discontinued for the present, and would not be recommenced until October. He had promised then, when the excavations had been recommenced, to have a plan of the building made by a competent artist, and doubtless it would be made the subject of future archæological research and study.

(2.) A paper by Mr. Molyneux "On the Mediæval Remains of Beaudesert, Staffordshire." He said that at Beaudesert, in Cannock Chase, there was a hill commanding a view of nine counties which was known historically as Castle Hill, but in local parlance as Castle Ring. This hill, which was 900 yards above the level of the river, was remarkable for containing a series of banks and ditches, ascribed by various writers respectively to the British, Saxon, and Danish races. There was, however, sufficient evidence to prove that they formed part of a chain of British possessions, which, as at Bury Ring, in Staffordshire, Bury Bank, near Stone, and the Burgh, near Whitmore, occupied the highest points of the range of hills running parallel to the valleys of the River Trent, and its tributary streams. These all bore a striking resemblance to each other, and from the British remains discovered at Castle Ring and Bury Bank it might justly be inferred that the whole

series were of British origin. Castle Ring was the most inaccessible of the strongest of the series, being 700 yards in circumference, and 240 yards in diameter at its greatest point. In form it resembles what is commonly called a stirrup, running south-east and north-west, the base resting on the south-east. It now contained two entrances, one on the west and the other on the east side, though the latter had probably been cut for modern purposes. The entrenchment consisted of a double line of works on two sides, but on the south-east, where the natural form of the ground was the weakest for the purposes of defence, the lines were increased to four. In its original condition the inner bank must have been from 20 to 30 ft. high, whilst on the south-east, south, and west sides it was strengthened by a partial filling of the gorge with water, supplied by a natural spring. In August, 1862, Mr. Molyneux visited the place, and found at the west end a barrow-like eminence, which was found to consist principally of sand and fragments of limestone. A few yards from this mound was the outer face of the south-west wall of a building of which no written or traditional record was known to exist. This building occupied the north-west extremity of the entrenchment; it was of oblong shape, 66 ft. long, and 38 ft. wide, pointing 30 degrees north-east and south-west. It was divided into two rooms and a kind of lobby. The foundations consisted of massive sandstones, and in many parts of the walls were 5 ft. 8 in. thick, the interior walls being not less than 5 ft. After describing the ground-plan of the structure in detail, he stated that no trace of pavement was found, the floor consisting entirely of clay mixed with gravel, over which was an irregular covering of ashes with charcoal. Numerous fragments of pottery had been picked up, of which the writer gave a description. Metal-work had also been discovered, consisting of iron bolts, a mason's chisel, and other articles. Flint articles had also been discovered, resembling in all particulars those unwrought examples found occasionally, with others reduced to certain shapes, in British tumuli. The building itself had five different doorways, all leading from the main or eastern entrance. The latter appeared to have been provided with a portcullis, and the architecture was all of the Gothic order, but probably of different periods. Nothing however remained that would give any clue to the origin of the building; he must therefore leave it to more experienced archæologists to determine whether the building described within the Castle Ring was in reality part of the castellated dwelling alluded to by various writers whom he quoted, as being the castle residence of the early Norman kings, which was standing in the reign of Elizabeth. It would afford him much satisfaction if further light could be thrown upon a place in which great interest was taken, and he could not help thinking there was some hidden meaning in the Castle Ring, the derivation of which could hardly be due to the earth-work above. The character of the building indicated secular occupation, and it had apparently been well adapted as an occasional residence for the purpose of hunting. The excavation had occupied a considerable time, and had been carried on at the cost of the Marquis of Anglesey.

In a discussion which followed on the reading of this paper, Mr. Yates expressed an opinion that the remains alluded to by the writer, were those of an early tribe called *Cangi*, and he also thought it worthy of consideration as to whether the name of that race of people had not been the origin of the term Cannock. Mr. Bracebridge did not think

Dr. Plott, (whose opinion had been quoted by Mr. Molyneux,) a very great authority on this subject, and was inclined to think the remains were those of the Mercian kings, distinct traces of whose residence were found at Kingsbury-on-Tame, Sutton Coldfield, and Newcastle in Staffordshire.

Lord Neaves then resigned the chair to Lord Leigh, who presided over the concluding meeting, at which votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the corporations of Warwick, Coventry, Lichfield, and Stratford-on-Avon, the exhibitors of articles in the Museum (including Her most gracious Majesty), the proprietors of Warwick, Kenilworth, and Maxstoke Castles, the local committee, &c., in moving and seconding which several speeches were made which our limited space obliges us to treat very briefly.

Mr. Beresford Hope, in moving the thanks of the meeting to the corporation of Coventry, remarked that in his younger days, before he was old enough to be much of an archæologist, or anything else, he was threatened with being "sent to Coventry." As this expression was only used to terrify him when he was the source of trouble or annoyance, he naturally thought that being sent to Coventry was anything but an agreeable thing, though at the same time, with the usual curiosity of youth, he often longed to be actually sent there, to experience what sort of a sensation it gave. Most of them had now an opportunity of experiencing the sensation to which he alluded, and he must say that if the usual "sending to Coventry" was similar to it, it was far from disagreeable; nay, to speak the truth, it was positively delightful, and should be considered rather as a reward for meritorious conduct. They had not only been sent to Coventry in the literal acceptation of the phrase, but they had been received with great cordiality by the corporation of that ancient and famous city. The members of the Institute had at first been surprised that the mayor and corporation of Coventry declined to send their interesting muniments for exhibition at Warwick; but when they arrived there, saw the magnificent St. Mary's Hall—second only perhaps to that great centre of municipal privileges, Guildhall, London—and found the records of the city arranged under the oaken roof of the hall, they came to the conclusion that the citizens had shewn a commendable spirit of independence. The result of it had been that instead of one museum, as was usually the case, there had been two open to inspection, viz. one at Warwick, and the other in Coventry.

Mr. Greaves, M.P., made some pleasant observations on the blow aimed by Mr. Bloxam at the authenticity of certain Warwickshire legends<sup>a</sup>, the tendency of which, he said, would be to destroy all faith in some of the early heroes and heroines of this country. That able and learned antiquary had demolished Guy, Earl of Warwick, Lady Godiva, the Fair Phillis, the dun cow, and the blue boar, at one fell swoop! It was hardly fair, he thought, that gentlemen connected with the Institute should thus destroy the fairy superstructures of their childhood's days—the stories they had been taught in the nurseries, and still kept on believing as grown up men and women. They might console themselves in the idea, however, that when the archæologists were far away from Warwick, that high authority, Mrs. Comber, in the porter's lodge

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<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., Oct. 1864, p. 465.

of the Castle, would again recite the true history of "the renowned Guy, Earl of Warwick," stir Guy's porridge-pot, and point to the bone of that wonderful wild cow he slew in the fields. In spite of Mr. Bloxam and the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, it would be once more proclaimed that there *was* a blue boar, and that Guy *did* kill the dun cow, while "ye men of Coventrie," equally true to their text, would doubtless continue to believe in the story of Lady Godiva.

Mr. J. Fetherston acknowledged the compliment paid to the gentlemen who had read papers at the Warwick meeting of the Institute. He was glad that first and foremost among the gentlemen with whom his name had been coupled that of Mr. Bloxam had been placed, for as a Warwickshire man, he loved his county, and had a fervent hope there would always be some one among those who lived in it to take up the mantle which fell from the great archæologist, Dugdale. Learned lore should be latent among them, for this was the "heart of *old* England." As the heart was the centre of the human frame, and sent forth arterial blood throughout the system, so from Warwickshire, the centre of the realm, should issue streams of literary lore to permeate the length and breadth of the land. He regretted that archæology had almost become a dead letter here. He granted there was an archæological society which met at Warwick; but its members did nothing—they made no excavations and published no proceedings. He trusted that now they had had the advantage of being visited by the Archæological Institute, composed of such eminent literary men, and comprising a vast amount of archæological learning, they might be stirred up to do more—to get more subscribers—to publish papers (such as the Kent Society Volumes, for instance); that like the phoenix of old they might rise from those ashes into which they had suffered themselves to be turned; and that, supported by their own exertions as well as aided by the county at large, they would now take for their motto "*Resurgam*."

Mr. C. Tucker said that as several members had been added to the Institute from among the inhabitants of Warwick, and as many present felt an interest in the next proceedings, they would probably be glad to hear what course would be followed. It had been proposed and carried unanimously in a private meeting held that morning, "That the invitation received from Dorchester be accepted, and that the meeting take place there in 1865." It had also been resolved "That the central committee be requested to consider and report at the next annual meeting concerning the facilities and recommendations for holding the annual meeting for 1866 in London, or at Windsor." That resolution had also been carried *nem. con.*, and the central committee would accordingly take the subject into consideration.

Mr. T. Purnell then announced a long list of candidates elected members.

Lord Neaves said that it now became his duty to call upon the meeting to join with him in performing a very necessary and pleasant task—that of voting thanks to Lord Leigh for his occupancy of the chair that day, and for his conduct as chairman of the Institute while it had been assembled in Warwick. They all knew his Lordship was the promoter of every good work in any sphere to which his influence might reach; and although that Institute might not rank with associations for the higher objects of benevolence and charity, he trusted it was not alto-

gether beyond the sphere of that enlarged and enlightened utility which embraced not only material things, but objects that purified the mind, enlarged our relations with our species, and expanded our knowledge. He thought they were under great obligations to Lord Leigh, and should call on Mr. Beresford Hope to supplement his observations in seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. Hope said he was sure it was because too much could not be said in support of the motion, and not on account of any necessity of "supplementing" what Lord Neaves had said, that he was called upon to second this vote of thanks. The geniality, kindness, thoughtfulness, and hospitality their president had shewn had endeared him to all who had come in contact with him, and they were delighted to think they had enrolled him so to speak as one of their "permanent staff" by putting him on their list of members. As some regret had been expressed that popular stories had been upset, he begged to remind Mr. Greaves that it was Parliament who first discountenanced the celebration of the Fifth of November, and that the people of England had ever since been destroying their "guys" throughout the year. He was sure, however, there would be a perfect unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of thanking the Rev. E. Hill as the director of their excursions, for to him the Institute owed an accumulating debt of gratitude for managing them with complete success. To those who were not active enough to be able to participate in their enjoyable excursions, and preferred the quiet lounge through the museum, the exertions of Mr. Tucker had no doubt proved equally satisfactory: that gentleman was also deserving of a complimentary mention. There was one other to whom their thanks were due, but who, unfortunately, had been prevented by indisposition from attending. He alluded to their secretary, founder, and all in all, Mr. Albert Way. Their annual meetings continued to be so successful that proof was afforded of the admirable basis upon which he had started them; but they would have been able to do much better with his personal aid and assistance. While regretting the cause of his absence, however, they must rejoice that he had been the means of starting a permanent work, and this reflection might somewhat lessen their regret at the circumstance. Without saying more, he begged to second the resolution.

Lord Leigh said he sincerely thanked the meeting for the very kind manner in which they had tendered him a vote of thanks as president of the meeting. He could assure them that he felt proud of the distinction and honour of presiding over such a learned body, and the additional honour of electing him as a member of the Institute had also been conferred upon him. It was extremely gratifying to him to learn that the members of the Institute had experienced feelings of pleasure and satisfaction from their visit to Warwickshire, and he trusted that, if ever the Institute should again pay a visit to the county, objects of interest would still be discovered, and that the meeting would prove equally as successful and enjoyable as the present one had been. He again begged to tender his sincere thanks for the compliment paid him, and to assure them that it had afforded him no small pleasure to preside over the present meeting of the Institute.

His Lordship's acknowledgment of the vote of thanks concluded the business, and terminated one of the most agreeable meetings ever held by the Archæological Institute.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

IPSWICH CONGRESS, AUG. 8—13.

*(Concluded from p. 602.)**Friday, Aug. 12. VISIT TO HELMINGHAM AND ORWELL PARK.*

THE Association were under the necessity of quitting Ipswich in carriages as early as 8.30 A.M., to view Helmingham Hall and Church, and the recently discovered cemetery.

At Helmingham Hall the Rev. G. Cardew received the party at the principal entrance, and acted as *cicerone* to the visitors. The house is beautifully situated in an extensive and splendidly-timbered park. The Hall itself is in the Early Tudor style, and is built in quadrangular form, enclosing a wide-paved spacious courtyard. A wide, deep moat surrounds it, and there is a drawbridge at the principal entrance, which Mr. Cardew informed the company was traditionally supposed to have been drawn up every night for the last eight hundred years, and certainly for the last three hundred years; it is still drawn up every night. The company were shewn through the principal rooms, after which Mr. Cardew gave a brief history of the Hall, which he said was built in the reign of Henry VIII., by the second Lionel Tollemache. The Hall was probably built upon the site of an older edifice, and he traced its history back to a very early period. He found on reference to Domesday Book that it belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the brother of William the Conqueror, but the site could be traced as that of a mansion long anterior to that period. The old Hall was built in the twelfth century by Sir Bartholomew Creyke. The site was probably occupied by Romans, and afterwards by a Saxon farm. In 1561 Queen Elizabeth visited the Hall, and tradition said that she stood godmother for one of the children of Lionel Tollemache. The parish register did not, however, bear out this tradition, and after further enquiries he had found the fact to be that Queen Elizabeth promised to be godmother to the child, but the child dying, the ceremony of baptism was performed upon the dead body, and of course no entry was made in the parish register. A picture representing the ceremony was placed over the fireplace of the hall, and armour of all kinds was hung round the walls. The large dining-room—a very fine apartment—was chiefly remarkable for a collection of the old “black jacks,” or leathern jugs in which the ale was carried to table before the use of pottery became common. The fireplace is wide, and furnished with dog-irons, upon which lay an enormous log of wood. The collection of family portraits is large, and most of them are very fine. The drawing-room and library and some of the bedrooms were visited. In one room the lute upon which Queen Elizabeth played when she visited the Hall is preserved under a glass case; this relic is undoubtedly genuine, as it was presented to the family by the Queen on leaving Helmingham, and has been handed down as a heirloom ever since. The bedroom occupied by the Queen was visited, but although there is no doubt that this is the veritable room, the furniture cannot be so confidently spoken of. A fine bust of the Queen stands upon a carved oak cabinet of Flemish work which stands in the room, and several portraits are placed in the

suite of rooms. In the library a manuscript copy of Alfred's translation of Orosius is preserved, and an original copy of Caxton's "Game of Chess," the first book printed in England, which is kept under a glass case. In all of these rooms the wood-carving of the chimney-pieces and other parts is extremely good and in excellent order. The floors of the principal apartments are of polished oak. The corridors leading to the upper rooms are hung with engravings, one set of which were in illustration of Don Quixote. The visit to the Hall ended by an inspection of the collection of china, and the party then proceeded across the park, inspecting by the way a fine oak 23 ft. in girth, to the church.

The Rev. G. Cardew here again explained all the objects of interest. The contract for building the tower, he said, is still in existence. It was signed in 1487. The sum for which the tower was to be built was £30, and the contract was between John Talmadge and certain parties in Helmingham. The tower was not finished till the reign of Henry VIII. The following inscription is carved in bold relief upon a stone band near its base:—

SCANDIT AD AETHERA VIRGO PUERPERA VIRGULA JESSE.

'She mounts to heaven, the Virgin Mother, the rod of Jesse.' The interior of the church is rich with monuments of the Tollemache family, dating from early in the seventeenth century. The monuments are all of a very high character as works of art. One of the oldest has five niched figures in the attitude of prayer, and another a recumbent figure of a knight in armour. Two of the more modern monuments are from the chisel of Nollekens, and are erected to the memory of members of the Tollemache family who were killed while engaged in the service of their country.

After leaving the church the Rev. G. Cardew shewed the ground in which he had recently discovered remains of great antiquity in the neighbourhood of that edifice. The rev. gentleman pointed out the appearances in the conformation of the ground which led him to the conclusion that there were Roman or other remains in the neighbourhood, and then exhibited the results of his labours. Mr. Cardew has entered upon the task of discovering the suspected antiquarian treasures with great spirit. Some account of his researches has already appeared in our Magazine<sup>b</sup>. The excavations were visited, and although the party was extremely pressed for time, they presented sufficient attraction to make the whole party linger beyond the appointed hour. Mr. Cardew first shewed his collection of pottery found during the excavations, and next led to the collection of drawings of the skeletons, and "The Wilderness," an enclosure on the north side of the churchyard, and last of all shewed the skeletons *in situ*. It would not probably be too much to say that this was the most interesting part of the whole visit. It is not often that the men who are the most interested and the best able to appreciate such matters can see a skeleton lying in the bed where it was deposited centuries ago. Too frequently the rude unlettered labourer or the brawny navvy are the only witnesses on such occasions as the finding of a skeleton, and those to whom it is a labour of love to study such objects cannot see them till the spade and the pick-axe have done their part in destroying them. In this case, however,

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., May, 1864, p. 619.

Mr. Cardew has taken care to remove the superincumbent earth with his own hands, and that just sufficiently to expose the skeletons he has found. In one case a grave had been traversed by a moat, which is now filled up, and which was an ancient work in itself, and the skeleton which the grave contained is cut off at the knees. In another a female skeleton lay with that of a child upon one arm, and a third is the remains of a powerful man, who appears to have been carefully buried after suffering great mutilation. Mr. Cardew supposes that the skeleton is that of a man who was killed in some fierce struggle, and afterwards mutilated by his victors, and that probably the remains were buried with loving care by his friends after the struggle. Mr. Cardew has discovered thirty-one skeletons in all, in a trench where formerly a path passed along the place. The skeletons are none of them more than 2 ft. from the surface, and in some cases not more than 14 in. The fragments of pottery and other matters in the superincumbent earth are Roman, and that leads the rev. gentleman to suppose that the remains are Romano-British, or even earlier. Roman remains abound on all sides. In the fields a short distance from the rectory Mr. Cardew has found traces which lead him to suppose that Roman villas existed there, and that houses were probably in existence upon their sites to as late a period as the reign of Henry VIII. In one case he finds traces of a house which appears to have been destroyed by fire in the time of Elizabeth. The party lingered for a long time near Mr. Cardew's interesting trenches, probably feeling the force and truth of his remark, that such a sight could not be seen elsewhere in England, and that such an opportunity might never again be presented to them.

The exigencies of the day were too pressing to allow of such a stay as these interesting relics deserved, and the carriages were once more sought, and after returning hearty thanks to the Rev. G. Cardew, the party returned to Ipswich in time to start at two o'clock for Orwell Park, the beautiful seat of George Tomline, Esq., M.P., the President of the Association. The party exceeded a hundred, and were upon their arrival received in the picture gallery, whilst the libraries and grounds were freely thrown open to all.

The drawing and dining-rooms contain one of the finest collections of pictures in England, and for a time these magnificent rooms were crowded with those who were anxious to make the most of the opportunity of examining examples of some of the best masters the world has yet seen. The collection is remarkable as containing the *chef-d'œuvre* of Murillo, Christ healing the man sick of the palsy at the pool of Bethesda. This is a large picture, and a wonderful work of art. On each side of it are two Dutch merrymaking scenes, wonderfully filled with life and bustle. Each figure is a study, and the canvas is crowded with them, and all are in the height of hearty, reckless animal enjoyment. These are by Ostade and Teniers. Zurbaran's "Carpenter's Son" occupies a conspicuous place in the collection, and the child's face is one not easily to be forgotten. The peculiarity of the collection is the great number of *chefs-d'œuvre*, and Rembrandt, Gainsborough, Van der Neer, Cuyp, Koek, Wouvermann, Titian, and Vander Velde are all represented. The party spent an hour or two in the most agreeable manner inspecting these splendid works, and then wandered about the grounds till they were recalled by the sound of the bell which announced luncheon. The grounds were in most splendid order, and

perhaps in no part of Suffolk is there a finer or a more elastic turf than is to be found upon the lawn at Orwell Park. The grounds contain some fine timber, and among other trees are several noble cedars, some of which have a tall, straight bole, and but few arms, except at a considerable height from the ground. From the lawn fine views of the Orwell may be obtained; and from the campanile in the grounds Harwich town and church and part of the harbour, and miles of the Samford Hundred on the opposite side of the Orwell, may be seen, while on the other side the whole of the Colneis Hundred lies spread out like a carpet, and in the distance the churches and loftiest buildings of Woodbridge may easily be made out on a clear day. After a pleasant ramble through the grounds, all the company returned to the large conservatory on the north-west wing of the mansion, where preparation had been made for entertaining a large party. The company, numbering a hundred and thirty, among whom were a great many ladies, sat down to a sumptuous luncheon. At the conclusion of the repast,

Mr. Pettigrew said he felt sure the company were anxious to take the opportunity of returning their thanks to the President of the Association for the splendid manner in which he had received them that day, and further, for the undivided and undiminished attention he had paid to the business of the Association at the present meeting. No one, he (Mr. Pettigrew) was sure, could have walked through the rooms of that magnificent house without having been instructed by the taste with which it was furnished, and by the stores of literature and art with which it was adorned. The magnificent collection which they had seen was, he might say, unrivalled, and they must all feel grateful to Mr. Tomline; and they must have felt, while looking at his noble collection of art treasures, that they had made a good choice of a President. He would not detain the company longer than to propose the health of Mr. Tomline, accompanying the toast with their sincere thanks to him.

Mr. Tomline said he would say but one word, to thank the company sincerely for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. They would agree with him that they might make speeches as noisy as those in the House of Commons, but they did not wish. He would only add a toast which he would ask a volunteer to second, and that was the health of the ladies, with the sincere thanks of the Association to them for having honoured the meetings by their presence.

Mr. T. S. Gowing said, as the senior bachelor present, he felt himself called upon to respond to the call of the President. He heartily seconded the toast which their worthy host had given, and he was sure it needed nothing from him to enhance their appreciation of the beauty and the grace and refinement that had been lent to the meetings by the presence of the ladies.

The company then enjoyed themselves for another hour on the lawn and in the grounds, and returned to Ipswich in time to hold the meeting at the Assembly Rooms for the purpose of examining the Temporary Museum of Antiquities.

The collection of antiquities and articles of *vertu* was a very large one, and contained many matters of great interest. The articles were arranged in the New Assembly Room. The principal local contributors were — Sir G. Broke-Middleton, Bart.; Mr. C. F. Gower; Mr. G.

Bullen, sen.; Mrs. W. H. Alexander; Mr. S. Westhorp; Mr. W. B. Jackaman; Rev. E. Bolton; Rev. Dr. Holden; Mrs. Jackson, Debenham; Mr. J. Wilson; Mr. W. Brown; Mr. Goodwin, Falcon-street, Ipswich; Mr. Warren, Ixworth; Mr. Francis, Westgate-street, Ipswich; Mr. W. B. Ross, Mr. J. Walker, Chelmondiston; Mr. Joshua Rodwell, Claydon; Dr. Drummond; the Rev. T. Mills, Stutton; Mr. W. P. Hunt, Ipswich; Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P.; Mr. Carthew and Mr. Whincopp, Woodbridge, and other gentlemen. The collection was of a miscellaneous character, and contained specimens of nearly every article likely to interest those who try with eager eyes to read the *minutiæ* of the daily lives and habits of men and races of men long since forgotten to all but enthusiastic antiquaries. Mr. Hunt's collection contained a MS. volume illustrative of the Suffolk families, the arms of each family being beautifully painted. The plan of the work is similar to that of "Kirby's Suffolk Traveller," each hundred being taken separately. Mr. Hunt also exhibited a beautiful specimen of mediæval stained glass. The library of the late Mr. W. H. Alexander furnished a literary treasure, said to be of great antiquity, in the shape of a Hebrew MS. roll containing the Pentateuch, very beautifully written on parchment. Several Bibles and Prayer-books, and some curious old sermons and pamphlets published at Ipswich and other places in the county, were also exhibited, some of them being good specimens of early printing. The deeds and MSS. of a more formal character were very numerous, and one bore in very legible but by no means lady-like characters the signature of Queen Elizabeth. Ancient jewellery and watches were well represented, and specimens of almost every period were to be seen in the collection. Gold watches from different countries, and in a great variety of styles, and rings, brooches, and buckles innumerable, some of them of great antiquity, were exhibited. Some very fine specimens of the Lowestoft pottery were to be seen in the shape of bowls and basins. The paintings were not numerous, but one portrait of Dr. Isaac Barrow, said to have been painted by a lady by stealth, as the Doctor had a great aversion to have his portrait painted, is a very fine specimen of art, although not perhaps so much an object of antiquarian interest. A large portion of the wall space of the room was occupied by water-colour sketches of the Round towers of Ireland, made by Mr. Gordon Hills. Mr. J. C. Cobbold also sent a fine collection of drawings by Frost, of different views in Ipswich, chiefly interesting as shewing the changes which have been made in the town within the last one or two generations. The collection of course was very large, and many of those found in Ipswich during the last two years were exhibited. Mr. R. M. Phipson sent a large collection of ancient wood-carvings taken from different buildings. Some of these were beams, and they were most of them in a fine state of preservation. Among this collection is a bed-post, evidently of considerable antiquity. Among the wood-carvings is a piece of a perforated wood-screen, remarkable for the accuracy of the workmanship. The number of stone implements in the collection was very large, and several were exhibited from Hoxne and some from the French quarries. The collection, in fact, was of unusual extent and variety, and the *savans* who visited it were agreeably surprised at its generally excellent character.

The PRESIDENT then took the chair, and Mr. Pettigrew read a letter inviting the Association to hold its Congress in 1865 at Durham. This

invitation was on the part of the authorities of the University, the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral, the Mayor and Corporation, and the local Scientific, Literary, and Antiquarian Societies of Durham. After enumerating the great and peculiar antiquarian attractions offered by a visit to the town, Mr. Pettigrew moved that the invitation be most thankfully received and accepted, and that the Association do hold its Congress in 1865 at Durham.

This proposition was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, whose knowledge of the locality qualified him to speak highly of the objects to be viewed and the manner in which the Association would be received, and after a few observations by Mr. R. N. Philipps, F.S.A., also familiar with the locality, in support of the proposal, the vote was put by the President and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Gordon Hills then addressed the meeting upon "The Round Towers of the Eastern Counties and of Ireland." He said that so far as the round towers of Suffolk and Norfolk were concerned, they had doubtless been constructed in that form because of the difficulty of getting stones to finish the angles with. In Ireland, however, the case was different, for there was an abundance of good building stone, and it was necessary to find a reason for the building towers in that form in that country. He had no strong opinion on the matter, and was inclined to accept Mr. Phipson's theory. They had been referred to the Danes; it had been supposed that they were anchorite towers, and also that they were celestial indices, but the opinion most generally received was that of Dr. George Peterhead, who was of opinion that the round towers were of Christian origin. Mr. Hills said he had determined, on entering upon his researches, to examine for himself every round tower in Ireland, and the result was that he had examined about sixty-six of them. He traced the history of the country from the earliest times, and observed that there was not the disturbance in the habits of the people of Ireland caused by a foreign occupation, as there was in England by the occupation of the Romans and the conquest by the Normans. To this fact he thought it was owing that the architecture of the early Irish was not marked off into periods, as in England. Mr. Hills gave a minute description of the towers in various places in Ireland.

The President said he had now to ask the meeting for numerous votes of thanks;—to the patrons; to the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich; special thanks to the Ven. Archdeacon Hervey and the Clergy of the county; to the sister Societies, the Bury and Suffolk Archæological Institute and the Essex Society, who had assisted them so well at Colchester; to the Local Secretaries and the Local Committee; to their absent friends, the Mayor of Colchester and the Rev. E. C. Alston, who so hospitably entertained the Association; to the highly intelligent and persevering gentlemen who had prepared papers for the meeting; and to the exhibitors of the articles in the museum. He hoped they would be able to recollect the list of those to whom the Association was indebted.

The thanks were accorded by acclamation, and

Mr. Pettigrew proposed the thanks of the Congress to the President.

Mr. Phillips in seconding the motion passed a glowing eulogium upon the President, who in reply said he felt that he did not deserve the thanks of the Congress, for his exertions had been amply repaid

by the pleasure he had experienced and the knowledge he had gained in attending their meetings.

The meeting then resolved itself into a *conversazione*, and refreshments were amply supplied by the kind invitation and liberality of the Mayor of Ipswich, who most assiduously attended the proceedings of the Congress and contributed greatly to its success. The company did not separate until a late hour, and various parties were made up to inspect the antiquities of the town not yet visited, and various places in the neighbourhood, it having been found inconvenient to follow the plan originally proposed in visits to Long Melford, Lavenham, &c.

*Saturday, Aug. 13. VISIT TO THE CHURCHES OF IPSWICH.*

This, the closing day of the Congress, was partly occupied in an inspection of the Ipswich Museum, containing, among other objects of great interest, a series of geological and botanical specimens arranged by the late Professor Henslow, who had also here deposited several of the Romano-British urns discovered by him at the village of Kingston near Derby in 1844, of which he rendered an account to the Association, printed in the second volume of the Journal with illustrations. There were also the radius and ulna taken from a Roman interment, having encircling them a bronze armilla. The specimens of natural history are numerous and fine, and some of them are accompanied by their anatomical illustrations; the whole is in excellent order and preservation, and reflects credit on the town for the manner in which they are arranged.

The principal objects of attention during the day were, however, the churches, which received from the architects present, under convoy of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Phipson, very minute attention, and regarding which notes will be furnished for publication. There were nine churches in the town when Domesday Book was compiled; the churches now are the Holy Trinity, St. Clement's, St. Helen's, St. John's, St. Laurence, St. Margaret's, St. Mary Elms, St. Mary Key, St. Mary Stoke, St. Mary Tower, St. Matthew's, St. Nicholas, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's. St. Nicholas is supposed to be partly built of the materials of the ancient church of St. Michael, and curious relics of sculpture are evident in the wall, which Mr. Roberts regarded as being decidedly Saxon. St. Clement is a large church with a lofty tower of blue flint; there is also a clerestory above the side aisles, giving a bold appearance to the structure. Eldred, who travelled round the world with Cavendish, was buried here, and in the register-book is an entry of the burial of Grace Pett, the witch, in April, 1744.

Altogether, the Congress of 1864 has been most agreeable, and entirely satisfactory to the Association. The facilities afforded by all to the examination of the antiquities, the hospitality so generously extended to the visitors, and the spirit with which the inhabitants entered into the objects of the Congress, cannot but have left a most agreeable train of reflections, and will doubtless afford abundant papers for publication in the Society's Transactions.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

*Sept. 22.* Among the places visited by many members after the formal close of the proceedings at Bath, was Stonehenge. The office of guide was filled by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, who, having taken his place on one of the fallen stones of the inner circle, delivered the following lecture "On Stonehenge, its Mechanical Construction and probable Uses :"—

"The monument under our eyes at present, I need hardly tell you, is one of the most remarkable in this island, and perhaps I may say in any part of the world. The magnitude of its dimensions, the peculiarity of its position, the obscurity that surrounds its history, and the purpose for which it was reared, render it one of the wonders of our land. Happily, in modern times the indifference with which such structures were once regarded has passed away, and the day has arrived when some of the greatest minds in our country are directed to investigating the purposes, or recording the history, of remains of which our island has justly been proud; and this has been the case with the monument now before us. Acute and discerning scholars, as well as careful antiquaries, have turned their attention to it, and brought both learning and research to bear upon the investigation; and here I feel that I ought to apologise for taking the place of men more learned and better qualified than myself to treat of such monuments, and to state that it has been only in consequence of others declining to do the work in which I am now engaged, that, after solicitation, I have ventured to stand before so learned and so noble an assembly. But that I waste no further time in excuses, and boldly cast myself upon the lenient judgment of my audience (the more learned and wise ever the more tender in judging), I shall proceed to treat of the wonderful monument now before us.

"And first, as to its structure, you will perceive, on examination of the plan of its construction, that it consists of two circles and two ovals, the two latter (says Hoare) constituting the cell or sanctum. The outer circle is composed of upright stones, originally thirty in number, and on their tops the same number of stones is placed in a horizontal position, so as to form a continuous architrave. The outer circle may, therefore, be likened to a crown. These horizontal stones, which rest upon the uprights, are fixed in this position by a system of mortise and tenon joints. This feature is supposed to be peculiar to Stonehenge. Within the outermost circle is a second of forty stones, of rude form and much less elevation. Within this again is an oval, consisting of five trilithons, each of which is composed of three very large stones, two being upright, and the third placed upon them horizontally. The weight of each trilithon is estimated at about 70 tons, the impost alone about 11 tons, and set 3 ft. 6 in. deep in the ground. These are held together by the same process of mortise and tenon. The height of the outermost circle of stones is about 13 ft.; but the first pair of trilithons is upwards of 16 ft. high, according to the measurement of Dr. Thurnam, who has illustrated and described this monument with his usual care, ability, and accuracy. The second pair of trilithons is about 17 ft. high, and the great trilithon facing the entrance, one of the stones of which, as you see, has fallen, was 21 ft. 6 in. in height. Within this oval of large trilithons is a second and lesser oval, formed of nineteen stones of ruder construction. The stone commonly called the 'Altar Stone' is placed on the earth in front of the great trilithon, and measures about 16 ft. in length by 4 ft. in breadth.

"An avenue of stones has led up to these circles, and in this avenue by which the structure is approached, at about 200 ft. distant from the outer circle, is an isolated unhewn stone, apparently intended to direct observation, at the summer solstice, to the point of the rising sun. The truth of this was tested by Dr. Thurnam himself, at Midsummer, 1858, when he ascertained, from personal observation, that from the stone known as the altar stone, the sun at Midsummer is seen to rise precisely over this stone in the avenue; and from this he infers that the structure in which we now stand was a temple connected with solar worship.

"The geological character of the stones of this vast structure has occupied the attention of men well calculated to form a correct opinion of their nature; and indeed this learned assembly can this day examine this point for itself. It is, never-

theless, needful first to state that the outer circle and the five trilithons of the outer oval are of sarsen stone, like the Grey Wethers, which are found in abundance in North Wilts., and have probably been brought from the Vale of Pewsey. They are said to be composed of siliceous grit, which is peculiarly compact and hard in its nature, and very difficult to work, as it resists the action of tools, and will split rather than work; and it has, therefore, been supposed that the mortise and tenons have been formed, first by chipping, and then by rubbing the stones with sand and water, and using stone mullers. Considering the rude implements of iron or bronze which the probable builders of Stonehenge must have possessed, this theory does not, to me, appear improbable. The nineteen stones composing the inner oval, and the forty stones of the inner circle, which are less finished in form (though they have been more or less hewn and worked), are composed of igneous rocks, none of which are found within a distance of one hundred miles from the spot where they now stand. These stones are composed of Syenite, or greenstone, which are not found nearer than Dartmoor or North Wales. I believe it is the opinion generally entertained that these stones were brought from North Wales, and this (as Dr. Thurnam states) may have given rise to the fable related by Geoffrey of Monmouth, that the stones were brought by the magician Merlin from Ireland.

“There are two opinions respecting the period at which the different series of stones were set up. By some it is thought that the outer circle and the outer oval existed before the smaller stones of the inner circle and inner oval were placed; by others that the smaller stones were first erected; but if any inference as to the contemporaneous date of the whole structure may be drawn from the chippings of the various kinds of stones of which it is composed being found mixed together at the bases of the stones, and in the adjacent barrows, we are led to assign one date to the whole. What that date may be, we are now concerned to inquire. The first author who makes mention of Stonehenge is Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote at the commencement of the twelfth century. He speaks of it as the second wonder of England, and calls it Stanhenges. Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote at the same time, declares it to have been a monument erected in the reign of Aurelius Ambrosius, King of Britain, in order to commemorate the slaughter of the Britons by Hengist, and hence the etymology which has sometimes been assigned to it of ‘Hengist’s Stones;’ but the true etymological explanation of Stanhenges seems to be A. S. *Stan*, used as an adjective, and *henge*, from A. S. *hon*, i.e. stone hanging-places, from the stones resembling a gallows. This is the opinion of two eminent Saxon scholars. The name given to it, therefore, by the Saxons evidently shows that it was not set up by that people, who would hardly have bestowed such a title on a work emanating from themselves, and it is no doubt much anterior to the coming of the Saxons.

“But if Stonehenge was erected anterior to the coming of the Saxons, can we refer the construction to Roman times? We know sufficient of the Roman conquerors of this island to assert boldly that such an edifice cannot be attributed to that people. It was totally foreign to their genius; but to them we may look for some notice of it, or some mention of the manners and customs of the people by whom it was probably erected. Although we have no notice by any Roman writer yet known of any such erection, yet we have notices of the manners and customs of the nations conquered by them, and we have full accounts of the manners and customs of the Gauls and Celtic tribes. From the Romans we know that the Britons, like the Celts of the continent, were without inclosed temples; but they had groves and sacred places in which they offered sacrifices. They had *loci consecrati*, in which treasures were deposited, the places being dedicated to the divinity, or divinities, supposed to preside over them<sup>c</sup>. Julius Cæsar plundered these sacred spots, and obtained therefrom immense wealth. A.D. 106 Cæpio obtained great booty from gold and silver which had been deposited in certain shrines and sacred lakes.

“The old Celtic name for a consecrated spot was *nemet*<sup>d</sup>. Megalithic circles

<sup>c</sup> Cæsar, *Bell. Gall.*, lib. vi. c. 13, 17; Diodorus, lib. v. c. 27; Strabo.

<sup>d</sup> Venantius Fortunatus, lib. i. e. 9. Vernemetum, in Gaul, was a great fane; Drynemetum, in Asiatic Galatia, where the council of three hundred met, was a *hyeron* in an oak grove.

were in use in early times, both as places of assembly and for sacred rites, before the construction of temples. This appears from the historical books of the Old Testament and from Grecian history. (See Pausanias, lib. ix. c. 19.) At Hermione were circular enclosures, 'Periboli,' of large picked stones, in the which were performed the mysteries of Demeter. (Pausanias, lib. ii. c. 34.) Circles of stone were also used for the administration of justice and other civil and political purposes. (See Homer's Iliad, xviii. 504.) In the north the oldest places of worship, the 'horqr' of the Sagas, appear to have consisted of *stone circles*, which are still found in many parts of Scandinavia. It is hardly to be doubted that the large stone circles of these islands were the places of assembly and hypæthral temples of the ancient Britons. In Scotland there appears to have been a general tradition that they were places of sacrifice in heathen times. The Gaelic name of *clachan* is equally applicable to a church. They have also the name of law-stones, and there is documentary evidence that as late as the fourteenth century they were used for holding courts of justice. (See Hector Boece, Hist. Scotland, A.D. 1526.) There is evidence of their being used for holding courts of justice as late as the fourteenth century. (See Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, p. 113.) By various councils stones which were objects of worship were ordered to be destroyed or buried. The laws of Edgar and Canute, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, shew that stones were venerated, and resorted to as places of sanctuary. In France stone monuments seem to have been sedulously destroyed, but they are abundant in Brittany. In our own island they are found in all parts, from the Scilly Isles to the Orkneys, and are always circular in form, and usually surrounded by an earthwork consisting of a fosse and vallum, the vallum being on the outside. The following are the more important stone circles: Boscawen and Dance Maine, Cornwall; Scorhill and the Grey Wethers, Devon, district of the Damnonii; Stanton Drew and Stonehenge, country of the Belgæ. The diameters of the stone circles vary from 60 ft. to 366 ft., and even to 1,200 ft., which is the diameter of the great circle at Abury. The more usual diameter, according to Dr. Thurnam, is about 100 ft., which is that of Stonehenge. The stones which form them are of complete numbers, and seem to have some significance, as 12, 30, 60, 100, by which there has been supposed to be a reference to the lunar year and its divisions, the signs of the zodiac, the 12 months of 30 days and nights. The two inner circles at Abury, the outer circles of uprights and transoms at Stonehenge, the large circle at Stanton Drew, and the circle at Arbor Lowe, are each of 30 stones; those of Rollrich and Stennis of 60; and the large enclosing circle of Abury of 100 stones. These statements, taken from the *Crania Britannica*, are, I believe, pretty accurate; but perhaps in one or two cases they may be doubtful. Some of the sacred circles were approached by avenues formed of parallel rows of stones, and are of considerable dimensions, and rectilinear, as at Classernish, Merrivale, and Scorhill. That of Shap was of a large size, and is said to be traceable for two miles. The avenue is traceable at Abury, and most striking at Carnac in Brittany.

"Abury and Stonehenge are the most remarkable consecrated sites in Britain; both are in Wilts., and are conjectured to have been sites of national congress, where the chiefs and people met the Druids for the settlement of disputes, and the administration of justice. Abury was probably in the district of the Dobuni, and is formed of unhewn stones. One of the avenues by which it is approached is a mile and a half in length, yet there is no appearance of the use of implements of metal in this vast structure. Stonehenge is different; it is formed partially of hewn and squared stones. The columnar uprights are connected with a continuous transom or architrave, and by a system of mortise and tenon joints. By the writer of the account of Stonehenge in the *Crania Britannica*, the erection is supposed to have been at the period of 'bronze and iron transition,' i.e. when the age of the use of bronze was passing into that when iron became common. I confess I am not a convert to the system which divides the period of the world's history into eras marked by the use of distinctive metals. It is doubtful if these metals can be shewn to have been used in distinct periods, but I certainly agree with the writers of that very learned work when they assert that it is very probable that when the Belgæ settled in this part of Britain they established a *locus consecratus* within the limits of their own territory, of which Wansdyke appears to have been the boundary. That Stonehenge is more recent than Abury there can be but little doubt, and it would have been well if this learned congress could have visited that noble monument of a primitive British race, as well as that now under our eyes,

and formed some definite idea of the respective periods of the two structures; but it is believed that we are not far from the truth when we suppose Abury to have been the work of an older race, and to have been the place of meeting of confederate tribes of the primæval inhabitants of the island, while Stonehenge is the work of a more recent people, an intrusive race, of similar habits, manners, customs, and creed. That this people were the Belgæ seems probable, and the period assigned to its erection by learned and competent antiquaries, as the second century prior to the Christian era, is probably correct.

“This notice of so remarkable a monument would not be complete without making mention of the markings which have been found on one of the trilithons. An intelligent observer, Dr. George Tate, of the Royal Artillery, visited Stonehenge in February, 1861, his object being to search for inscriptions or sculpturing on the stones, and he succeeded in discovering a symbol, a character on the under surface of the fallen impost of one of the great triliths of the inner circle<sup>e</sup>. This marking you will have an opportunity of examining. It consists of a hooked figure, bent at both extremities, 7 in. long, having the letters L. V. almost within the upper bend. A representation of it will be found in the nineteenth volume of the ‘*Archæological Journal*,’ (p. 79,) from a careful drawing by Dr. Thurnam. There is not any similar marking on the trilithon which fell in 1797. It has been suggested that the markings may have been cut by a casual visitor to the spot, possibly soon after the fall of the stones, and much time must have been spent in the work; but an argument may be drawn for a more remote antiquity, both from the quantity of lichen which covered the incisions, and had kept them from notice, and the improbability that characters could have been so carefully cut by any casual visitor.

“A practical observation, in conclusion, may not be here out of place. It will be noticed that two of the trilithons have fallen. The precise period of the fall of one is not recorded: it was prior to 1722, when Dr. Stukeley’s views were taken; the other fell in January, 1797. An accurate account of the catastrophe appears in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. Would it not be well, with permission of the owner<sup>f</sup>, to replace one or more of the fallen trilithons? and could it be considered as interfering with the antiquarian interest of the monument if that trilithon, the fall of which is recorded, and which took place not seventy years since, were replaced in its true position? Again, if the centre of the enclosed area were excavated, with consent of the owner, under careful and judicious management, might not some trace be discovered of the true uses of the structure? Would there be

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<sup>e</sup> Dr. Tate’s communication (which was accompanied by a drawing) is as follows:—“On February 16, 1861, I visited Stonehenge, one of my principal objects being to search for inscriptions or sculpturing on the stones of which that monument is formed. I had repeatedly examined the very singular incised markings on the rocks at Routin Linn, Old Bewick, and Doddington Moors, in Northumberland, and I had been informed that some incised symbol or concentric circles of a similar character had been found on Long Meg, in Cumberland. I therefore hoped to discover some sculpturing of a like kind at Stonehenge. After long examination both of the standing and the fallen stones, I was delighted to catch a glimpse of some symbol or character on the under surface of the fallen impost of one of the great triliths of the inner circle. One of the stones of this trilith is still standing, but the other and the impost fell about a hundred years ago. The inscription is on the under surface of the impost, and occupies a position midway between the mortises. It is about 9 in. in length, and is incised, but being encrusted with lichens and weatherworn, it must be viewed in a particular light to trace its form, which, however, under favourable circumstances, is distinct enough to an eye accustomed to read water-worn sculpturings. About 3 in. from it is a hollow three-quarters of an inch in diameter, similar to those which are seen associated with the remarkable markings on rocks in Northumberland. I believe this incised character to be archaic, probably coeval with the erection of the Stonehenge circle; it has the same weather-worn appearance as the Northumberland sculpturings, which doubtless were the work of ancient British people. Beyond generally expressing an opinion as to the antiquity of the curious mark or symbol now first noticed at Stonehenge, I do not attempt to speculate on its origin or meaning.”

<sup>f</sup> Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., of Amesbury Abbey.

found the ashes of former sacrificial fires? This would be the case if this monument had been applied to sacrificial purposes, or if any interments of the great and noble of the primitive inhabitants of the land had been made within its enclosure; but if none such should be discovered, we should hold fast to the inference that it was destined for public assemblies, religious or political, and councils of state. The engineering skill of modern times would soon effect the replacement of the trilithon, and the keen eye of the modern antiquary would soon detect traces of any particular purpose to which this sacred edifice had been put; and if the so-called altar-stone were raised and replaced, would it reveal anything beneath? We may apprehend not, and perhaps our labour and engineering skill would be fruitless; but investigation would be satisfied with having done her part, and a careful readjustment of its position would satisfy every lover of antiquity. If these suggestions are too bold, or out of place on this occasion, I humbly crave pardon of the assembly; and would further ask them kindly to forgive the length of this notice."

Dr. Thurnam then addressed the company respecting the proposition which was made at the meeting of the British Archæological Institute when at Stonehenge in 1849, to raise the trilithon which fell in 1797, and observed that the subject was worthy of consideration. He then referred to his communication which appeared in the "Archæological Journal," and which was to the following effect: "The markings are comparatively sharply cut, but though now covered with lichens and time-stains, may, I believe, have been made in modern times since the fall of the stone about 1620. I was curious to ascertain whether there are any similar markings in a corresponding position on the under surface of the impost of the adjoining trilith, which fell in 1797, but there is nothing of the kind. The markings do not exactly correspond with Dr. Tate's drawing; that which I send is, I believe, accurate. The Roman V is very distinct, and the L only slightly less so. I should suppose the whole to have been the work of some casual visitor on the spot, possibly soon after the fall of the stone; by whatever hand the markings were made, considerable time must have been spent in the operation. They are very nearly in the centre of the stone, and midway between the two mortises." He then alluded to a further discovery which he had made of an incised letter resembling an H, and called on some of the learned palæographers present to give some explanation of these characters.

Professor Rawlinson, the author of the "Five Great Monarchies of the World," said that the characters were neither Phœnician nor Greek, but resembled Roman letters. He did not, however, give any opinion as to the date of the letters.

The majority of the company present seemed to be of opinion that the incised characters were of comparatively modern date, and that their discovery threw no new light whatever upon the *quæstio vexata* of the origin of Stonehenge.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 20. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. W. B. Dickinson exhibited a side-faced groat of the second coinage of Henry VIII., and of the usual type, but with the numerals VII. instead of VIII.

The Rev. J. H. Marsden communicated a notice of some coins of Æthelred II., which formed part of the hoard discovered at Ipswich in

the autumn of last year. They are all of the Hand of Providence type, and comprised coins minted at Canterbury, Dover, Huntingdon, Ipswich, Maldon, Norwich, and Thetford.

Mr. Evans read a paper on a counterfeit groat of Henry VIII., which had lately been found with several other pieces of the same character, including one of the half-groat size, at Paris. The reverse of the counterfeit is the same as that of the common Canterbury groats, but the legend on the obverse is FERNANDVS AGLIE . . . . .IB REX. The portrait is that of Henry VIII., so that the forger, while adopting his image, stopped short of counterfeiting his superscription. The principal interest of the piece consists in its being illustrative of the proclamations of the period which were so frequently issued, complaining that "the coins of the realm had of late been counterfeited beyond the seas, and in great multitudes privily brought into the realm." Mr. Webster, who had received the coin from Paris, had formerly in his possession a pair of dies designed for striking groats of Henry VIII., and found in the Seine, at Paris, which was no doubt one of the chief places where the art of counterfeiting was practised.

Mr. Williams read a paper "On an example of Chinese Paper Currency of the Ming Dynasty." The note, or order for money in question, had formed part of the curious hoard discovered by Mr. Williams inside an ancient statue of Buddha. It is of coarse paper about 13 in. long and 8½ in. wide, and has been printed from wooden blocks in black ink, and stamped with two large official seals in red ink upon the face, and with one upon the back. The inscriptions are thus translated: "The precious paper-money of the great Ming dynasty." "Circulating money of China." The value appears to be "One kwan," or one string of copper money. At the foot of the note is the following caution: "Representations having been made to the Emperor, he has allowed that under the official seal, this valuable paper money of the great Ming dynasty shall be universally current instead of the usual copper money. He who shall cause it to be counterfeited shall be beheaded. He who shall inform against such person and shall pursue and take him, shall be rewarded with 250 taels, and the whole of the property of the criminal shall also be given to him. Hung Woo . . . year . . . month . . . day." Hung Woo was the first epoch of the Ming dynasty, and was in use from A.D. 1368 to 1398, within which period, therefore, this note was issued. It appears, however, from Chinese authorities that a currency of the kind existed in China so long ago as A.D. 1154, or as early as the reign of our Henry II. In Europe bank notes do not appear to have been in much use before the end of the seventeenth century, and in 1718 the value of the notes in circulation by the Bank of England amounted to only £1,829,930. The similarity of the inscription of the Chinese note and that on the assignats of the first French Republic, "*La loi punit de mort le contrefacteur*;" "*La nation récompense le dénonciateur*," is remarkable.

Mr. Madden read a paper by himself "On a Collection of Roman Gold Coins presented by Edward Wigan, Esq., to the department of Coins and Medals, British Museum," in which he pointed out the value and importance of the gift, no donation of a similar kind, except that of Mr. De Salis in 1859, having ever been made to the Museum during the lifetime of the donor. Out of the 291 coins selected for the Museum there are no less than 59 only existing in this collection, including some

of the greatest rarities of the Roman series. The total value of the collection, as given by M. Cohen in his work on Roman coins, amounts to 79,924 francs, or about £3,200; but there is not much doubt that many of the specimens are undervalued.

We may notice as of peculiar beauty and rarity,—though it is impossible, in a limited space, to give any details,—a coin of Brutus, valued by M. Cohen at 1,000 francs; one of the Triumvir Lepidus, of the same value; one of Augustus and Agrippa, 1,500 francs; an Albinus, 1,500 francs; Diadumenianus, 1,500 francs; an Uranius Antoninus, valued at 2,500 francs, the only other known specimen being that formerly in the possession of Mr. De Salis, and given by him to the British Museum; and an Orbiana, a Gallienus, and a Carausius, valued respectively at 1,500 francs each.

#### NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*Sept. 22.* These Societies met at Diss, under their respective Presidents, Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., and the Ven. Lord ARTHUR HERVEY, Archdeacon of Sudbury, for a joint excursion to some of the border churches, and notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather the attendance was very good. Among others, were present the Revs. C. R. Manning, James Bulwer, Jas. Lee Warner, Augustus Sutton, W. C. Hodgson, C. J. Martyn, and S. W. King, R. Fitch, Esq., and many ladies.

The party assembled at the Rectory, where they inspected a choice collection of antiquities, MSS., early printed books, &c., some lent for the occasion, but the greater part belonging to the Rev. C. R. Manning, the Rector of Diss, and Hon. Sec. of the Norfolk Society. After a while the visitors proceeded to the church, where Mr. Manning read a paper, from which it appeared that there was a church at Diss in the time of Edward the Confessor. The present church, which must have suffered greatly in the Civil Wars, the interior being destitute of all its wood-carvings, brasses, and other remains, appears to have been built by one of the Fitzwalter family, probably Robert Fitzwalter, about the year 1290. The tower and nave pillars are of early Decorated character, and these, with a piscina in the wall of the south aisle, are all that remain of his time. The tower has the peculiarity of an archway north and south, and no belfry arch opening into the nave, only a doorway. In the buttresses of the west side are two good early Decorated niches. The plan of the church at this time appears to have been the same as it is now. The nave roof was of a much higher pitch. In the middle or early part of the fifteenth century, an extensive restoration seems to have taken place. The windows of the north aisle are of this date, those of the south aisle being modern copies of them. In windows of this character, which are very common in this part of England, beauty of outline and tracery seems to have been sacrificed to the requirements of the glass painter. Some of the corbel-heads on the north side, supporting the dripstones, are characteristic of the costume of Henry VI.'s reign. The walls and roof of the chancel are probably also of the same date, as well as the two porches. The chapel at the end of the north aisle was that of the Guild of Corpus Christi, in this town, and that at the end of the south aisle, of the Guild of St. Nicholas. These two Guilds

were consolidated about Henry VI.'s time, and the brethren and sisters of the Guilds built a free chapel a short distance west of the church, in what is now St. Nicholas'-street. It stood, I believe, on the site now occupied by the house of Mr. Marsh, silversmith. The Hall of these Guilds stood in the churchyard, and was afterwards the Charity School-house. It had a carving of the fifteenth century at one of the angles, and was taken down in 1846. One of the buttresses outside the south chapel retains its carved niche, and similar ones, supported on grotesque animals, ornamented the others round the church.

The roofs of these chapels, and also of the nave, were well painted and gilt, with stars and other devices, and were very visible till 1849, when the nave was newly roofed and the church re-seated. The roofs then received their present uniform brown paint, and many bosses in the aisles, and a row of flowered cornice in the nave, were taken away as "old materials." There are the remains of a fine boss in the north porch, which has been published in Brandon's "*Analysis of Gothic Architecture*," as well as some small remains of ironwork on the door on the staircase leading to the parvise. The door to the roodloft staircase is also original. A fine pair of old doors remain in the doorway leading to the tower. The tracery is tolerably preserved, but there were many small figures of saints, now destroyed. On the east gable of the nave is a sancte bell-cot, in which the old bell hung until about twenty-five years ago, when it was removed to a workhouse which was then in use in the parish, and when the workhouse was transformed into almshouses it was sold, and I have been unable to trace it further. It had the inscription *SANCTE GABRIEL ORA PRO NOBIS*, and Blomefield says was called the Kay bell, short for Gabriel bell. It used to be rung as late as about sixty years ago, during service, immediately before the sermon. The latest part of the old work of the church is the clerestory, consisting of ten windows, of the usual flat pointed arch.

Some paintings on the walls were visible when the church was under repair in 1849, chiefly the consecration crosses, in circles. There were a few brasses, of which the indents remain; one in the chancel had a chalice, probably for a former rector or chaplain. The font, pulpit, desk, and lectern, were carved for the church in 1858. The chancel, when Mr. Manning came to the rectory in 1857, was one bay shorter than it is now, the east end having fallen down beyond the memory of man, and having been built up with a wooden east window; he rebuilt the end on the old foundations. At this time the entrance to the vestry was through the east wall of the north chapel. The present doorway was found in the wall, and the lower part of it is original. The only ancient glass is in the large window of the north chapel; it is of different dates, and did not originally belong to Diss; there are several modern memorial windows.

The next place visited was Bressingham Church. On the way thither a halt was made at a house of the Tudor period, which has however been considerably modernized. A brass plate, with a circle engraved thereon, equally divided by the twenty-four letters, mentioned by Blomefield as fastened to the staircase door, and beautifully engraved in the style of the fourteenth century, was inspected; the inner edge of the circle being divided into degrees, it was conjectured

to have been part of an astrolabe. Blomefield mentions that a Mr. Harrison, who was a curious collector, had lived in the house. At Bressingham Church Mr. Manning read the following paper :—

“This church is of two periods of architectural style, early Decorated and late Perpendicular. There appears to be no record of the building of the original church, which belongs to about the end of the thirteenth century. Of this date are the walls of the chancel, one window on the north side being original, and the sedilia; the pillars and arches of the nave, and the north and south doorways. The font is also early Decorated. Possibly it may have been built by Sir Richard de Boyland, of Boyland Hall, in this parish, a celebrated itinerant judge in Edward I.’s reign, who came to live here after his disgrace, having been fined 4,000 marks for his extortions. Some remains of the mansion he built here may still be seen, particularly a conduit, intended partly for bathing, and partly for a supply of water to some extensive moats, which he constructed, round the orchards and park. The principal manor was then held by the Verdon family. The heiress of Verdon married Sir John Pilkington, of a Lancashire family, shortly before 1400; and a century later, about 1493, Sir Roger Pilkington, according to Blomefield, began to rebuild this church and tower, though he did not live to see them finished. To the years between this date and 1527, when the work appears to have been completed, we may attribute the Perpendicular portions of the church. The tower is a fine flint building with a good west doorway, having in its mouldings the crown of Bury Abbey, and in the spandrils two coats of arms, the sinister one being Pilkington quartering Verdon, and the dexter a chevron between three eagle’s claws, which Blomefield supposes to be the arms of a benefactor, and says in a note that it is the coat of the Bray family—a name which seems to have no connection with Bressingham. The window over this doorway has a niche on each side of it. The aisle windows, each of which on the south side has a niche or corbel for an image, are also of this date, and indeed the whole of the church, that is not early Decorated. There are some good specimens of glazing in these windows, and some armorial bearings. The roof is a good Perpendicular one; the outside is a sancte bell-cot <sup>g</sup>. The seats are particularly fine. They are carved in arabesque style, and appear to be also as late as Henry the Eighth’s reign. The clerestory of eight windows is an excellent piece of flint-work. On the north side the date is given in Arabic numerals, 1527. At the north-east end of the chancel was an altar-tomb, with brasses to Sir Roger Pilkington and wife. The slab and indent are now on the floor in the same place.

“In 1638, a faculty was obtained for ‘beautifying’ the church, and the parclose screen in the south aisle appears to have been taken down. In 1644, the ‘superstitious pictures’ in glass were removed, and the legends filed off the bells. The glass now in the east window was preserved in the hall, and restored to the church by Humphrey Clayton, rector in Blomefield’s time. In 1674, or before, the fourteen wainscot pews were erected, and the highest allotted to Edmund Salter, M.A., for his liberality in the previous ‘beautifying,’ upon which he put a Latin inscription. The vestry was demolished in 1658, and has recently been rebuilt. There were two guilds here, of St. John the Baptist and St. Peter, and Blomefield mentions a book of their accounts, preserved in the church chest, which, if still existing, might be worth inspection. An early corbel remains in the coping of the south aisle, and the stoup in the porch is a Norman capital.”

With reference to the legends on the bells filed off by John Nun in 1664, as mentioned by Blomefield, it was found on an inspection that he had not fairly earned the 13s. 4d. the parish had paid him for this work, for on two of them could still be read, despite his iconoclastic efforts, SANCTE JOHANNES and SANCTA ANNA ORA PRO NOBIS. A third bell had also an old legend, but here the work of mutilation had been carried out more effectually.

Fersfield, so well known, by name at least, to every Norfolk archæ-

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<sup>g</sup> The bell that hung between the church and the chancel in 1618 was run into the fourth bell.—*Blomefield*.

ologist, as the birthplace, residence, and burial place of the Rev. Francis Blomefield, the topographer of the county, was next visited. Here also Mr. Manning, who acted throughout as the guide of the party, read a paper "On the Church and Monuments:"—

"An unusual interest," said Mr. Manning, "is attached to the parish in which we are now assembled, in consequence of its connection with the laborious historian of the county of Norfolk, to whom the modern generation of antiquaries is so much indebted, Francis Blomefield. Here he was born, July 23, 1705, of a family long resident in the parish; here he became rector of his native place in 1729; here he made his extraordinary collection of materials for the history of the county; here he established his printing-press in 1736, and printed three volumes of his work; and here he died in 1751, at the early age of forty-seven. A marble slab in the chancel covers his grave."

Fersfield Church has now but few architectural features to call for notice. The chancel was rebuilt in 1844. The nave and aisle are of Perpendicular character, but the walls may possibly be of an earlier date, as the two monuments which remain are of the early part of the fourteenth century. Blomefield's conjectures as to the erection of the church which he saw so often are unfortunately very opposite to the conclusions we should now arrive at. He attributes the present nave to Sir Robert de Bosco, or du Bois, Knt., at the latter end of the twelfth century. Of this date the font is the only probable remnant. The chancel, he thinks, was built by Wm. de Bosco, priest, the third son of this Sir Robert, on the ground of the monument in the north wall, which cannot be his. The south aisle he considers was added by Sir Robert de Bosco, jun., about 1308; and after his death, in 1311, was continued by his son Sir Robert, and at his decease, in 1333, by his remaining child and heiress Alice, wife of Sir John Howard. Here he may probably be correct, the south windows being Perpendicular insertions. The west window of the aisle is Early Decorated. The tower, which is an unusually small one, appears to have been built by Sir Robert Howard, who married the heiress of Sir Robert du Bois, as their arms impaled remain on the west face.

The south porch was built, as appears by a will bequeathing an estate, still the property of the parish, by Jeffrey Ellingham, in 1495. A coffin-stone in the nave is attributed, in modern letters, to the father of this person.

The only objects of much interest now in the church are the two monuments, one in an arch in the south aisle or St. Anne's Chapel. It is well known, from the engraving of it by Stothard. It is of wood, and represents a knight in the armour of the early part of the fourteenth century. Blomefield describes his taking up the monument and cleaning it. On a board under his head he found a painted shield with the arms of Bois and Latimer; the colours scaling off, he had the arms repainted, as they now are, on the cushion under his head, and the shape of the shield betrays the modern work. The folds of what Blomefield calls his "military cassock" were painted alternately ermine, the field of his own coat, and gules, the field of his wife's. His chain-mail was gilt, and on his breast his perfect coat of arms, Ermine, a cross sable. On his sword, belt, and other places were ornaments of foliage and animals in a cement, let into the wood, and glazed, as we sometimes find them on screens; and on a very large one, Blomefield says, that came off the edge of his feet, was a repre-

sensation of a building with arches, under which were two hands joined, holding up a book. These circumstances leave little room for doubt but that, as Blomefield thinks, the monument is that of Sir Robert du Bois, lord of the manor, and patron of the church, who married Christian, daughter of Sir Wm. Latimer, and widow of Sir John Carbonal, who died in 1311, and that he was the founder of this aisle or chapel. The effigy has been repainted since the time of Blomefield.

In attributing the other effigy, which lies under an arch in the chancel, to its proper owner, Blomefield has not been so successful. It is no disparagement to his memory to question his statements, now that matters of costume and style are better understood. It is not, as he states, that of a priest, but that of a lady with the veil and wimple and the mantle common at the commencement of the fourteenth century. The mutilated kneeling figures at the side are not priests, but angels supporting the figure. It may be Christian, the widow of Sir Robert du Bois, represented by the other effigy, who was patron of Fersfield after the death of her husband, and presented three rectors from 1311 to 1316. If so, as the arms of Bois were upon it, it must have been erected before her third marriage to Sir Thomas Mose, in 1312. In Blomefield's pedigree of the Bois family, he says she died about 1313, although he had mentioned just before that she presented to the living in 1316. Probably her death took place shortly after the last date. If it should seem unlikely that she should be buried, as a founder, in the chancel, while her husband was buried in the south aisle, we may suppose it to be the monument of her husband's mother, Amicia, wife of Sir Robert du Bois, senior, whom Blomefield believes to have built the nave, and she may have been the real founder of the chancel. Her husband died in 1298, and she probably died before him.

The only other objects of interest in the church are a hagioscope by the chancel arch of a cruciform shape, which was found when the chancel was rebuilt, and a fine chest of cedar, given to the church about the year 1700, or before, by Mrs. Barker, wife of the Rev. John Barker, rector. Upon it are allegorical figures, and the arms of her father, Francis Tilney, rector of Bressingham, impaling those of her mother, the daughter of Thomas Read, Esq., and the inscription—

“Hâc, Lector, cedri clausâ conduntur in arcâ  
Vestimenta quidem consecrata Deo.”

Blomefield mentions a “small but exceeding strong vestry, at the west end of the aisle, for the repository for the relics, plate, evidences, &c., at which no one could heretofore come without passing eleven locks; a plain demonstration that there hath been plate of good value.” The old doors of this vestry are now preserved in the tower.

A figure of Sir John Howard and other glass paintings are given by Weaver and Blomefield, and some remains of the glazing are still in the nave. Over the north door was, and probably still is, under the whitewash, a mural painting of St. Andrew, to whom the church is dedicated. There are some good early hinges and a closing ring on the south door. The chapel of St. Anne, at the east end of the aisle, had figures of the Twelve Apostles, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Anne

in its windows. Here was a guild of St. Anne, and a famous image, from which processions were made to a well on the north side of the churchyard, still called "Tann's Well," a corruption for St. Anne's well.

Blomefield's grave, on the south side of the altar rails, was the object of much interest to many who felt to what an extent they were indebted to him for a knowledge of the history and antiquities of the county, and who deplored an untimely death, the loss occasioned by which can only be partially estimated, on a comparison of the latter part of the county history, published after Blomefield's death, with that portion which came direct from his own pen.

By the kindness of the Rector, the Rev. G. W. Darby, the parish register kept by Blomefield during his incumbency, was produced for inspection. The church plate, presented by Blomefield, was also exhibited. The 'one cup,' mentioned by him in his account of the church, was in the cedar chest referred to in Mr. Manning's paper. There were two other chests in the church, one containing a quantity of documents, none of very great age, the oldest being a portion of a parish account-book of the latter part of the sixteenth century. Several autographs of Blomefield were there, and were much coveted by those curious in that way, and it was considered highly desirable that some arrangement of the miscellaneous contents of the chest should be made, and the whole secured under lock and key.

Mr. Darby hospitably entertained the party, at the Rectory, for which thanks were duly returned in their name by Sir John P. Boileau; and a very excellent proposition was made by the Rev. Augustus Sutton, of West Tofts, that the east window of the chancel should be filled with stained glass, commemorating Blomefield, as the best practical way of honouring the memory of one who has done so much for archæology. It was felt by all that it would be a most desirable object to accomplish, and Mr. Sutton was requested by the President of the Society to bring forward his proposition on another occasion, when more opportunity would be afforded for its discussion.

South Lopham Church, with its massive Norman tower, was next visited. The porch appeared to be Perpendicular, but was built of material which had been used before, one of the quoins being the basin of a piscina. Here, as at Bressingham, Puritan zeal had mutilated the legends on the bells, two of which had been inscribed *SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS*, and not a word was left perfect. Another, a grand old bell, was inscribed in capital letters, each crowned, *VIRGINIS EGREGIE VOCOR CAMPANA MARIE*, having between each word a stop of elaborate design, and of this legend only one word was allowed to remain, "egregie." There are in all six bells in this tower; the tenor is modern, but a remarkably fine bell by Dobson, of Downham, and weighs within a few pounds of a ton. Mr. Manning thus described the edifice:—

"The church at which we have now arrived will doubtless be considered the most interesting object of our present excursion. Its venerable Norman tower, standing on one of the highest sites in the county, and embosomed in fine trees, has long been a study both for the antiquary and the artist. The etching which Cotman published of it has given a character of rudeness and age to the masonry which exceeds the reality; and hence, probably, the opinion entertained by some, that would carry back its date to a period previous to the Conquest. An inspection of it will not, I think, warrant the belief of any earlier date than the reign of

Henry I., or about the year 1110. The only apparent earlier work in the church is a small round window, blocked internally, near the west end of the north wall of the nave. This window has a deep external splay, and the wooden framework with holes, on the edge for lacing canvas or other material used instead of glass, is now plainly visible. This wooden frame is exactly similar to that found in the double-splayed windows at Framingham Earl Church, and exhibited by me to the Society at the time<sup>h</sup>. Whether this is really a 'Saxon' window, or a Norman one, so splayed from constructional necessity, I must leave better qualified persons to decide. It is obvious that where a wall is very thick, if a window is required, where a wide opening is from any cause objectionable, the double splay must be resorted to; the opening being then no larger on the one side than the other. In the tower, however, there is nothing which is not characteristic of twelfth-century work. It is divided into five stages. The lowest stage has a Norman doorway on the south side, and a Decorated window inserted. The second has two large semicircular arches, filling the whole width of the tower. The third has an arcade of six semicircular arches on shafts, with cushion capitals, two of the arches being pierced for light. On the north face this is reduced to an arcade of four by a large projecting square staircase extending from the top of the staircase to the ground. The fourth stage has a double Norman window, and the uppermost has a large double belfry window, with cushion capitals, and on each face a pair of round sound-holes, not splayed either way. This is surmounted by a Perpendicular battlement. On the east or west faces of the tower is a pair of small flat buttresses rising into semicircular shafts in the upper stages, finishing with capitals. The south side has two large buttresses of six stages. Internally the tower has two good plain round arches opening into the nave and chancel, entirely filled up from the spring of the arches with a wooden ringers' gallery, apparently of the sixteenth century.

"The north wall of the nave is no doubt the original one, and besides the small circular window already described, has a very good Norman doorway, with chevron and other mouldings.

"The rest of the church is of later date. The chancel, according to Blomefield, was built by Nicholas de Horton, rector from 1361 to 1380; and he supposes the nave and aisle to have been built by the parish at the same time. The clustered pillars of the nave, and the late Decorated windows of the chancel and aisle, of a very prevalent pattern in this neighbourhood, as at Attleborough, seem to justify his account. The font is a good one, of the same period. There is a square 'low side window' in the chancel. Between the clerestory windows, which, as well as the large west window and the roof are Perpendicular, are flint panels with sacred monograms. There are some remains of the old carved seats, and the upper portion of the roodscreen. A niche has been opened to the north of the tower-arch of the nave. A chapel, formerly on the north side of the chancel, is now only evidenced by a piscina in the outside wall. The east end was built up in its present disfigured style in 1756.

"I must express a hope that in the restoration of this interesting church, now contemplated by the Rector, the ancient work will be simply sustained, and that new work will not be substituted for old, a process which has become too common, and is in reality a destruction of historical monuments."

Redgrave Church, which was next visited, is a very fine specimen of the architecture of the early part of Edward the Third's reign. Its spacious chancel has suffered but little from more recent alterations, and the windows are the most beautiful in the neighbourhood. The magnificent east window, of seven lights, is filled with flowing tracery of the best character, and bears a remarkable resemblance to the windows to be seen in many of the fine Decorated churches in the fen districts of Lincolnshire; a class represented in its largest and most perfect scale in the east window of Carlisle Cathedral. The hand of the same architect, whoever he was, to whom we owe the design

<sup>h</sup> Original Papers of Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, iv. 363; Archæological Journal, xi. 190.

of this church, may be clearly perceived in some other churches in this neighbourhood, particularly in that of Burgate. The side windows of the chancel are of the same character; the double feathering here, and in the last window of the south aisle, is a rather unusual feature. The buttresses, with gabled heads and niches, are very good, and have been illustrated in Brandon's "*Analysis of Gothic Architecture.*" The priest's door has an ogee arch with a finial. The sedilia in this chancel are a Perpendicular insertion, and have three fine canopies. The nave has six arches, supported on slender Decorated pillars; and some of the windows of the aisles are of the same period, shewing marks of lateness in their style. The rest, with the clerestory and roof, are Perpendicular. There is a very good south doorway, with flowers in the mouldings, and floriated capitals to the shafts. The font is an excellent piece of Decorated work, and almost exactly the same as in the adjoining church of Wortham. The tower is unfortunately a comparatively modern erection, in white brick, and its appearance destroys the external effect of the church. It probably supplies the place of a round tower, which had fallen to decay, and which was the only remnant of an earlier church.

To the generality of visitors the chief attractions in this church are its costly and finely executed monuments. That at the east end of the north aisle commemorates Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first person created a baronet, May 22, 1611, and his wife. The figures are of white marble on a black slab, and are exceedingly fine. Sir Nicholas was the eldest son of the Lord Keeper Bacon, and half-brother to the great Lord Bacon. He died in 1624, and his wife, Anne, daughter of Edmund Butts, Esq., died in 1616, at which time these monuments were erected. The tomb is the work of Bernard Janson, and the figures are by Nicholas Stone, the celebrated sculptor. The effigy of Sir N. Bacon is in the complete armour of his time, with his visor up.

On the north side of the chancel is a very large and costly monument to Lord Chief Justice Holt, the former possessor of Redgrave Hall; it is stated to have cost £1,500, and represents the deceased Judge seated in a chair, in his robes and collar of SS.; on his right hand is the figure of Justice, and on his left that of Mercy. His helmet and crest is held by cherubs above. He died the 5th of March, 1719. Here is also a brass to Anne, widow of Edmund Butts, Esq., and mother of Anne, Lady Bacon, and daughter and co-heiress of Henry Bures, 1609—a good specimen of the female costume of James the First's reign. There are also several mural monuments of the Bacon family, of the seventeenth century.

The church is noted for having Cardinal Wolsey among its rectors, he having been presented by the Abbot of Bury, June 5, 1506. The hall here was a grange of Bury Abbey, and its erection dates as far back as 1211, by Abbot Sampson. The present hall was built by Rowland Holt, Esq., in 1770; it is now the property of George Holt Wilson, Esq., and its lake and park render it one of the most beautiful seats in the county.

At Wortham the Societies were received by the Rector, the Rev. R. Cobbold, who pointed out some of the more remarkable features of his very interesting church; after which Mr. Manning spoke more in detail as follows:—

"This church appears to have been rebuilt about the time of Richard II. or Henry IV. The chancel, and indeed the whole church, is an excellent example of the early Perpendicular style, the fabric having suffered but little alteration. The walls of the chancel are probably a century older, the corbel-heads once supporting the original roof remaining between the windows, and dating about 1300. The chancel is a step lower than the nave, an unusual circumstance. Perhaps when the nave was rebuilt, and the chancel walls left standing, it was not found desirable to sink the nave. An inspection of the north wall of the chancel externally, where it joins the nave, will shew that the walls are not of the same period. There is a fine east window of five lights, with some fragments of painted glass in it. The south side of the chancel has two early Perpendicular windows, and a doorway with a niche over it. On the north side are two similar windows, and an original vestry, with a chamber over it, roofed with a double gable to the north. There is a large cinquefoiled piscina, and the seat of the sedilia.

"The nave has three arches on each side, of the same early Perpendicular style. The pillars are octagonal, and the capitals of these and of the chancel-arch have been very much mutilated in removing the screens and parclooses. The roof is a good one, of the same date, but not ceiled between the principals. The aisles have windows to the north, south, and west, of similar character to those in the chancel. The clerestory has six windows on each side, with a band of monograms in the flintwork externally, of very good design, and resembling those at Blessingham; this, with the brickwork at intervals round the arches, renders the whole composition a good piece of polychrome.

"The font is almost identical with that of Redgrave, and is a fine example of late Decorated work. Each face has a triangular canopy, with tracery. It is engraved in Van Vorst's 'Baptismal Fonts,' from a sketch taken by Mr. F. A. Paley. Of the old bench-ends there are considerable remains, now placed in various positions in the church. The poppy-heads are well carved, and coeval with the church. The lower portion of the roodscreen remains *in situ*, and a band of quatrefoils, forming the base, may be seen in one of the pews on the north side.

"One of the most interesting and oldest parts of the church remains to be noticed—the round tower at the west end. It is now in ruins, and the interior is not accessible, the opening into it from the outside having been blocked up about twenty years ago, to prevent idle persons from frequenting it. It is built entirely of flint, and has one or two small windows of Decorated date. It is chiefly remarkable for its great size. Measured by paces, it is nine yards in diameter. The windows are not anywhere double splayed. There are no marks about this of any very early date, and I see no reason to consider it earlier than, or as early as, the thirteenth century; very probably it is of the same date as the chancel walls, or about Edward the First's time. It is said, in published accounts, to have been one of the watch-towers of the Abbot of Bury, to whom the living belonged."

The remarkably pretty village of Palgrave was the last place on the route, and, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Fitch, who was time-keeper throughout the day, the church was reached before dusk. The Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey pointed out that the objects of most interest in the church were the polychromed roof and the Norman font. A new aisle has recently been added in the north side of the nave, in very excellent taste; but the mistake has been committed of inserting a two-light window at the east end of the aisle, though the side windows are of three lights.

A short drive, and the members were again assembled at Diss Rectory, and after partaking of the hospitality of the Rector and his lady, for whose kind invitation thanks were tendered by Lord Arthur Hervey, the company dispersed, having enjoyed one of the most successful joint excursions the Societies have undertaken. The arrangements throughout the day were excellent; the greatest courtesy was everywhere experienced, and a wise discretion was shewn by not including too large a number of churches in the programme.

## SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Oct. 10.* An autumnal meeting of the Society was held at Ardingly, and was numerously attended, although many members, and especially those in London, had no intimation of the day fixed. The members and visitors assembled at Wakehurst-place, and the Ven. Archdeacon Otter having taken the chair, the mansion was described by M. A. Lower, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c.

*Wakehurst-place* is one of several mansions in Sussex built at the close of the reign of Elizabeth<sup>1</sup>. It was built in 1590 by Sir Edward Culpeper, the date is on a small west garden door and his initials E. C. are on the sides of the Italian south porch. The mansion is fully described by Mr. Blaauw in the tenth volume of the "*Sussex Archæological Collections*," p. 151, and pedigrees of the Wakehurst and Culpeper families are there given. This was originally one of the finest Elizabethan houses in Sussex, but it has been curtailed of its original proportions by the shortening of its wings. This was found necessary, as the wings had fallen into ruin. The original ends and gables, however, have been preserved. The shields over the principal chimney-piece shew the arms of the family and their quarterings: including Hardreshull, Hawte, Greene, Iwardby, Bruce, Anguish, Walthers, Ralph Earl of Chester, Lupus Earl of Chester, Wakehurst, and Erneley. Sir Wm. Culpeper sold the estate in 1694 to Mr. Lyddall, a Commissioner of the Navy in the reign of William III. It afterwards passed to the family of Clarke, by whom it was sold, in 1776, to Admiral Peyton, and to his descendants it still belongs. The house was lately occupied by Sir James Alexander Cockburn, now Chief Justice. The present tenant, Mr. Esdaile, while visiting a farm on the estate not long since, noticed a large packing-case, and enquiring what it contained, the only answer he received was "things from the house." On being opened, the case was found to contain, in a state of dilapidation, a large number of the paintings which now decorate the walls of the old hall. The ceiling of the hall, now divided into two compartments, is curious, the ornamentation being of the kind usually denominated "pargetting." The walls are generally covered with oak panelling, on which are hung a large collection of family portraits, some dating as far back as the Stuarts, while others are sufficiently modern to be representations of the present occupants of the mansion. The chimney-piece of the hall is covered with richly carved grotesque figures; the chimney-back, of Sussex iron,—for Wakehurst is in the very centre of the Sussex iron district,—has a moulding representing Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph. There is also some curious carving about the fine old oak staircase.

Wakehurst was originally the seat of a family who derived their name from the estate, and were called De Wakehurst. One of this family accompanied Edward I. in his expedition to Scotland, in the year 1300, and was knighted by that monarch for his valour at

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<sup>1</sup> Lee House, in Fittleworth, was built by John Lord Lumley, in 1592; that date being twice inscribed in Arabic numerals. The second figure was mistaken by Dallaway and Cartwright, and the date 1492 therefore given; but a correct woodcut appears in *GENT. MAG.*, Dec. 1844, p. 583. As the error has been very recently repeated, we print this reference to the correction.

the celebrated siege of Carlaverock. The arms which he bore were Argent, a chevron between three doves gules. In the year 1432 a descendant of this warrior, John Wakehurst, held this estate, then valued at £20 a year. In 1430 Richard Wakehurst had the custody of the county of Sussex assigned to him. His daughter and heiress married Richard Culpeper, who thus became possessed of Wakehurst and other large estates in Sussex. The Culpepers were of Kentish origin; their principal seat was at Leeds Castle, in Kent, but so widely did they ramify that they have been called the ubiquitous Culpepers. Few parishes in West Kent and East Sussex but had a Culpeper, and they were of importance in the thirteenth century. Drayton, in his "Barons' Wars," speaks of a warrior of the name—

"And Culpeper, with silver arm inrailed,  
Bare thereupon a bloody bend engrailed."

Their first connection with Sussex, however, was in 1318, when Thomas Culpeper was bailiff of Ashdown forest (*Rot. Pat.*, 11th Edw. II., p. 2, No. 33). Philpot, the editor of "Camden's Remains," assures us that in his time there were no less than twelve knights and baronets of this family "alive together." Culpeper, the herbalist, whose well-known book is found in nearly every Sussex farmhouse and cottage, was a member of this family. It is difficult to conceive (said Mr. Lower) how so widely-spread a family should have become extinct in the course of little more than two centuries.

*Ardingly Church* was next visited. A view of the exterior is given in Nibbs' "Churches of Sussex," and Mr. Lower described it as comprising a chancel, nave, south aisle, and porch, and square western tower. The chancel wall and the north wall of the nave are of uncertain date, having been built of rubble masonry. In the chancel we have a piscina and an aumbry, both with wood mouldings, which, according to Mr. Hussey, may be of the Early English period, although they seem rather of Decorated character. Near the priests' door is a small decorated window with a transom. There was a richly-decorated screen of oak, fragments of which are now preserved in the middle stages of the belfry. The square tower with parapet was said to be comparatively modern, though the windows appear to us to be late English. But it has been partially rebuilt, and has no staircase turret, as is usual in earlier towers, a clumsy arrangement of ladders having been substituted. This church is chiefly interesting for its memorials of the dead, which comprise,—an effigy in stone of a priest, in the Decorated period; and an altar-tomb in the Perpendicular style, to Richard and Elizabeth Wakehurst, 1457 and 1464, which is engraved by Nibbs, and is described in a paper in the second volume of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," (she was daughter of Robert Etchingham). There are also brasses, of which drawings are to be found among the Burrell MSS., for Richard and Margaret Culpeper, 1509, (the latter was the Wakehurst co-heiress); the remarkable brass of Nicholas and Elizabeth Culpeper, who died respectively in the years 1510 and 1500 (with ten sons and eight daughters); and some more recent members of the Culpeper family, in 1633 and 1634.

The De Warenne arms are in one of the chancel windows. [They are to be found also in Worth and other churches in the rape of Lewes, of which they were lords; as the Pelham badge (the buckle) is on churches in Pevensy rape.]

Mr. Lower having finished, an inspection of the carefully preserved parish registers, which commence in 1558, ensued.

The Rev. Edward Turner made some observations on the bygone family of Feldwyk, who were landowners in Ardingly and West Hoathly (nearly a century before Wakehurst-place passed to the Culpepers), and who were for seven generations possessors of the property, and had a residence in that part of it which is in West Hoathly. Their estate was anciently named Feldwyk and Home-Woods, but is now called Oldhouse and Wakehurst Lands—Oldhouse, doubtless, from the circumstances of the old, and of late years dilapidated mansion, which was the residence of the heads of the Feldwyk family, so long as they were able to retain the estate,—and Wakehurst Lands, from the circumstance of the Ardingly part of the property running up very close to Wakehurst-place; the south-eastern boundary of the estate being for a considerable distance the turnpike road passing through Lindfield to London. The present aspect of the estate leads to the inference that the name Home-Woods is derived from its quondam woody nature, there being a considerable quantity of wood still remaining upon it. The earliest member of this family, of whom we have any notice, is William Feldwyk, of whom we know no more than that he was resident at Feldwyk, in West Hoathly, early in the sixteenth century. His son, Walter Feldwyk, who succeeded him, appeared, from an ancient roll of wills in the Lewes Registry, to have been resident at West Hoathly, doubtless at Feldwyk, April 30th, 1546; for to one of the wills his name was found as an attesting witness. He died March 18th, 1557, having previously made a testamentary disposal of his property. His will is in the same registry. He was succeeded in his estate by his son, John Feldwyk, who married Catherine Tensin, by whom he had two sons, William and John. He died possessed of the family-estate in 1561. In his will, also in the Lewes Registry, he, among other things, directs that in case of his death during the minority of his son William, this son should be sent for the completion of his education to some college, either in Cambridge or Oxford. This William Feldwyk succeeded his father, and was the first to deviate from the anciently-accustomed mode of spelling the latter syllable of the name, which was with a *y*: whereas he was accustomed to use in his signature an *i* oftener than a *y*. His name appears in the Subsidy Roll for the rape of Lewes, of the date of the 19th James I. (1621), for lands in West Hoathly. The sum at which he stands assessed in that parish is £6 8s. He died intestate, in or about the year 1622. The name of William Feldwicke also appears in 1630 (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xvi. p. 49) as compounding with the Crown for a fine to which he had rendered himself liable, for neglecting to take up his knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.; as his lands, in the two parishes, yielded a clear income of £40 per annum, he was one of those that were thus brought within the qualification for the compulsory acceptance of this order. His name appears in the list of those resident in the rape of Lewes: the highest sum paid was £14; there were but two who compounded for £10 10s., of whom he was one, the other eighteen persons assessed in the rape paying £10 only, the sum accepted as a composition in all the rapes in the majority of cases throughout the county. In the composition list the name of the parish is “Westhodely,”

which shews that the mode of designating the parish at the present day by the lower orders living in its immediate neighbourhood, viz. Hoadly, is of some antiquity. The estate was sold about 1700: yet the name occurs among the freeholders in Worth and Cuckfield, and a male remnant of the family is now resident at Sevenoaks.

The paper ended, and the Ven. Chairman having conveyed the thanks of those present to both Mr. Lower and Mr. Turner, the members adjourned to Balcombe Place, a residence recently erected by John Alexander Hankey, Esq., who hospitably entertained them.

#### WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

*Oct. 4.* The annual meeting was held in the rooms of the Natural History Society, Foregate-street, Worcester, when the chair was taken by SIR THOMAS WINNINGTON, Bart., M.P. The report was read by Mr. J. S. Walker, one of the Secretaries. After noticing the excursions and proceedings of the Society in the past and present year, (already detailed in our pages<sup>k</sup>,) it proceeded to detail the new ecclesiastical works in progress or completed in this diocese, with critical comments thereon. Newland Church and the Beauchamp Almshouses first passed in review. The east window of the church was objected to as too small for the structure, the circular west window and the bell-turret were pronounced to be failures; but with these and one or two other exceptions the work was admitted to be satisfactory. Then the sumptuous and splendid church of Sherbourne, Warwickshire, just erected by Miss Ryland, was noticed. It is one of Mr. Scott's most beautiful creations, and the cost was about £16,000. The mission chapel at Rowney-green, the school-church at Kingsnorton, the new schools at Barbourne, and the cathedral restoration, were next noticed. As to the latter, the report stated—

“It is well known that a large and influential public meeting was held at Worcester last spring in aid of the complete restoration and rearrangement of the whole cathedral, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott and Mr. Perkins. The appeal then made has resulted in the promise of subscriptions to the amount of upwards of £16,000, towards the £30,000 which the contemplated works are estimated to cost. The first contract, including the restoration of the tower and the north side of the nave, has been entered into with Mr. Hughes, of Bristol, and the work will be immediately commenced. Mr. Scott has prepared drawings shewing the proposed reredos and choir-screen, which have been publicly exhibited at the Guildhall. The reredos is an elaborate design of the same general character as the one now in course of erection at Lichfield Cathedral. The central portion immediately at the back of the altar is of considerable height, and consists of five niches containing statues of our Blessed Lord and the four Evangelists. From the centre rises a lofty pinnacle of open work terminating in a cross. North and south of the altar is a low and open arcade, with marble shafts and crocketed gables. The screen between the choir and the nave consists of a double arcade of open arches supporting a solid loft, in which stands a portion of the organ, the larger pipes being placed against the blank wall space between the tower pier and the first arch on either side of the choir.

“The important question as to how far this arrangement would or would not interfere with the congregational use of the nave, demands the attention of all those who desire to see our noble cathedrals adapted to the spiritual requirements of the present day. Mr. Scott, in his report to the Dean and Chapter, mentions several positions in which the organ might be placed, but gives the decided pre-

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<sup>k</sup> GENT. MAG., Dec., 1863, p. 746.

ference to the one shewn in the drawings, he being of opinion 'that there is no cause for fear that the suggested arrangement will in any degree clash with the opening out of the nave fully and *bonâ fide* for congregational use, which,' he says, 'is of the essence of my report.' Your committee, however, are quite of opinion that by placing the organ between the choristers and the bulk of the congregation the voices of the former will be rendered inaudible to those worshipping in the nave, and that the result of such an arrangement would be either the abandonment of a plan the adoption of which Mr. Scott 'views as the condition of his own connection with the work,' or another removal of the organ to a more suitable position, such as beneath the first two arches on the north side, or the westernmost arch on each side of the choir. And the committee strongly recommend that at least an alternative design should be prepared, shewing some such an arrangement of the organ, with a light and open choir-screen, before any definite decision is come to in the matter.

"The attention of the members who joined the excursion to Lichfield the other day was particularly directed to the choir-screen and the arrangements generally at that cathedral, and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the erection of a solid gallery to contain a portion of the organ—however open the lower part of the screen might be—as proposed by Mr. Scott for adoption at Worcester, would be a great disfigurement to the architectural effect of the building, besides being objectionable on the other and more important grounds stated above. It must also be borne in mind that the utilization of the nave has now become a matter of necessity, and that it is no longer a question as to whether the choir-aisles or the nave should be thrown open for congregational use. For, even with the present unseemly and irreverent crowding of the presbytery, the choir and its aisles are barely sufficient to contain the worshippers who now attend the Sunday services. And it is but reasonable to suppose that when the dirt, cold draughts, and such-like discomforts, almost necessarily attendant upon extensive and long-continued reparations, have given place to a due and orderly arrangement in a renovated and well-warmed building, the number of those who will attend divine service in the cathedral church of the diocese will be very greatly increased, as is found to be the case at Hereford, York, and other cathedrals, where the comfort and convenience of the worshippers are duly attended to. The only way to provide for the accommodation of these large congregations is by appropriating the hitherto useless space westward of the choir—transept, nave, and aisles—to their use; and any arrangement that would in the slightest degree tend to interfere with the full use of this portion of the building is strongly to be deprecated."

Pershore, Malvern, Chaddesley Corbett, and Hindlip Church restorations, as also the minor works at Kingsnorton, Elmley Castle, Grimley, and Stratford churches, the Proprietary College at Malvern, the private chapel at the Rhydd, Kempsey Church restoration, Fladbury, Malvern Wells, Wribbenhall and Shrubhill churches, were severally noticed. As to the latter, the report stated that the church (which is from the designs of Mr. Hopkins, diocesan architect) was rapidly progressing towards completion. The Guesten-hall roof had just been placed upon the nave, thus practically refuting those who so confidently pronounced this matchless example of mediæval workmanship to be in so decayed a state as to render its retention in its original position impracticable, and its adaptability to any other building impossible.

After the adoption of the report, and the transaction of the customary business of electing officers and new members, the Society proceeded on an excursion, which embraced the churches of Norton-juxta-Kempsey, Stoulton, and Pershore. Norton Church was found in a very unsatisfactory condition.

"It was soon tolerably clear," says the writer of the notice in the 'Worcester Herald,' "that a considerable work is to be done here. First of all, the church is not sufficiently large for the requirements of the parish, which contains a population of nearly seven hundred inhabitants, without accommodation in the church for

one-fourth of that number. The present incumbent, we believe, intends to have two services instead of one on Sundays, which will do something towards the deficiency hitherto existing; but still something else should be done, and we are sure that it could not be in better hands than it is at present. The modern brick porch is terribly shaky; the tower, which has been pieced out with brick and plastered to hide all defects, is bulging in various directions; the seats are fearfully and wonderfully contrived for unseemliness and discomfort, and the southern windows of the nave, as also the east window, are *en suite*. Norman work still exists in the north and south doorways, and the north wall and its lights; and till lately the original Norman door of the north wall was in existence—we mean the actual woodwork,—but recently it has been most inexcusably allowed to perish. Such specimens are so rare that all parties having a hand in their destruction ought to be ashamed of themselves. A very old door exists on the south side: some believe it to be Norman, but we do not think the mouldings will allow of that. In the chancel are Perpendicular side-windows, and we noticed specimens of old tiles on the floor, an octagonal font, one of the most diminutive of little organs in the western gallery, and a massive chest cut out of a solid tree. Near the communion rails is a flat stone to ‘George Knight, minister and master of arts,’ who died in 1639; and Thomas Knight, ‘a benefactor to the poor of this and other parishes,’ lies in the nave, where he was deposited in 1652, at the early age of thirty-nine.”

Stoulton Church is in every respect a contrast to the condition of things at Norton. With only a population of about four hundred, the church is twice the size of that at the latter place, and is in good and satisfactory order, having been restored some seventeen or eighteen years ago. It has some Norman work in the north and south walls, and the semicircular chancel-arch is of the same date. Roofs of nave and chancel open; east window, Decorated, four lights; west window, ditto, three lights; tower at west end, chiefly of brick, very plain; font, circular, ornamented with roll and fillet, zig-zag and pellets; seats, open; floor covered with encaustic tiles. The arms and memorials of the Acton family, with helm, crest, and sword, may be seen in the chancel; and some of the inscriptions call for prayers for the departed as late as 1721. Mr. S. Garbet was buried in this church, a gentleman who greatly assisted Green in writing his History of Worcester, but was said to be “so modest that he would never publish anything in his own name!” The Rev. W. Derham, the religious naturalist (born 1657), also reposes here. The church possesses an ancient communion-cloth, of satin velvet, manufactured from a pre-reformation cope, containing in the centre the Virgin, with radiating glory, and adoring angels on either side. The Rev. G. E. Walker, the incumbent, conducted the party into his rectory, where the old registers were examined, and it was remarked that they do not seem to have suffered the usual fate of parish registers during the Commonwealth, but were entered up almost continuously.

The visit to Pershore Abbey Church, now admirably restored, was the principal feature of the day. Mr. Ball, the churchwarden, who so perseveringly aided in carrying out the restoration, was present to receive the party; and here they lingered long, inspecting all parts of the glorious edifice, and admiring the care and skill exemplified in the restoration, the sharpness of ancient sculpture, the beauty of proportion, and especially the fine specimen of stone vaulting, and the singularly beautiful lantern of the tower. All agreed that the introduction of colour was required to impart tone and warmth to the structure, by stained glass at the east end, colouring the bosses, organ-pipes, &c. Mr. J. S. Walker read a paper descriptive of the main features of the church, and the work which has now been effected therein; but these

we have already detailed<sup>1</sup>. Mr. Ball announced that although the restoration had cost some £6,000—a sum which at the outset would have frightened the committee to contemplate—everything proposed by Mr. Scott had been done, and the debt on the work was now within £100. Mr. Scott had done his work well, and had in no way misled the committee as to expense.

Before leaving Pershore, a glance was given to St. Andrew's Church, but there was nothing to repay examination, and the party proceeded to Norton Villa, the seat of G. J. A. Walker, Esq., where they were hospitably entertained. In replying to a toast, the Rev. G. Jenkin, the new incumbent of Norton, said that he hoped it would not be the last visit of the Society to his parish, and that when next they came he should be enabled to gratify them with the sight of a well-restored church. He was sure that their excellent friend Mr. G. J. A. Walker was anxious for the restoration and enlargement of the church of Norton, and it might be that the visit of the Society would be instrumental to that desirable result. No doubt such visits were productive of good, for small isolated parishes, if left to themselves, were often inclined to fall into a state of lethargy. They must, however, never forget that, while promoting the restoration of the material fabric, the principal aim should be to renovate Christ's spiritual church, for the salvation of their fellow men. As a means to this end, he believed that to restore the house of God had the effect of inducing the people to attend the ordinances of the Church, and to make them more thoughtful, orderly, and regular, in partaking of the means of grace.

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THE HOTEL OF THE FRENCH ARCHIVES.—Considerable alterations have for some time past been going on at the Imperial Printing-office and at the Hôtel de Soubise which adjoins. The latter building, which formerly belonged to the Constable de Clisson and subsequently to the Guise family, has for some time past contained the State archives, and is now about to be converted into a sigillographic and paleographic museum, destined to fill up a void long existent in archæological science. The two buildings are connected by a staircase, formerly of the eighteenth century, but now replaced by one in the style of the Renaissance, which leads to the hall containing the collection of charters. This apartment, 80 ft. long and 33 ft. broad, was formerly the guardroom. It has now lost its original appearance, being lined from end to end with glass-cases, and is provided with an upper projecting gallery supported by light columns. At the end is placed a large iron safe, made by order of the Constituent Assembly in 1790, to contain the utensils used in printing the assignats; it is let into the wall, and is closed by a double door, which formerly had several secret locks. Among the objects now contained in it are the Merovingian edicts, autographs of Charles V., Queen Elizabeth, and the Emperor Charles V., with a letter from Soliman II. to Francis I., dated 1528. The mortuary roll of St. Vital is one among the many curiosities. During the Middle Ages, the death of an abbot was officially communicated to the principals of other religious establishments, who each wrote some lines of condolence. The roll of St. Vital, at the visit to the Convent of Argenteuil, bears some Latin verses, the style of which leads to suppose that they were written by Héloïse, who was then abbess of that institution. Lastly, in one of the drawers of that cupboard may be seen the keys of the Bastille, those of several conquered cities, and a number of other extremely curious objects, which will be placed in the glass-cases of the exhibition.—*Galignani*.

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<sup>1</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1862, pp. 305, 309.

## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

### VISITATION OF CHURCHES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF STAMFORD (*concluded*).

#### CASTLE BYTHAM. (*Lincolnshire*.)

I found nothing in this church to interest the heraldic antiquary. In the north wall of the chancel is a sepulchral recess, but nothing to be seen underneath. When Col. Gervase Holles visited this church, he found the following coats:—

1. Argent, a plain cross gules.
2. Barry of six, argent and azure—(Grey of Codnor), impaling Verry-Beauchamp of Hach.
3. Grey, impaling Or, three piles gules—Basset.
4. Or, a lion rampant double quevé gules—(Mallory), impaling Argent, two roses and a canton gules.
5. Or, a fesse gules—Colville.

#### LITTLE BYTHAM. (*Lincolnshire*.)

In this very interesting church, which exhibits some fine Norman characteristics, sadly wanting restoration, I found nothing of an heraldic character. On the north side is a fine Norman doorway, exhibiting the zigzag moulding, now blocked up; and on the south side is another, also blocked up, having the billet moulding and a rude representation of two birds. In the north wall of the chancel is a sepulchral recess, with the remains of a canopy, but nothing at present to be seen underneath. On the stone which partly supports the reading-desk is the date 1590, the nine being reversed. I may safely add, without fear of contradiction, that this church would repay any ecclesiastical antiquary to visit it; and also, that it requires judicious restoration. When Holles

visited this church he found the following coats of arms:—

1. Or, a plain cross vert—Hussey;
2. Barry of six, ermine and gules—Hussey. Crest (of Hussey): A hind trippant argent, collared and chained, in an hawthorn bush.

#### THURLBY. (*Lincolnshire*.)

This church presents some interesting features, and at the time of Holles' visit it had the following coats, although not a single vestige now remains:—

1. Or, a fesse between two bars gemelles azure, a label of five points gules.
2. Argent, a chief gules, over all a bend azure—Crumwell.
3. Barry of six, argent and gules, on a bend azure three lions passant or.
4. Gules, a chevron sable between three goats passant argent.
5. Or, a fesse between three bars gemelles azure, a label of three points gules.
6. Or, a lion rampant double quevé gules.
7. Or, a lion rampant double quevé gules, impaling Argent, three cinquefoils and a canton gules—Driby.
8. Barry argent and gules.
9. Barry argent and gules, impaling Gules, three cinquefoils argent.

#### CLIPSHAM. (*Rutland*.)

In the east window of the north aisle is some portions of mediæval stained glass, said to have been brought from the destroyed church at Pickworth. Amongst it are the following coats:—

1. A shield bearing quarterly, 1.

France and England. 2. Plain. 3. Argent, a harp (a portion only) azure. 4. Quarterly, 1. Argent, three fleurs-de-lis or; 2. Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or; 3. Plain; 4. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or.

2. Gules, three lions passant gardant or, impaling Chequy azure and or.

3. Per bend dancetté argent and sable.

4. Bendy of six, or and sable, a canton ermine, impaling A lion passant gardant sable, crowned or; the latter half of the part bearing the impalement is thus charged, but the upper part is plain.

5. Gules, a cross saltier ermine; underneath is this legend ...MAS.NEVILE.

6. Quarterly, 1. and 4. France; 2. and 3. England: both this and No. 1 is surrounded with the motto of the Order of the Garter.

7. Azure, a lion rampant argent, a label of three points gules—Colvyle (of Newton, Cambridgeshire), impaling Or (not argent, as described by Blore in his History of Rutland, p. 191), three mill-rinds gules—De Marisco.

8. Argent, a fleur-de-lis sable.

In the north aisle are the following monuments:—

1. In memory of Esther, the beloved wife of Edward Russell, who departed March 9, 173<sup>8</sup>/<sub>9</sub>, aged 34 years. She was one of the progeny of Mr. William Kirk, of Gramham (Grantham?). At the top is a coat of arms, of which only the impalement remains; the field is or, in the centre is a masle gules, and on its dexter side is a lion passant gardant sable. Crest: A demi-arm embowed holding a scimitar.

2. A handsome marble monument with a bust, probably intended for the deceased lady, at the top, to the memory of Anne, wife of Richard Snow, Esq., and daughter of John Sandys, Esq., of South Petherton, Somerset, who died June 3, 1706; also of five infants who died between 1685 and 1694. Arms: Party per fesse nebulée azure and argent, three goat's heads coupéd counter-changed—Snow, impaling Or, a fesse

dancetté between three crosses crosslet gules—Sandys.

3. Adjoining is a very handsome brass, designed by the late Mr. Pugin; it contains an inscription under exquisitely wrought foliated canopies and minute buttresses panelled and crocketed:—  
“In memory of the Rev. Matthew Snow, A.M., the only son of Paul George and Mary Snow, Rector and lord of the manor of this parish; born Jan. 31, 1759, died April 18, 1809. And of his six sisters: Jane, married to John Paget, Esq., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset, died Dec. 13, 1845; Mary Anne Snow, died April 9, 1829; Frances, died Feb. 3, 1843; Mary, died May 31, 1847.” Above are the arms:—Quarterly, 1. and 2. Sable, four eagles displayed argent, on a cross engrailed argent five lions passant gardant sable; 3. Sable, within a bordure engrailed or a swan rousant argent; 4. Azure, a fesse argent between three eagle's heads coupéd of the second; over all on an escutcheon of pretence, Snow.

4. Adjoining is a tablet to the Rev. Paul George Snow, M.A., only child of Matthew Snow, Esq., and Marianne Muriel his wife, and granddaughter of Richard Snow, Esq., of this place, Prebend of Wells Cathedral, Rector of Stanton Wyville, Leicestershire, and of this parish, who died Aug. 27, 1796, aged 66 years. Also to the memory of Mary his widow, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells; died Aug. 31, 1818, aged 85 years. Beneath are these arms: Snow, impaling (Argent), a chevron (sable) between three mullets (gules). Crest: A horse's head erased.

On the south side of the wall which divides this aisle from the chancel are two stones affixed to the wall, crests lost; one has the arms of Snow with a crescent for difference, and the other Snow impaling three demi-boars erased.

#### EDENHAM. (*Lincolnshire*.)

This church has recently been repewed, and is kept in most admirable order in every respect. It contains several monuments of the Bertie family,

the inscriptions on which appear of sufficient interest to be given *in extenso*.

At the east end of the north aisle are two tablets of black marble bordered with military and naval trophies; at the top of which, within a garter, surmounted by an earl's coronet, is a shield of twenty-five coats:—1. Argent, three battering-rams barwise in pale proper, armed and garnished azure—Bertie. 2. Or, fretty azure—Willoughby. 3. Ermine, five chevronels gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant or—Orreby. 4. Gules, a cross moline argent—Beck. 5. Gules, crusilé fitché and three round buckles or—Rosceline. 6. Sable, a cross engrailed or—Ufford. 7. Argent, three pallets wavy gules—Valoines. 8. Sable, a maunch or. 9. Argent, a chief indented azure—Glanville. 10. Lozengy or and sable. 11. Per pale azure and gules, a lion rampant argent. 12. Barry of eight, or and gules. 13. Argent, a chief azure. 14. Gules, a lion rampant or, a crescent for difference argent. 15. Azure, three garbs or—Cyvelioc, Earl of Chester. 16. Azure, a wolf's head erased argent—Lupus, Earl of Chester. 17. Chequy or and azure—Warren. 18. Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules. 19. Or, three chevronels gules, a label of three points azure. 20. Sable, three garbs argent. 21. Sable, fretté or. 22. Or, a lion rampant double quevéd sable. 23. Gules, a fesse dancetté between six crosses moline or. 24. Barry of six, ermine and gules, three creseents sable. 25. Quarterly, gules and or, in the dexter a mullet argent—Vere. On one side are the same quarterings with the addition of—Azure, fretty or, on a chief argent a lion passant gules, within a garter surmounted by an earl's coronet. On the other side Bertie, Beke, Ufford, and Vere quarterly, with an escutcheon, quarterly, argent and gules, in the first and fourth quarters a fret or, over all a fesse azure—Norreys of Rycote, within a bordure surmounted by an earl's coronet. At the bottom—Quarterly, 1. Bertie. 2. Vere. 3. Ufford. 4. Beke. 5. Wil-

loughby. 6. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a lion rampant or; 2. and 3. Sable, a fret or; all within a garter, and surmounted by an earl's coronet. On the first tablet is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Robertus Bertie, filius Peregrini (Baronis de Willughby, Beck, & Eresby, regnante Elizabethâ in Daniam primo Legati, Anglorum deinde per Belgium militantium Generalis, copiis demum auxilaribus Henrico Galliæ Quarto submisus Præfecti) qui auctis ipse cumulatissq' Honoribus, Comes de Lindsey, Baro de Willughby, Beck, & Eresby, Magnus Angliæ Hæreditario-Camerarius, Georgiano Ordinis Eques nobilissimus, Carolo Primo à Consiliis sanctioribus, Constabularij Magni protestate semel functus, Admiralli auctoritate iteratò insignitus, postremò cum pro fide suâ & fortitudine singulari nupero civili bello exercitui reigio Dux præset, mortem adeptus ultra illa honoratissimæ vitæ decora illustrem, Prælio de Edgehill, fatoq' tanti viri noto, in causâ sanctissimâ Imperio supremo victor gloriosè oecubuit, anno ætatis 60, Christi 1642. E longo prudentique rerum usu, multa illi experientia, oris dignitas quæ Procerem fateretur, eosque præ se ferret titulos qui nunc legunter. Tot licet nominibus præfulgenti alia adfuit claritudo è sobole non minus numerosâ, quam ex Elizabethâ Baronis Montacuti de Boughton filiâ liberos tredecim suscepit: Montacutum, Rogerum, Peregrinum, Franciscum, Robertum, Henricum, Verum, & Edvardum; Catharinam, Elizabetham, Annam, Sophiam, & Mariam.”

On the second tablet:—

“H. S. E. Montacutus filius Roberti, Comes de Lindsey, Baro de Willughby, Beck, & Eresby, præcelsus Angliæ Camerarius, Carolo Primo ab interio Cubiculo, et Satellitij Regij Præfectus, Carolis utrisq' à Consiliis secretioribus, Ordinis Periseelidis Eques illustris. Uxorem primam duxit Martham Gulielmi Cockani Equitis filiam, Comitis de Holderness viduam, è quâ suscepit liberos: Robertum (nunc Comitem de Lindsey, &c.), Peregrinum, Ricardum, Verum, Carolum, Elizabetham, Bridgettam, & Catharinam. Altera illi conjux Bridgetta Wray, Baronissa Norreys de Rycott, honoratissima Edvardi Sackvill vidua, è quâ genuit Jacobum Baronem Norreys (aliam Familiæ suæ nobi-

litem), Edvardum, Henricum, et Mariam. Ista sobole propagavit familiam, quam virtute multiplici illustravit, candore & humanitate præcipuus, vultus suavitate & gestuum moderatione summus decorus, comitate generosâ magnificè affabilis, Consiliarius prudentissimus; in prælio de Edghill fortitudine spectabilis piâ, cum Imperatorem Patrem lethaliter prostratum objectu corporis sui diutissime protegeret interritus. Fide erga Principes optimos inconcussâ, qui Caroli Primi funestissimas exequias, quatuor procerum unus, inter ipsam furentis Tyrannidis sævitiam, ad tumulum prosecutus est, suo pietatis officio dammare ausus potenter rebelles. Obiit 25<sup>o</sup> Julii, anno æræ Christ. 1666, ætatis suæ 59; et sub hoc marmore cum patre Roberto & Marthâ conjuge unâ requiescit. Avi Parentumque honoratissimæ memoriæ filij quatuor, Pegrinus, Ricardus, Verus, & Carolus, supremi testamenti curatores, mœrentes posuerunt.”

Near to the last is a white marble tablet, having the following arms thereon:—Quarterly, 1. Bertie; 2. Willoughby; 3. Ufford; 4. Vere. Crest: A Saracen’s head proper, ducally crowned or. And the following inscription:—

“To the memory of Richard Bertie, who, being honourable by his noble parentage, made himself more so by his noble actions. He was grandchild of that heroick and renown’d Robert, and third son of Montague, both Earls of Lindsey, and Hereditary Lord Greate Chamberlains of England. His actions were these: On Forreine parts he attended upon his then Royal Highnesse, now K. James II., and Marschall de Turenne, att the seiges of Mouzon a<sup>o</sup>. 1653, and Landrecy a<sup>o</sup>. 1655; in both which he shewed an undoubted courage in two desperate attacks. His employm<sup>ts</sup> at home were: hee served K. Charles the II<sup>d</sup>. in the command of Captain of Horse both in England and Ireland, as he did also the present King James the II. against the Invasion and Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in the West. Hee was a person of unblemish’d integrity, both to Church and State, of signall loyalty to his two Sovereigns, hospitality to his neighbours, and obliging candour to all men. To whose irreparable losse, on the 19th of January, a<sup>o</sup> 1686, and the 50th of his unmarried life, the hon’ble Peregrine Bertie his second brother, sole executor and constant companion in his

travayles abroad, and in his entire affection at home, hath, as the last testimoniall of his never dying love, erected this monument.”

On the south side of the chancel is a very handsome monument, upwards of 17 ft. high, of white marble veined with blue, at the top of which are the arms of Bertie, Willoughby, Beke, Ufford, Vere, and A lion rampant quarterly, with an inescutcheon charged with a maunch, and on a border eight pair of lion’s jambes in saltier; an earl’s coronet; supporters, on the dexter, a friar, with staff and beads; on the sinister, a savage wreathed about the temples and middle. Motto, *Loyauté me obligé*.

On a pedestal in front, about 4 ft. high, stands a sarcophagus, of dark variegated marble; and above the sarcophagus, in the background, are seven busts, inscribed, “Eliz. Lady Lindsey, Robert, Earl of Lindsey, Arabella Lady Rivers, Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Hon. Norreys Bertie, Hon. Philip Bertie, Hon. Albermarle Bertie.” And on the front of the pedestal below, the following inscription:—

“Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, eldest son of Montague by his first wife, the Countess of Holderness, succeeded his Father in his hereditary honours of Earl of Lindsey, and Lord Great Chamberlain of England July the 25th, 1666; and was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of this County in his room, and one of his Majesties Most Honourable Privy Council, and sometime one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber. He had the honour to be continued in the former stations in the succeeding reigns, till he thought fitt to resign the first in behalf of his son, then Lord Willoughby of Eresby. He died May 9th, 1701, aged about 70 years. This noble Earl was three times married: first to Mrs. Mary Massingberd, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Massingberd, of London, merchant, by whom he had only one daughter named Arabella, who was second wife to Thomas Earl Rivers; after whose decease she lived in the state of widowhood, and dying without a will the 28th day of February, 1716, aged about 59 years, a considerable personal estate fell to her four half-brothers, who survived her. His second wife was Elizabeth, sole sur-

viving issue of Philip Lord Wharton, by his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Wandsford, Attorney-General of the Court of Wards, by whom he had five sons. The eldest was Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who succeeded his father, and was afterwards created Marquis of Lindsey and Duke of Ancaster. The second was the Right Honorable Peregrine Bertie, Vice-Chamberlain to King William and Queen Anne, and one of their Majesties Most Honorable Privy Council; he usually served in Parliament for the Corporation of Boston, where he was chosen seven times, and once for Truro in Cornwall. In November, 1706, the Queen made him one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. He was generally esteemed and beloved; and his relations and friends had a very great loss of him by an apoplexy the 10th day of July, 1711; he died unmarried, aged about 48 years. The third was Philip, who was Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Mary, and Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. In the year 1694 he was chose Member of Parliament for the town of Stamford. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of the Earl of Meath, who was relict of Sir Philip Coot, by whom he had no issue, and died the 15th of April, 1728, aged about 64 years. The fourth was Norreys, who was brought up in the Sea service, and made several voyages as volunteer on board his Majesty's Ships of War before the Revolution. Soon after it, he was made Guidon of the Guards, and served the two first campaigns of that war with the troops in Flanders; but the troop staying at home the third year, he went a Volunteer on board the grand fleet commanded by Admiral Russel, and was made second lieutenant of the 'Suffolk.' While the ship lay at Dartmouth, he fell ill of a malignant fever, and died there August the 27th, 1691, aged about 25 years.—His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Pope, Earl of Downe in Ireland, relict of Sir Harry Lee, of Ditchley, in the county of Oxford; by her he had one daughter named Elizabeth, who died in the seventh year of her age, and one son named Charles, who acted for his brother, the Earl of Litchfield, in the command of Woodstock Park, and was chose Member of Parliament for New Woodstock in the year 1705. His first wife was an heiress, widow of Nicholas Newcomen, Esq.; his second was Mrs. Marshall; but, having no issue by either,

he left his estate to his great nephew Lord Albermarle Bertie, second son of the present Duke of Ancaster. He lies buried at Theddlethorpe by his first wife, where there is a monument erected to them; all the rest are buried here. The fifth son of Robert, Earl of Lindsey, by his second wife, was the Honourable Albermarle Bertie, who erected this monument in the year 1738."

Opposite to the preceding is a costly monument by L. I. Scheemaeckers and H. Cheere, of white marble, upwards of 20 ft. high, having in the background a pediment supported by two Corinthian columns, above which are these arms, viz. Bertie, Willoughby, Beke, Ufford, Vere, and Wandesford; Quarterly, on an escutcheon, three eaglets displayed in fesse—Wynne; impaled with a chevron between three leopard's faces—Farrington; a ducal coronet and supporters, and motto as before. Under the pediment are flowers in festoon. On a pedestal, with a circular front, about 6 ft. from the ground, is the effigy of the first Duke of Ancaster, standing in a Roman dress, holding a baton in his right hand. And beneath:—

"In a vault under this place lies the body of that late most noble prince Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, and Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England. He was son of Robert, Earl of Lindsey, by Elizabeth, his second wife, the only surviving issue of Philip Lord Wharton by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Rowland Wandsford, of the County of York, Knight. His first wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Wynn, of Gwydder, in the County of Carnarvon, Bart., by whom he had two sons, Robert, Lord Willoughby, who died under age in his travels at Wolfenbuttle, and Peregrine, now Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, &c.; and three daughters, the honourable Ladies Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Mary, who died young. His second wife was Albinia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general Farrington, by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter; the Honourable Lords Vere, Montagu, Norris (dyed an infant), Thomas, Robert, and Lady Louisa. In the reign of King William

the IIIrd, he was called up by writ from the Lower House of Parliament, as Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and was several years Chancellour of the Dutchy of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, City of Lincoln, and County of the said City, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Her Majesty Queen Anne created him Marquis of Lindsey the 29th of December, 1706, and continued him in her Council, and in the same honourable employments in this county, during her reign. He had also the honour to serve his Majesty King George the First in the same honourable stations; and was July the first, 1715, created by him Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. He always firmly adhered to the Church of England as by law established, was an equal assertor of the rights of the Crown and the liberties of the People; and, when Parliaments were up, resided in this County, where he lived hospitably, and had a good interest. He was born the 20th of October, 1660, and dyed the 26th of July, 1723. This monument was erected by his Grace's Trustees in the year of our Lord 1728, according to the power given them by his Will."

Against the last monument is another, consisting of a pedestal of white marble, on which is the effigy of the second Duke of Ancaster, in a Roman dress, leaning against an urn, and beneath the urn a medallion, on which is a bust of his Duchess; in the background a pyramid of dark-coloured marble, on which are the arms of Bertie, Wynne, Ufford, and Willoughby, quarterly, with an inescutcheon, Or, a shield within an orle of martlets sable—Brownlow, and with coronet, supporters, and motto. This monument is about 15 ft. high, and on the front of the pedestal is this inscription:—

"This monument is erected to the memory of Peregrine, late Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, who died Jan. 1st, 1741, aged 55 years; and of Jane his Dutchess, who was one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir John Brownlow, late of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, bart., by whom he left three sons and four daughters: Peregrine, now Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England;

Lord Albermarle; Lord Brownlow; Lady Mary; Lady Albina; Lady Jane; and Lady Carolina Bertie."

Opposite to the preceding, on the south side of the chancel, is another monument of white marble veined, on which, about 6 ft. from the ground, are represented the third Duke of Ancaster, seated in his robes, resting his right hand on a medallion, on which is the bust of his Duchess, and holding a coronet in his left hand; and the fourth Duke of Ancaster in a Roman dress, with a baton in his hand, standing at the right hand of his father. In the front the arms, coronet, crest, supporters, and motto of Bertie, Duke of Ancaster. On a marble, terminating in a pointed arch in the background, is a medallion with a bust of the eldest son of the third Duke, and above it an urn. And on two brass tablets are the following inscriptions:—

"To the memory of the most noble Prince Peregrine Bertie, third Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England by inheritance, Master of the Horse to King George the Third, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, Recorder of Boston, and Keeper of Waltham Forest in the same County. His Grace first married, on the 22nd of May, 1735, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of William Blundell, of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, Esq., relict of Sir Charles Gunter Nichol, Knight of the Bath; who having died without issue in December, 1743, he married, November 27th, 1750, Mary, daughter of Thomas Panton, of Newmarket, in the county of Cambridge, Esq., by whom he had issue:—1. Lady Mary Catherine, who was born April 14th, 1754, and died at Bristol April 12th, 1767; 2. Peregrine Thomas, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, who was born May 21st, 1755, and died December 12th, 1758; 3. Lord Robert, afterwards Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, who was born October 17th, 1756, and succeeded his Father August 12th, 1778; 4. Lord . . . . ., who was born September 14th, 1759, and died the same day; 5. Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, now Ba-

roness Willoughby of Eresby, who was born February 14th, 1761, and married February 23, 1779, to Peter Burrell, of Beekenham, in the County of Kent, Esq., now Sir Peter Burrell, Knight, Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, by whom she hath issue the Honourable Peter Robert Burrell, born March, 1782; 6. Lady Georgina Charlotta, born August 7th, 1764. His Grace having raised a regiment of foot for his Majesty's service during the Rebellion in Scotland in the year 1745, was promoted to the rank of a General in the Army. This noble Duke ever shewed the most unequivocal and zealous attachment to the illustrious Family now on the Throne of these Kingdoms, the most patriotick concern for the preservation of our happy constitution, and the most attentive regard to the particular interest of that County over which he presided, and in which, during the recess of Parliament, he lived with hospitable magnificence and liberality. His Grace's death was occasioned by a lingering bilious disorder; and, having for many days foreseen his approaching dissolution, he took leave of his disconsolate family and afflicted friends, by a most affectionate and solemn farewell. He quitted this world with philosophick tranquillity, and resigned his soul to God with the sure and steadfast hope of a most sincere Christian. He died at Grimsthorpe, August 12th, 1778, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; and was succeeded in titles and estate by his only surviving son."

"To the memory of the most noble prince, Robert Bertie, fourth Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England by inheritance, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln. Quickness and clearness of apprehension, aided by a memory most happily retentive, guided by such discernment as ordinary men derive from long repeated observation, and fired by an ambitious desire of real glory, secured and facilitated to this excellent young Nobleman the acquisition of every accomplishment, either suited to that exalted station for which he was born, or conducive to his improvement in that most honourable profession in which he chose to follow the splendid example of his renowned ancestors. Indefatigable in this glorious pursuit, he visited foreign, but chiefly

Northern climes; and with a deep-rooted scorn for all the refinements of enervating luxury, he gloried in the character of a hardy Briton, and enriched it with the study and observation of the most celebrated military establishments. But soon the troubles arisen in the Western hemisphere suggested opportunities of instruction better suited to the activity of his genius: nor were his loyalty and patriotism restrained by the anxious apprehensions of the tenderest Parents, or the earnest intreaties of those noble Relations, who saw in him their present boast, delight, and hope, their future comfort, protection, and glory. He went over as a Volunteer to North America in the twenty-first year of his age, and eagerly embraced every opportunity of distinguishing himself by the most spirited and dauntless exertions in the service of his King and Country, by sea as well as by land. During his second campaign he received the melancholy tidings of his noble Father's decease. On his return he surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends, his family, and his country. In his person manly gracefulness was united to natural dignity; his manners were elegant without affectation, his affability was the genuine fruit of universal benevolence, and by the eminent goodness of his heart he shone with peculiar lustre in the several relations of Son, Brother, and Friend. But it pleased God to give an awful demonstration of the instability of human bliss, and to snatch away this object of general admiration by a malignant fever, of which he died, unmarried, in the twenty-third year of his age, on the 8th of July, 1779, only eleven months after he succeeded to the hereditary honours of his family."

In a chapel adjoining the chancel is the effigy of a lady, much mutilated. Just within the west entrance of the church are two effigies, probably of ladies, sadly mutilated; around one is the remains of a legend, the only portion of which at all decipherable is the word "Merci." Near to these effigies is an altar tomb, divided in the front into four compartments, which are separated by crocketed pinnacles, and each compartment decorated with rich and fanciful tracery, inclosing a shield of arms. The first and second shields have a fesse charged with three crosses botony; the

third has a bend between six martlets; and the charge upon the fourth is nearly effaced, but appears by a MS. in the Harleian collection to have been, quarterly, 1 and 4, a chief indented—Neville; 2 and 3, three dolphins naiant—Simeon. On the tomb are the recumbent effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady. His feet rest on a monkey, and the effigy is very plain in its general appearance. On his left arm is a portion of a shield, charged with a fesse indented. She is supported at the head by angels, has a canopy over her, and monks in cowls at her feet. Her head rests on a cushion, and has the wimple, or chin-cloth. According to the MS. above referred to it is said to be for a Neville, of Grims-thorpe, and his wife, but it is more probably for a Simeon, who married the heir general of Neville.

At the end of the last-named monument is placed an upright pillar, wider at the bottom than at the top, about 4 ft. high, rudely sculptured, and said to have been found near to the church.

On the corbels of the roof on the middle aisle are the following shields:—

1. Or, three bars wavy gules.
2. Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet.
3. Sable, a cross engrailed gules.
4. Gules, crusilé fitchée and three round buckles or.
5. Gules, a cross moline argent.
6. Or, fretty azure.

In a window in the south aisle is England and France quarterly; supporters, dexter a dragon or, sinister, a lion tawney; above is a crown held by two angels. To judge from the number of matrixes remaining, this church was rich in brasses. Over the south porch are two shields, almost obliterated by exposure to the weather: one bears

crusilé botony fitchée, a lion rampant; and the other, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant—Beaumont; impaling Three garbs—Comyn.

At the east end of the churchyard is a very handsome monument to the memory of the Hon. Elizabeth Susan Willoughby, second daughter of the Right Hon. Peter Robert Drummond, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who died Oct. 10, 1853. Around the sides are the following coats:—1. Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet. 2. Fretty. 3. Three bars wavy. 4. A cross moline. 5. Crusilé fitchée and three round buckles. 6. A cross engrailed. 7. Three eaglets displayed in fesse. 8. Three (human) heads affronté, serpents entwined round the temples. 9. Three bars wavy<sup>a</sup>. 10. A lion rampant, in chief a crescent. 11. A wolf's head erased. 12. Chequy. 13. A lion rampant double queued.

When Gervase Holles visited this church he found the following shields:—

1. Barry of six or, and azure a bend gules—Gaut.
2. Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant or—(Beaumont.)
3. Azure, a bend between six martlets argent—Luttrell.
4. Argent, three dolphins naiant sable—Simeon.
5. On a fesse three crosses botony fitchée.
6. On a fesse three crosses botony.
7. A bend between six martlets.
8. Quarterly, a chief indented—(Neville), three dolphins naiant—(Simeon).
9. As 2.
10. Same as 9, impaling Three garbs—(Comyn).
11. Crusilé botony fitchée, a lion rampant.

## PROVOSTS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES IN IRELAND.

SIR,—Mr. Stubbs, in his valuable letter on the Provostry of Wells, asks (p. 626, *infra*) for information relative to the Provosts of Tuam and Kilmacduagh. I beg leave to direct his atten-

tion to Dr. Cotton's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Hi-*

<sup>a</sup> I have described this coat previously, as being on one of the corbels of the roof in the church, but I am inclined to think it should be Barry wavy of six, &c.

*bernicæ*, by which he will see that we have no less than *seven* provosts of cathedral churches in Ireland, all confined to the province of Connaught. Wherever the English power prevailed, deans seem to be the rule. (See vol. i. pp. 487, 441; vol. iv. pp. 24, 82, 106, 148, 209; vol. v. p. 186.) Harris's edition of Warc's "*Bishops*"<sup>b</sup> should also be consulted.

A note at p. 625 relative to the duties of treasurers of cathedrals, and stating that where there was a common fund they acted as agents for the capitular body, interests me personally, as hold-

ing the treasurership of the cathedral of St. Canice, dioc. Ossory. There are distinct prebends in our chapter, the parish of Inisnag forming the *corpus* of the prebend attached to the treasurership. The chapter has also a considerable "*fabric*" or "*œconomy fund*," but the treasurer, nevertheless, seems to have had duties merely ritual, as an "*Economist*" has from time immemorial been appointed by the chapter to manage this undivided property.

I am, &c, JAMES GRAVES.

*Rectory, Inisnag.*

#### DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN POTTERY KILN AT SHEPTON MALLET.

SIR,—I send you an account of an interesting evidence of Roman occupation which was discovered last week at Shepton Mallet. In making an excavation for the purpose of fixing the large copper of an extensive brewery now in course of erection there, the workmen came upon a construction which I will endeavour to describe.

In a circular recess, formed 3 ft. below the surface of the ground at the period from which the structure dates, is placed a shelf of the same shape, and 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. This shelf is formed of coarse unground clay, and is 8 in. thick. Its lower surface stands 18 in. above the floor of the recess, and it is supported by rude half-columns of the same clay, which are attached to the sides of the recess beneath. The whole of the clay used is burnt red with fire, but has at this time very little tenacity. The sides of this recess are formed of small worked stones embedded in clay, and their surface is covered with a coating of the same material, which remains in a very perfect state.

This shelf of clay is perforated with holes of two sizes. The larger ones are not circular, being some 7 in. by 8 in., and others 6 in. by 9 in.; the smaller ones 3 in. in diameter, and some 3 in. by 2½ in. The edges of these holes are very per-

fect. When first discovered, the larger holes held pots of common unglazed red earthenware. The opening of the recess in front of this shelf is 2 ft. 3 in., which is further contracted by two free-stone jambs to 1 ft. 8 in. These jambs rest on the floor of the excavation, and are 2 ft. high, and 1 ft. thick. The sides of the recess above the shelf are carried up 18 in. in stone work, and are covered with an even surface of clay. In front of this construction is a cleared space on the same level extending about 6 ft. backward, the extent being marked by a portion of a layer of worked stones arranged on a semicircular form on the floor.

Above the natural ground level of the Roman period, which I have already spoken of, lies an accumulation of black soil, 2 ft. thick, on which grass was growing before the brewery works were commenced with.

This curious structure is a Roman pottery kiln. I speak with some confidence on this subject, because I have been confirmed in this opinion by my friend, the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A., to whom I communicated the chief points I have stated, immediately after my first visit to the spot. Mr. Trollope says, "Of the Roman origin of this find there can be no doubt from the exuviae gathered from it." He also reminds me that at Castor, Northants, or Durobrivæ, a similar kiln was found, and de-

<sup>b</sup> Works of Sir James Ware, vol. i.

scribed by the late Mr. Artis, a steward of Lord Fitzwilliam's.

The quantity of pottery found whole is very small. No vessel was quite perfect, four only failed of being so through having portions broken out of the bottom. The shape of these is the same. They are of common red unglazed earthenware formed like a flower pot, having a small handle of the same material set on in the middle of the vessel. These are the leading proportions—5 in. high, 5 in. diameter at top,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. at the bottom; the handle 2 in. in diameter. Round the centre of the mug runs a band of simple diagonal markings. They are enclosed between two indented parallel lines running above and below. These were found in the large holes in the shelf already mentioned, and among the fragments is a large number of pieces belonging to similar vessels. One very shallow dish nearly perfect was also found, and fragments of other large and small vessels in black and red earthenware, many shewing markings on the surface of various patterns, some of these being made, as it seems, with a stamp. The bottoms and other portions of very small jars in red and black ware also were met with. I had the pleasure of inspecting these remains, the largest and most interesting portion of which is in the possession of Mr. Clarke, one of the partners in the brewery aforesaid, whose kindness and courtesy I have pleasure in acknowledging.

No portion of metal belonging to the pottery kiln has been discovered. A quantity of black earth lying on the floor in front of it, is supposed to contain the remains of charcoal with which it was heated. A bronze fibula was picked up on the same spot, and a few Roman coins have been met with in different parts of the site of the brewery. These are chiefly small ones of the Constantine period, known as "Soldiers' money."

On a second visit which I paid to the spot a day or two ago, portions of two hand-mill stones were shewn me, which had been taken out of the *debris*. Both of them were imperfect, but one fitted into the other. They were formed out of a species of coarse conglomerate, and were 15 in. in diameter, and from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 in. thick. One or two medieval coins had also been found, and there is every reason to believe that the site is rich both in Roman, early British, and medieval remains, which will doubtless be met with, when any further opening-out of the soil is made.

You will be glad to hear that it has been resolved to arch over the pottery kiln, in order to preserve it, and to render it accessible to those who care to inspect works of the Roman period. Should any further antiquarian discovery be made at this place, I shall have pleasure in sending you a report of it.

I am, &c.

W. B. CAPARN.

*Draycot, Wells, Nov. 12, 1864.*

#### UNLEARNED CLERKS.

SIR,—I have recently noted a singular instance of ignorance on the part of two ecclesiastics beneficed in this diocese (Winchester), in the latter part of the fourteenth century; one of these, however, came from the diocese of Norwich. The mediæval bishops were generally very strict in their examination of candidates for Holy Orders, but the applicants were often very numerous, so that the bishop had to depute his powers to others, and by their carelessness in-

competent persons were sometimes presented for Orders. Among that series of curious paintings on the walls of the Lady-chapel of Winchester Cathedral, illustrative of miracles attributed to the Blessed Virgin, there is one depicting the story of a certain priest of virtuous life, but so little versed in the science of letters as to be only able to say one mass, viz. *the Votive Mass of our Lady*; who on being accused of the same to the bishop, and admitting his

ignorance, was reviled by the bishop as a seducer of men, and was forthwith suspended from his benefice, &c.

On the 24th of June, 1385, the illustrious William de Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, caused Sir Roger Dene, Rector of the church of St. Michael, in Jewry-street, Winchester, to swear upon the Holy Gospels that he would learn within twelve months the articles of faith; the cases reserved to the bishop; the Ten Commandments; the seven works of mercy; the seven mortal sins; the sacraments of the Church, and the form of administering and conferring them; and also the form of baptizing, &c., as contained in the Constitutions of Archbishop Peckham;—under the penalty of forty shillings, to be distributed as alms by the bishop.

On the 2nd of July, in the same year, the bishop exacted from John Corbet, Rector of Bradley, Hants., a similar obligation, that he should learn the same before the feast of St. Michael then next ensuing.

Roger Dene (late Rector of Ryston, Norfolk) was instituted by Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, to the aforesaid church of St. Michael's, in the city of Winchester, on the 21st of June, 1385, *vice* Galfrid Chauntrell, its late Rector, who exchanged.

Sir John Corbet was instituted to the parish church of Bradley by William de Wykeham, at Farnham, June 2, 1385.

In 1570, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester were ordered to procure a virtuous and learned man, to read a divinity lecture twice a week in Winchester Cathedral, to the Dean

and Canons, and the clergy of the city and college, "who were diligently to hear and note the same, and each of them shall be monthly examined by the said reader, how they have marked and remembered such points of doctrine as he hath read unto them, and are meet for their capacities."

The Minor Canons were every week to commit to memory one chapter of St. Paul's epistles in Latin, and to be examined by the said divinity reader, who was to make "a report of their profiting to the ordinary."

In 1572, the clergy of the different deaneries in the diocese were ordered to learn by heart the first epistle of St. Paul to Timothy. I will quote the Andover entry as a specimen:—

"In parlurâ Hospitii Le Hart, apud Andever, toto clero hujus decanatûs convocato.

"Dominus injunxit eisdem omnibus et singulis ad discendum memoriter, primam epistolam Pauli ad Timotheum, ut valeant reddere compertum cum vocati et requisiti fuerint."

In the following year they were all ordered to learn the Second Epistle to Timothy. Similar notices of later date may be quoted, shewing the anxiety to inculcate a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

In 1618, William Elmes, Vicar of Hurstborne Priors, was summoned to appear in the Consistory Court of Winchester, "for losing the Common Prayer Book, and neglecting to say service in consequence thereof."—I am, &c.,

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

Winchester, Nov. 15, 1864.

#### JOHN BURTON, M.D.

SIR,—As a learned and diligent antiquary, an able medical author, and a zealous and indiscreet partisan of the house of Stuart, the name of Dr. John Burton of York is invested with a certain interest which is enhanced by the probable supposition that he was the original of Sterne's Dr. Slop.

Erroneous statements are current

respecting the time and place of his birth.

Mr. Chalmers (Biog. Dict. vii. 247,) says that he was born in 1697, which date is adopted by Mr. Nichols, ("Illustrations of Literature," iii. 375,) and by Watt. (*Bibl. Brit.*) Now he died Jan. 19, 1771, and the inscription on his monument in the church of Trinity

Micklegate at York specifies that he was aged 62, (*Hist. of York*, 1788, ii. 198). It will be seen hereafter that he was really only in his 61st year.

The Rev. John Bigland, ("Beauties of England and Wales," xvi. 807, n.) avers that he was a native of Wakefield. Mr. Chalmers says he was born at Ripon, and recently Mr. Cryer has stated with marvellous confidence that he was undoubtedly born at Heath, (*Lupton's "Wakefield Worthies,"* p. 253).

He was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, June 19, 1727, being then aged 18 and upwards, according to the college register which describes him as the son of John Burton, merchant, born at Colchester and educated at Merchant Taylors' School.

From information kindly supplied by the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Head Master of Merchant Taylors', it appears that Burton's name only occurs in the Probation Book of that school on March 11, 1725-6. He was in the fifth form, which was then the highest but one. The entry is "John Burton, born June 9, 1710, entered the school Nov. 2, 1725, now six months in this form." The next Probation List is that of Sept. 14, 1726. It is probable therefore that he quitted the school on the Election Day, June 11, 1726.

It is certain that his mother was buried at All Saints, Colchester, and that he had a brother Christopher who was baptized there; (*Lupton's "Wakefield Worthies,"* p. 253). We find that Christopher Burton, son of John Burton, merchant, born at Colchester and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, April 23, 1728, aged 17 and upwards. He proceeded B.A. 1731-2, and commenced M.A. 1735.

John Burton proceeded M.B. at Cambridge in due course in 1733. In the Preface to *Mon. Ebor.* he thus alludes to his having been at St. John's:—

"From the time I went to St. John's College at Cambridge, I had a kind of natural curiosity to penetrate into the darkest and most remote state of my country in general."

Mr. Bigland says he finished his studies at Edinburgh. This is probable. At any rate he contributed a short paper to the "*Edinburgh Medical Essays*," v. 278.

Mr. Chalmers avers that he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. This is hardly likely to be correct, as he was only in his seventeenth year when he became a member of St. John's at Cambridge, and although there is an interval of a year between his leaving Merchant Taylors' School and his going to St. John's, yet if he had been at Oxford in the meantime, one cannot understand why the fact was not stated in his admission at St. John's. Under the statutes of the University then in force, it was necessary for the degree of M.B. that he should have resided in Cambridge for the major part of nine terms, and have completed his fifth year from admission.

The ascertained facts respecting his birth and education may be thus summed up:—He was son of John Burton merchant, by Margaret, daughter of John Leake, Vicar of Warmfield, and was born at Colchester, June 9, 1710. He was at Merchant Taylors' School from Nov. 2, 1725, to about June 11, 1726, and on June 19, 1727 was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, as a member of which house he took the degree of M.B. 1733. He proceeded M.D. at Rheims in or before 1738.

We submit that Dr. Burton must hereafter be reckoned amongst the Worthies of Essex, although, undoubtedly, from his important but unfinished work on the Yorkshire Monasteries, his name will ever be most honourably associated with the great county in which he so long resided.

There is a curious notice of Dr. Burton in that very strange book, James Atkinson's "*Medical Bibliography*." Mr. Atkinson's father was intimate with the Doctor, and Mr. Atkinson himself recollected him and his mischievous monkey.

C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge, Nov. 11, 1864.

## Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

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*The Gnostics and their Remains, Ancient and Mediæval.* By C. W. KING, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of "Antique Gems." (Bell and Daldy.)—This is a handsome volume, evidently the fruit of much research, and being (except Walsh's meagre epitome of Beausobre) the only English work on the Gnostics, it deserves and will repay close examination. Mr. King maintains that most of the doctrines ascribed to the early heretics were no inventions of theirs, as the Christian Fathers very generally seem to assert, but had their origin in India, and had extended thence to Egypt long before the birth of Our Lord. The work, in support of this view, goes into details of the various early systems of religion, and discusses many of the questions as to symbolism, serpent-worship, charms, talismans, incantations, &c., that have long divided the learned world, and in its fac-simile engravings of the Gnostic gems it supplies a help for the solution of some of them. The author's former book on Gems shews how competent he is to describe accurately, and to draw generally acceptable conclusions; and though, of necessity, theological questions arise in his present work, which did not appear heretofore, he treats them succinctly, and carefully avoids a controversial tone. Our antiquarian readers will probably be most interested in his remarks on the case of the Templars; he inclines to the idea that the charge of their holding Gnostic doctrines had more foundation in fact than modern writers in general ascribe to it; he thinks much the same of the Albigenses; and, if we gather his meaning aright, the modern Freemasons are liable to the same charge. Any discussion of these points would occupy far more space than we can at present afford, and we must therefore leave them in the hands of readers

who can appreciate a thoughtful and suggestive volume.

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*Lives of the Stephensons.* Men who have been the instruments of effecting so mighty a change in almost every relation of life as the Stephensons have undoubtedly done—no matter who originated, or who helped, they were the prime agents—may not unreasonably have a brace of biographers at one time. The works mentioned below<sup>a</sup> are calculated to give between them all the information that need be had. It will be seen that Mr. Smiles, who was first in the field, has taken Stephenson the elder for his hero, and has made his son but the second figure on his canvas; Mr. Jeaffreson has, unwisely we think, reversed this. Still there is substantial agreement in their pictures, though one is usually brief where the other is elaborate. Mr. Jeaffreson, we must suppose, has not been in any way indebted to his predecessor, as he makes no mention of the Story, but he has called to his aid Mr. Pole, the civil engineer, and we have therefore a more detailed account of the Menai, the High Level, and the Victoria Bridges, in his two 8vo. volumes, than Mr. Smiles can find room for in his work, of one-fourth the size and price of the other. On the other hand, Mr. Smiles has the advantage of

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<sup>a</sup> "The Story of the Life of George Stephenson, including a Memoir of his Son, Robert Stephenson. By Samuel Smiles, Author of 'Industrial Biography,' &c. New Edition, thoroughly Revised." (John Murray.)

"The Life of Robert Stephenson, F.R.S., &c., late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. By J. C. Jeaffreson, Barrister-at-Law. With Descriptive Chapters on some of his most important Professional Works, by William Pole, F.R.S., M.C.E." 2 vols., 8vo. (Longmans.)

treating the whole of his subject himself, and few beside professional men will require more than he tells them. He displays, indeed, much tact in dealing with his subject, and his hints at engineering details, whilst sufficient for the understanding of the matter he is speaking of, never prevent his volumes being really pleasant reading. Of this we have another example in his latest work, on the early engineers<sup>b</sup>, which is abridged from his "Lives of the Engineers," and which in a very small compass gives a most readable account of the drainage of the Fens, the formation of the New River, and the rise of the canal system, not only in England but in France. So valuable a little work on such subjects we believe has never before been produced.

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*Tracts for the Christian Seasons: being Readings for every Sunday and Holy-day in the Year.* With an Introductory Tract on Inspiration. Third Series. Conducted by the Rev. JAMES RUSSELL WOODFORD, M.A., Vicar of Kempstord, Gloucestershire. (Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker.)—This series is now complete, in four small volumes. It contains nearly one hundred tracts; and when we mention that among the writers of them are found the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop Coadjutor of Edinburgh, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Rev. Drs. Goulburn, Moberly, Hessey (late Bampton Lecturer), Prebendary Freeman, Rev. Messrs. Claughton, Walsham How, and C. E. Kennaway, we have said enough to shew that it is as fully adapted to the demands of the day, as the first and second series, issued ten years ago under the supervision of the late Bishop Armstrong, of Graham's-

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<sup>b</sup> "James Brindley and the Early Engineers. By Samuel Smiles, Author of 'Self-Help,' &c. Abridged from 'Lives of the Engineers.'" (John Murray.)

town, were so generally allowed to be, to the peculiar circumstances of those times.

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*Faith and Life. Readings for the Greater Holydays and the Sundays from Advent to Trinity.* Compiled from Ancient Writers, with Notes on "Eternal Judgment" and Christ's Sacrifice. By WILLIAM BRIGHT, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of University College, Oxford. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Bright's profound acquaintance with the Fathers, as evidenced by his "Ancient Collects," has enabled him to enrich our devotional literature with a volume, which is small, but very precious. It is intended as a help to religious thought in harmony with the Church service for each day, for which Readings are given, extending in the present volume from Advent to Trinity Sunday, and it is intended to be followed by another to complete the cycle of the Christian year. Many of the readings are from St. Augustine or St. Chrysostom, but St. Athanasius, St. Gregory Nazianzen, St. Cyprian, St. Cyril of Alexandria, and St. Bernard also contribute to them, and some passages have been taken from the Ambrosian and the Parisian Breviaries.

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*British North America.* With Maps. (Religious Tract Society.)—In view of the confederation of the great colonies that remained faithful to the British crown, which is now in progress, this little volume is calculated to be very useful. It contains really well-written notices of their history, topography, climate, productions, &c., and has several neat maps; altogether it is calculated to give just the information that most readers require when countries hitherto but little known become, from the course of events, subjects of general interest.

## Monthly Intelligence.

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### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

WITH the signature of the treaty of peace between Denmark and the great German Powers, and the consent of the Italian Parliament to accept Florence as the capital of Italy, the questions that lately agitated the Continent are considered to have been set at rest; although uneasiness is still felt with regard to the "party of action" in Italy, which is labouring to bring about an insurrection in the Austro-Italian provinces. All else in Europe appears quiet, and the project of a great reduction of armaments is again discussed.

From America we learn nothing more than the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, which is considered as a pledge that the Federals intend to adhere to the policy that has hitherto been pursued by them. In the field no operations of importance appear to have taken place, and the approach of winter is expected to bring about an informal suspension of hostilities; but ere this occurs, fresh attempts on Richmond and Charleston, and a naval attack on Wilmington, are threatened by the Federals.

In September last Admiral Kuper, in command of an English, French, Dutch, and American force, attacked and destroyed the fortifications erected by the Prince of Chosiu to close the passage of the Inner Sea of Japan to foreign vessels. The Japanese fought boldly, and when their works were taken, they were found to be well constructed after the European model, with shot-proof magazines, stockaded barracks, guns mounted on traversing platforms, &c.; and though some of their troops were cased in armour and carried bows and arrows, others were supplied with rifles, which they used with great effect.

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### APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

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*The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.*

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 8. The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., the place and dignity of a Canon in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the resignation of the Rev. William Harry Edward Bentinck.

#### CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Nov. 4. This day (Nov. 1) the Right Hon. John, Lord Wodehouse, was by H.M.'s command sworn of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty in Council was this day (Nov. 1) pleased to declare the Right Hon. John, Lord Wodehouse, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Charles Burslem Saunders, esq., and Theo-

philus John Metcalfe, bart., of the Bengal C.S., to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Rev. Claude Hubert Parey, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

Nov. 11. 12th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Henry Colville, to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. A. F. Bentinck, deceased.

80th Foot.—Maj.-Gen. James Robert Young, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Thomas William Robbins, deceased.

#### MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Nov. 1. *County Borough of Carmarthen.*—William Morris, esq., of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, in the room of David Morris, esq., deceased.

## BIRTHS.

*Aug.* 17. At Ferozepore, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. S. E. Delap Wilson, late 42nd L.I., a son.

*Aug.* 22. At Courtallum, Tinnevelly, the wife of James Silver, esq., Madras C.S., a son.

*Sept.* 5. At Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Edmund Ludlow, esq., Adj. 25th Madras N.I., a son.

*Sept.* 9. At Rampore, Bengal, the wife of Edmund Elliot Lowis, esq., C.S., a son.

*Sept.* 15. The wife of the Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., Chaplain, Cannanore, Madras Presidency, a dau.

*Sept.* 23. At Fyzabad, Oude, the wife of Capt. R. Oldfield, R.A., a dau.

At Kishnaghur, the wife of Edward Grey, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

*Sept.* 30. At Agra, the wife of H. E. Stanley, esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

At Montevideo, the wife of Lieut. R. H. Napier, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. "Triton," a son.

*Oct.* 1. At Trivandrum, India, the wife of Henry Newill, esq., British resident in Travancore, a son.

*Oct.* 2. At Poonah, the wife of Major F. Solly Flood, Military Secretary, a dau.

*Oct.* 4. At Dhurmsala, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. Ralph Young, Deputy Commissioner, a son.

*Oct.* 5. At Mysore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

*Oct.* 19. At Moystown House, King's County, the wife of Bolton John Waller, esq., a dau.

*Oct.* 21. At the Vicarage, Godmersham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Walter Field, a son.

At Neston-park, Wilts., the wife of George P. Fuller, esq., a son.

At East Standen-house, I.W., the wife of Capt. A. P. Mew, H.M.'s 47th Bengal N.I., a dau.

At Calveley, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, a dau.

*Oct.* 22. At Grosvenor-sq., Lady Rendlesham, a dau.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, Lady Louisa Alexander, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. D. S. Dickson, a son.

At Cardtown, Queen's County, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Boldero, a dau.

At Manderston, the wife of William Miller, esq., M.P., a son.

At Alphington, Exeter, the wife of Walter Savile, esq., Capt. and Adj. 1st Devon Militia, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Reginald Gunnery, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise, a son.

In Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of D. J. K. Sangster, esq., 53rd (Shropshire) Regt., a son.

*Oct.* 23. At The Grange, Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Irby, a son.

At Waterford, the wife of Major Charles M. Foster, 32nd L.I., a son.

At Sandgate, the wife of Capt. E. F. Tarte, H.M.'s 1st Batt. 24th Regt., a son.

*Oct.* 24. In Scamore-place, Curzon-st., the Lady Alice Des Vœux, a dau.

At Weston Coyney, Staffordshire, the wife of Walter Mainwaring Coyney, esq., a son and heir.

In Hertford-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Charles Cavendish, a son.

At Tangier, Morocco, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Drummond-Hay, a dau.

*Oct.* 25. In Charles-st., Mayfair, the Viscountess Stormont, a son.

In New-st., Spring-gardens, the Lady Constance Marsham, a son and heir.

At Pynes, Devon, Lady Northcote, a son.

At Anstey Manor, Alton, the wife of Sir C. H. Miller, bart., a dau.

At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. Charles Wolley, a son.

At Bridge, near Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Freeling, R.A., a son.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Loraine-Grews, King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. F. Pictet, Madras Army, a dau.

*Oct.* 26. At Newburgh-park, Yorkshire, the Lady Julia Wombwell, a dau.

In Grosvenor-crescent, Lady Skelmersdale, a son and heir.

At Glanusk-park, Brecknockshire, the wife of Sir J. R. Bailey, bart., a son and heir.

At the Rectory, Over Wallop, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Henry J. Fellowes, a dau.

In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. E. Lloyd, 1st Battalion, 6th Royal Regt., a son.

*Oct.* 27. At Limerick, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Desborough, R.A., a dau.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Moody, Chaplain to the Forces, Walmer, a son.

*Oct.* 28. In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Lady Charlotte Russell, a son.

In Bryanston-st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a son.

At Carlton Parsonage, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. William Carlisle Ward, a son.

At Plean, Stirlingshire, N.B., the wife of John M. Lowis, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

*Oct.* 29. At Trowbridge, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. William Warren, a son.

At the Rectory, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Gerald Blunt, a dau.

*Oct.* 30. At the Rectory, Great 'Horkesley, Essex, the wife of Major FitzGerald, 49th Regt., a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Alder-

son, 1st Battalion 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., a son.

At Pembroke, South Wales, the wife of Comm. J. B. Ballard, R.N., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Miteham, the wife of the Rev. D. F. Wilson, a son.

At Wrentham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Clissold, a son.

At Aylesbury, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Alfred W. Howell, a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of the Rev. W. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

Oct. 31. At Forres, N.B., the wife of Capt. Arthur Broome, a son.

At Brathay, the wife of the Rev. S. P. Boutflower, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Kentish-town, the wife of the Rev. W. Calvert, a dau.

At Sprivers, Horsmonden, the wife of the Rev. G. Faithfull, a dau.

Nov. 1. At Durweston, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, a son.

At Oak-villa, Aldershot, the wife of Major C. E. Grogan, 14th Regt., a son.

At the Cottage, Dartmouth, the wife of Capt. Powell, C.B., a dau.

At Leicester, the wife of Capt. John Gibsone, late 17th Lanciers, a son.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Major Taylor, a dau.

At Victoria College, Jersey, the wife of the Rev. W. O. Cleave, a dau.

At Kilburn, the wife of Capt. Pigott, 73rd Regt., a son.

At Romsey, the wife of the Rev. W. Parry, M.A., Vicar of Timsbury, a dau.

At Christiania, Norway, the wife of the Rev. S. Bryan Crowther, British Chaplain at Christiania, a dau.

Nov. 2. In Queen's-gate-terr., the wife of Capt. George Gosling, 102nd Regt., a son.

The wife of H. Edmund Gurney, esq., of Nutfield, Surrey, a dau.

At Seaton Rectory, (the residence of her father,) the wife of the Rev. Frederiek Hall, B.A., a dau.

At Paris, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Swale, a son.

Nov. 3. At Eltham, the wife of Maj. Hornby Buller, Military Train, a dau.

At Newberry-house, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Percival H. Dyke, a son.

At Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, the wife of William J. McGrigor Dawn, esq., a dau.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of W. G. Brakspear, esq., 31st Regt., a dau.

Nov. 4. At Torquay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mansfield, a son.

At Carpenham, Rostrevor, the wife of Capt. W. J. Hall, R.A., a son.

At Ramsgate, the wife of B. Mathew, esq., R.E., a dau.

At Croughton-house, Northants., the wife of Bevill Ramsay, esq., a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A., a dau.

At Preston Deanery, Northants., the wife of

the Rev. J. H. Brookes, Rector of Steeple Aston, Oxon., a son.

At Horbury-creseent, Notting-hill, the wife of Charles Steggall, Mus. Doe., a dau.

At Burbage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. M. Berry, a dau.

Nov. 5. At Wood-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a dau.

In Golden-sq., the wife of the Rev. Stanley Leathes, Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, a son.

At Angmering Rectory, the residence of her father, the wife of Reginald Padday, esq., of Singapore, a dau.

At Bognor, the wife of Comm. Helby, R.N., Inspecting-Commander of the Coast Guard, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Walter Bentinek, late 15th Hussars, a son.

Nov. 6. At Annaghmore, co. Sligo, the wife of C. W. O'Hara, esq., M.P., a dau.

In Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. Henry M. Ingram, a son.

At Battledown-house, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Farquhar, late 10th Regt., a dau.

At Kingstown, Ireland, the wife of Col. Carleton, C.B., R.A., a dau.

Nov. 7. At Pennoxstone, Lady Coekburn, a son.

At the Priory, St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Col. Holecombe, Royal Regt., a dau.

In Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, the wife of Capt. Martindale, R.E., a dau.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. Clayton Mitchell, R.N., H.M.S. "Cambridge," a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Dr. Stanhope H. Fasson, R.A., a son.

At Meriden Vicarage, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Harris, a son.

Nov. 8. In Grafton-st., the Countess of Cork, a son.

In Belgrave-road, the Hon. Mrs. L. Agar Ellis, a son.

At Charlton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Charles Lennox Trederoft, R.H.A., a son.

At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, the wife of Frank T. Lloyd, esq., R.A., a dau.

Nov. 9. In Avenue-road, Regent's-pk., the wife of Maj. Vaehar, 22nd Regt., a dau.

At Roek Ferry, Liverpool, the wife of Lieut. Henley J. Edwards, late Indian Navy, a son.

At Laughton Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Benwell, a son.

At Watford, Herts., the wife of J. C. Hawkes, esq., late Capt. 66th Regt., a son.

At Fermoy, the wife of Henry A. Platt, esq., 69th Regt., a son.

Nov. 10. At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Fellowes, R.N., a son.

At Warminster, the wife of the Rev. James Erasmus Philipps, Vicar of Warminster, a son.

At Redgrave, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. M. E. Stanbrough, a dau.

At the Manor-house, Purse Caundle, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Amyatt Brown, late 5th Lanciers, a dau.

*Nov.* 11. At Edinburgh, the Duchess of Argyll, a dau.

At Offton Viarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. John E. Thomson, a dau.

At Foulsham Rectory, Thetford, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. James Waller Bird, a son.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, the wife of J. Murray Lindsay, esq., M.D., a son.

*Nov.* 12. At Brighton, the wife of J. W. Doering, esq., Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), a son.

At Malvern, the wife of Chas. Wake, H.M.S. "Bulldog," a dau.

*Nov.* 13. At Brighton, the wife of Major-Gen. Margary, late R.E., a dau.

At Milton-bank, Laugharne, Carmarthen-shire, the wife of Major S. Lionel Smith, late 54th Regt., a dau.

At Highbank-cottage, Southsea, the wife of Commander E. W. Brooker, R.N., a dau.

At Uppingham, the wife of the Rev. W. Campbell, a dau.

At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. F. Hayward Joyee, a son.

*Nov.* 14. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. Frederiek Manners Stopford, of Titchmarsh Rectory, Northants., a son.

In Edith-villas, Fulham, the wife of Commander P. H. Colomb, R.N., a dau.

At Prestwood Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. William Wood, a son.

At Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Hichens, a son.

*Nov.* 15. At Dytechley, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Halford, a son.

At Wolford Viarage, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Domville Wheeler, a dau.

*Nov.* 16. At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Gerard J. Napier, R.N., a dau.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Major Bowlby, 64th Regt., a dau.

At Little Wittenham, Berks., the wife of the Rev. John Ashby Stafford Hilliard, a dau.

In Gloucester-st., South Belgravia, the wife

of Capt. J. Conway Travers, A.D.C., Royal Marines, a dau.

At Warmsworth, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. Duncan McNeill, late Scots Greys, a dau.

At Vinter's, the wife of J. Whatman, esq., a dau., prematurely.

At Leith, the wife of Lieut. James Grant, R.N., H.M.S. "Prinee Consort," a son.

*Nov.* 17. At Holmefield, Lyndhurst, Hants., the wife of Commander the Hon. Maurice H. Nelson, H.M.S. "Rinaldo," a son.

At St. Ann's Parsonage, Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill, the wife of the Rev. John D. Letts, M.A., Incumbent of St. Ann's, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, a dau.

At Potton, Beds., the wife of Comm. J. M. Bushell, R.N., a dau.

*Nov.* 18. In William-st., Lowndes-sq., the wife of Capt. Moreton J. Wheatley, R.E., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Kershaw, a son.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Charles H. Tandy, M.A., a son.

*Nov.* 19. In Prince's-sq., Hyde-pk., the Dowager Lady Nepean, wife of Dr. Kirkman, a son.

At Avon Tyrrel, Hants., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hamlyn Fane, a son.

At Hythe, Kent, the wife of H. B. Mackeson, esq., a son.

*Nov.* 20. At Packington-hall, the Countess of Aylesford, a son.

At Upton-pk., Slough, the wife of Capt. W. H. Parry, a dau.

At North Cadbury Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Castlehow, a dau.

In Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. H. T. Anley, the Buffs, a son.

At Hartlip Viarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Frank Lagier Lamotte, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*July* 5. At Saugor, Central India, Vincent Carne Fisher, Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, fourth and youngest son of Robert Fisher, esq., Highbury-park, to Madeleine, second dau. of Major Knox Gore, commanding a regiment of Madras N.I.

*Aug.* 18. At Kussowlee, Brigadier-General Brind, C.B., R.A., to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. D. H. Maunsell, of Balbriggan, co. Dublin.

*Sept.* 14. At Morar, Gwalior, William S. A. Lockhart, esq., Lieut. and Adj. 14th Bengal Lancers, third son of the Rev. L. Lockhart, of Milton-Lockhart, Lanarkshire, N.B., to Caroline Amelia, only child of Major E. Lascelles Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps.

*Sept.* 15. At Coonoor, Colvin Smith, esq.,

Madras Medical Service, to Marianne, dau. of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, Rector of Great Wheltenham, and Vicar of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

At Kurnool, Madras, Willoughby Thomas Brereton, esq., Lieut. 49th Regt., M.N.I., eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Brereton, Vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, late Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Mary Louisa, only dau. of Charles Beaumont, esq., formerly of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

At Landour, Thomas Tupper Carter, esq., Lieut. R.E. (Bengal), third son of the late Adm. John Carter, to Emily Georgina, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. George Campbell, R.A.

*Sept.* 17. At Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, G. F. Blair, esq., Capt. Royal Madras Artillery,

to Mary, youngest dau. of W. T. Blair, esq., late of the Madras C.S.

*Sept. 26.* At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. Cecil Beadon, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, Assist.-Commander of Sealcote, Punjaub, and eldest son of the Hon. Cecil Beadon, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, to Elinor Augusta Flora, second dau. of George A. Chichele Plowden, esq., late H.E.I.C.S.

*Sept. 28.* At Kimberworth, John Shipton, esq., J.P., of Ceylon, to Kate, third dau. of William Fretwell Hoyle, esq., of Ferham-house, Yorkshire.

*Sept. 29.* At Simla, Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., to Jemima, widow of Capt. A. B. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps.

*Oct. 3.* At Byculla, Bombay, Lieut. George Edward Hancock, R.A., son of Major-Gen. Hancock, to Augusta Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. W. W. Hume, Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

*Oct. 5.* At Poona, Capt. Robert Burd, 10th Regt. N.I., son of T. Burd, esq., Hatton-house, Shrewsbury, to Lizzie Lloyd, youngest dau. of John Jones, esq., formerly of Maesmaur-hall, Montgomeryshire.

*Oct. 18.* At St. John, Fredericton, B. E. Allhusen, 15th Regt., second son of Christian Allhusen, esq., Elswick Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Isabelle, only dau. of William Wright, esq., Advocate-General, New Brunswick.

*Oct. 19.* At St. John's, Newfoundland, Duncan Norton Taylor, esq., Lieut. R.A., eldest son of Capt. Norton Taylor, R.N., of Maidahill, London, to Harriette Liddell, only dau. of the Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, Attorney-Gen. of Newfoundland.

*Oct. 20.* At Wickham, Hants., Carr Stuart Glyn, esq., Capt. Royal Dragoons, to Selina Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Augustus Collier, C.B., K.G.H., &c., of Wickham, Hants.

At Stokenchurch, Frederick Reeve, esq., Capt. 73rd Regt., to Mary, only dau. of the late Major Goodall, Royal Regt., of Renny Hill, Fifeshire.

At Searborough, Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Lucas, esq., of Hitchin, to Florence, dau. of Albert Davy, esq., of the Crescent, Scarborough.

*Oct. 21.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Thomas Drinkwater Williams, esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of Capt. T. Williams, R.N., Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to Fanny Mary, only dau. of James Gale, esq., of Rosherville, Kent.

*Oct. 22.* At Queenstown, co. Cork, Henry Scott Turner, esq., Capt. 69th (South Lincoln) Regt., eldest son of H. Scott Turner, esq., The Lodge, Acton, Middlesex, to Margaret Forman, dau. of Capt. Robert Kerr, R.N., Middletonpark, Queenstown.

At Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, George R., only son of the late Richard W. Payter, esq., to Isabel Emily Frances, only dau. of the late Capt. Archibald C. Campbell, Dunstaffnage, Argyshire.

*Oct. 25.* At Christ Church, Upper Hyde-

pk-gardens, Capt. Algernon Augustus Stewart, R.A., to Sophia Anne Eleanor, dau. of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Lewis Hobart, Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton, and the Hon. Charlotte Selina Hobart, of Langdown, Southampton.

At the Abbey Church, Romsey, William Thomas Lower, esq., R.N., to Agnes Basilia, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Marshall, K.H.

At Hardwick, Herefordshire, the Rev. T. Owen Tudor, of Wyesham, Monmouthshire, to Marianne, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, Canon of Peterborough and Vicar of Edgware.

At Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, the Rev. G. M. Bullock, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter, to Cordelia, youngest dau. of Thomas Wright, esq., of The Grange, Chalfont.

At Cannoek, Staffordshire, William Strange Butson, esq., son of the late Archdeacon of Clonfert, Ireland, to Anne Amelia, dau. of the late Dr. Edward Rigby, of Berkeley-square.

At Spratton, Northants., C. H. Marriott, esq., Leicester, to Lucy, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Gibson, late Vicar of Brent-eum-Furieux-Pelham, Herts.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Henry Robinson, esq., of Settle, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, widow of J. R. Brown, esq., late of Westmorland, Jamaica, and dau. of the late John Holder, esq., of Coverley, Herefordshire, and Taynton-house, Gloucestershire.

At Warwick, W. F. Hamilton, esq., Major Royal Renfrew Militia, and late of the 79th Highlanders, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Robert Warwick, esq., of Warwick-hall, Cumberland.

*Oct. 26.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Malcolm MacGregor, bart., of MacGregor, Captain R.N., to Lady Helen Laura McDonnell, only child of the late Hugh Seymour, Earl of Antrim.

At All Saints', Gordon-square, the Rev. Willoughby J. E. Rooke, Vicar of Tunstal, Lancashire, second son of Major-Gen. Sir H. Willoughby Rooke, K.C.H., to Catherine, eldest dau. of the first Lord Ribblesdale, and widow of the Rev. J. Fleming Parker.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Robert Fowler-Butler, esq., Royal Fusiliers, second son of the late Richard Fowler-Butler, esq., of Pendeford-hall and Barton-hall, Staffordshire, to Agnes de Courey, only dau. of the late Rev. John de Courey O'Grady, of Knoekany Viarage, eo. Limerick.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Frederick Leo, eldest son of Samuel Sehuster, esq., of Weaste-lodge, Pendleton, Lancashire, to Sophia Ellen, younger dau. of Colonel H. W. Wood, of Kensington-gardens-square, late of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Barrington, Ilminster, James Payne, esq., B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of the late T. M. Lang, esq., of Barrington-court.

At Nunnington, North Riding of Yorkshire, John Ness, esq., of Helmsley, coroner for the county of York, to Amy Macdonald, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Cooper, M.A., Rector of Nunnington.

*Oct. 27.* At Sharnbrook, Beds., the Rev. Francis Fane, of Brookheath, Hants., to Fanny Eliza, dau. of Hollingworth Magniac, esq., of Colworth, Beds.

At Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, Richard Francis Chaplin, esq., late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late F. Chaplin, esq., of Tathwell-hall, to Emily Susanna, third surviving dau. of the Rev. W. B. Harrison, Rector of Gayton.

At Portstewart, the Rev. Thomas McClellan, Rector of Macosquin, to Matilda Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Ross, Rector of Banagher, diocese of Derry.

At Shardlow, Derbyshire, the Rev. W. H. Cantrell, of King's Newton, to Mary, eldest dau. of James Sutton, esq., Shardlow-hall.

At Kensington parish church, John, second son of the late Admiral Philip Parker King, R.N., and grandson to the former Governor of Australia, to Antoinette Stratenus, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Gchic, D.D., K.N.L.

At Kensington parish church, the Rev. Edw. Robinson, second son of Edward Robinson, esq., of Elgin-terrace, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Marsland, esq., of Highfield, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, and Cotmaton-house, Sidmouth, Devon, and granddau. of the late Major Marsland, of Henbury-hall, Cheshire, formerly M.P. for Stockport.

*Oct. 29.* At St. Mary's, Lichfield, Edward Pearson, esq., Cedar-house, Gainsborough, to Maria Paulina, youngest dau. of Halford W. Hewitt, esq., J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant, Lichfield.

At St. Jude's, Southsea, the Rev. Henry Parminster, Chaplain R.N., to Ellen Blanche, second dau. of A. H. Finlay, esq., Southsea.

*Oct. 31.* At St. Mary's, Dover, Col. Charles W. D. Staveley, C.B., 44th Regt., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. W. Staveley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Madras, to Susan Millicent, second dau. of Charles Minet, esq., of Pier-house, Dover, and granddau. of Mrs. Minet, of Baldwyns, Kent.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Jones, esq., of Llanerchrugog-hall, Ruabon, and Eglwyseg Manor-house, Llangollen, to Charlotte Annie, eldest dau. of the late Henry Raikes, esq., F.G.S., &c., of Llwynegryn-hall, Mold, High Sheriff and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Flint.

*Nov. 1.* At Cheddon Fitzpaine, Maj. Ralph S. Allen, the Manor-house, Bathampton, to Augusta Etheldreda, only dau. of John R. Allen, esq., of Lyngford-house, near Taunton.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Allan, Capt. G. F. Pearson, of the Madras Staff Corps, to Caroline, second dau. J. A. Erskine, esq., and niece of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Erskine, C.B., Tilli-coultry, N.B.

At Freshford, near Bath, the Rev. W. Pal-

grave Ker, of Michelney, Somerset, only son of John Ker, esq., of Clifton, to Kate, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Lane, esq., of Ipswich.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Ernest A. Carey, esq., H.M.'s 22nd Regt., youngest son of Sausmarez Carey, esq., of Guernsey, to Ellen, dau. of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berks., and Wadenhoe-house, Northants.

At Hope Hanley, Staffordshire, Henry Obre, esq., Melcombe-place, Dorset-sq., to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Stokes, B.D., Incumbent of the parish.

At Queenstown, Joseph Sladen, esq., Lieut. R.A., of Ripple-court, Kent, to Caroline Mary, dau. of Sampson T. W. French, esq., Cuskinny, Queenstown.

*Nov. 2.* At East Bergholt, Suffolk, George H. Arnold, esq., of Queen's-parade, Bath, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. George Arnold, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., of Ackworth-house, East Bergholt.

At Shouldham, the Rev. Josiah Coombes, Vicar of Wiggshall St. Peter, to Mary Garneys, eldest dau. of Thos. Garneys Wales, of Downham Market, Norfolk.

At Trinity Church, Brompton, William Pitt Butts, esq., late of the 3rd Buffs, and son of the late Rev. E. Drury Butts, of Camesworth Rectory, Dorset, to Emma R., widow of Capt. W. L. M. Bishopp, and eldest dau. of T. H. Usborne, esq., of Onslow-square.

At St. John the Evangelist, Clifton, Thomas Fulton, esq., M.D., R.N., to Blanche Elizabeth, fourth dau. of C. R. Court, esq., of Cotham-green, Cotham, near Bristol.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Douglas, son of Robert Campbell, esq., of Buscot-pk., Berks., to Julia Georgina, dau. of Maj.-Gen. F. C. Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire.

At Streatham, Col. George Carr, C.B., Retired List Madras Army, to Cecilia Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. C. W. Bell, of the Madras Cavalry, and widow of the Rev. C. E. Fewtrell Wylde, of the Uplands, Salop.

*Nov. 3.* At Rustington, J. Alexander Bell, esq., of Gimboa, Queensland, second son of Thomas Bell, esq., of Kilcullen, co. Kildare, to Frances Georgina, second dau. of the late Sir Andrew Armstrong, bart., of Gallen Priory, King's County.

At Bayswater, the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., of New House-park, Herts., to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Henry Pigeon, esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey.

At Bishop's Waltham, William Henry Stone, esq., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Melieent, second dau. of Arthur Helps, esq., Clerk to H.M.'s Privy Council.

At Mold, Capt. C. James, Madras Staff Corps, to Margaret Jane, dau. of the late W. R. Mesham, esq., M.D., of Bedford.

At St. Swithin's, Bath, Edmund, second surviving son of the late James Smith, esq., of Much Hadham, Herts., to Julia, youngest dau. of Francis Dornford, esq., Comm. R.N.

At St. Matthew's, Meldrum, William Hill, Lieut. Madras Staff Corps, to Charlotte Miller, youngest dau. of the late Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, esq., of Meldrum and Byth, Aberdeenshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Francis Prickett Spragge, esq., R.E., eldest son of Francis Hoare Spragge, esq., to Frances Helen, only dau. of James Tetley, esq., M.D., of Belmont Torre, Torquay.

At Sevenoaks, the Rev. John H. Munn, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, to Patience Madeline, only dau. of the late H. Swainson, esq., of Sevenoaks.

At St. John's-in-the-Vale, Cumberland, the Rev. George R. Lawson, M.A. Vicar of Pitminster, Somerset, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Thos. L. Stanger Leathes, esq., of Dalchhead-hall, Cumberland, and Elm-bank, Lillington, Warwickshire.

At Effingham, the Rev. William T. Kingley, B.D., Rector of South Kilvington, late Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Octavia Constance, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Barker, M.A., formerly Vicar of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Edward Gordon, eldest son of Col. Edward J. Cleather, formerly of the Royal Staff Corps, to Emma, youngest dau. of Aubrey Alexander Hoghton, esq., of Abbey-road, St. John's-wood.

At Little Billing, William Flewker, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Geldart, Rector of the parish.

At East Thorpe, Essex, Capt. H. Brackenbury, Adj. of the 9th Depôt Battalion, at Colechester, to Anna Galliard, third dau. of the Rev. Geo. C. Bowles, Rector of East Thorpe.

*Nov. 4.* At Stone, near Dartford, Edward Gilbert Clayton, esq., R.E., son of Major-Gen. H. Clayton, to Georgine Elizabeth Sykes, dau. of the late Sykes Clayton, esq., of the Manor-house, Rufforth, Yorkshire.

At St. John's, Birkenhead, Watson, youngest son of Gibson Stott, esq., to Sara Kilvington Llewellyn, only dau. of the Rev. T. N. Jackson, Vicar of Filey, Yorkshire.

*Nov. 5.* At Walcot Church, Bath, Lieut. John Jervis Gregory, R.N., youngest son of the late Lieut. John Jervis Gregory, R.N., and stepson of the late Capt. Francis Liardet, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to Katherine, youngest dau. of David Mouro, esq., of Allan, Ross-shire, N.B.

*Nov. 8.* At St. Nicholas, Nottingham, the Rev. Charles Webb, M.A., Chaplain to the Codrington College, Barbadoes, to Sarah Alice, second dau. of T. C. Hine, esq., of Nottingham.

At the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, George Simon, esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, and Fenchurch-street, to Maria, sister of J. J. Powell, esq., Q.C., and M.P. for Gloucester.

At St. Mary's, Chester, Peter Arthur Beek, esq., of Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, second

son of John Beek, esq., of Kingsland, near Shrewsbury, to Frances Ann, eldest dau. of the late Robt. Griffiths Temple, esq., of the Lache, near Chester, and Judge of the North Staffordshire County Courts.

*Nov. 9.* At Westminster Abbey, Evan Colville, second son of the Rev. Evan Nepean, Canon of Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of Edward Francis Jenner, esq., of Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.

At Charles Church, Plymouth, Geo. Willes Watson, esq., Capt. R.N., third son of the Rev. Fisher Watson, to Sarah Jane Margaretta, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. John Campbell, Col. 97th Regt.

At Cotmanhay, Derbyshire, John Ellis, esq., of Benaira, Mount Gambier, South Australia, to Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir John Hindmarsh, first Governor of the Province of South Australia.

*Nov. 10.* At Corfe Castle, Dorset, Nathaniel Bond, esq., of Holme, eldest son of the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, of Creech Grange, Dorset, to Lady Selina Jane Scott, dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Eldon.

At Puddleston, Dorset, Joseph Napier, esq., Lieut. 23rd (the Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, second son of the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, to Maria, second dau. of the late J. Mortimer, esq., of Weymouth.

At Magheralin, Augustus E. Brush, esq., of Drumnabreeze-house, co. Down, to Cornelia Angelina, second dau. of the Rev. Edward P. Brooke, Rector of Magheralin, and granddau. of the late Lord Bishop of Dromore.

At St. Clement's, Hastings, John Addington Symonds, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, only son of Dr. Symonds, of Clifton, to Janet Catherine, youngest dau. of Frederick North, esq., M.P., of Hastings-lodge, and Rougham, Norfolk.

At Kilroot and Templecorran Church, Capt. G. W. Bulkeley Hughes, 62nd Regt., only son of Major-Gen. Hughes, to Millicent Georgina Montagu, youngest dau. of Conway Richard Dobbs, esq., of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim.

At Winchester, Charles John Darrah, Capt. R.E., to Fanny Maxwell, widow of Edward Willoughby, late Captain Bengal Artillery.

*Nov. 15.* At St. John's, Ryde, Edgar G. Bredin, esq., Major R.A., son of the late Major-Gen. Bredin, R.A., to Mary Elizabeth Colegrave, eldest dau. of Robert Bruce Chichester, esq., and niece of the late Sir Bruce Chichester, bart., of Arlington-court, Devon.

At Wendens-Ambo, Essex, the Rev. John Jackson, Vicar of Wendens-Ambo, to Mary, only dau. of Stephen Robinson, esq., of Trout-hall.

*Nov. 17.* At Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terr., Capt. C. W. Finch, R.E., second son of Dr. Finch, Porechester-terr., to Mary Lett, eldest surviving dau. of W. Clowes, esq., of Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk.

## Obituary.

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*[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]*

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THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Oct. 18. At Clumber Park, aged 53, the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

The deceased peer, Henry Pelham Fiennes-Pelham-Clinton, K.G., fifth Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, and twelfth Earl of Lincoln, keeper of St. Briavel's Castle, and head of the ancient and knightly family of Clinton, was the eldest of the six sons of Henry, fourth Duke, by his wife Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M.P., of Shipley Hall, Derbyshire. He was born in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on the 22nd of May, 1811, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual B.A. degree in 1832. Whilst an undergraduate he was a contemporary and friend of the late Lord Herbert, and of Mr. Gladstone, together with whom he was a constant speaker at the "Union" Debating Society, and in company with whom he first entered into public life, being returned to Parliament, under the title of Lord Lincoln, at the general election of December, 1832, as one of the members for the southern division of Nottinghamshire, in which the great ducal estates of Clumber give to his family an extensive and all but predominating influence. He thus formed one of that small band of Tory members, disheartened and discomfited, whom Sir R. Peel undertook to reorganize, under the new name of Conservative, in order to stem the advancing Democratic flood. In the many debates which took place at that time Lord Lincoln bore little or no share, and it was probably rather as a compliment to the father than from

any clear prevision of the abilities of the son, that Sir Robert, on returning home from Italy in 1834, and accepting the office of Premier which was so unexpectedly offered him, made Lord Lincoln one of the Lords of the Treasury. Nor had he any opportunity of acquiring a reputation; he could hardly have mastered the details of his office, when public opinion, to which Sir Robert appealed by a dissolution, having proved adverse, though by a slight majority, all the Ministers were relegated to the Opposition benches.

During the six years that followed the Conservative exclusion from power, Lord Lincoln was not an inactive member of the House of Commons. He spoke pretty frequently, especially when the affairs of his native county happened to come under discussion, and always with good sense. There was no effort at rhetorical show. He said what he had to say, quietly and in a business tone; and Sir Robert Peel, who was ever on the watch to attach young men of talent to his party and person, saw that he had made no mistake when he had selected Lord Lincoln for place during his last brief tenure of office. On the side of Lord Lincoln the attachment to his chief was from the first strong; it soon came almost to amount to personal devotion. When Sir Robert returned to power in 1841, he made Lord Lincoln First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a post which in January, 1846, he exchanged for that of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Like his chief, his political opinions had of late undergone a very great change, which offended the main body of his constituents as well as

his father. The South Notts. Protection Society had before his recent appointment (which necessitated a fresh election) requested him to resign, and the Duke addressed a letter to the inhabitants of that portion of the county, charging his son with being the victim of bad counsel, and characterizing Free Trade as a vicious and revolutionary system, embodying ruinous and fatal doctrines, which the country deprecated with indignant hostility. Lord Lincoln issued an address explanatory of his conduct, and day by day he attended meetings in different places. The nomination came, and a brief triumph attended his show of hands at Newark. The polling followed, and the result was a defeat by a majority of nearly seven hundred, the numbers being:—Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard, 1,736; Lord Lincoln, 1,049. Thus in February, 1846, was severed his political connection with the county. He did not, however, long remain out of Parliament, for in May following, Mr. Baird, member for the Falkirk boroughs, in which the Duke of Hamilton (his brother-in-law) had great influence, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and Lord Lincoln became a candidate for the vacant seat. He was opposed by Mr. Wilson, a Liberal, but was elected by a majority of 11, the numbers being for Lord Lincoln 506, and for Mr. Wilson 495.

The Peel administration lasted but a month longer, and Lord Lincoln's position during it was a painful one. Side by side with the Corn Law Repeal Bill, Sir R. Peel thought it his duty to carry through an Irish Coercion Bill; and to Lord Lincoln, who had no special knowledge of Ireland whatever, it fell to explain and defend the details of a complicated measure before a heated and angry body of Irish members as well as a hostile House. His knowledge of the subject unfortunately was all drawn from the documents sent to his office, and even of these he was not able to make the best use. It appeared that he had never been in Ireland at all, and his ignorance

of well-known names and places afforded matter for much amusement. But this did not last long. With his usual passion for mastering the details of the various offices with which he was connected, he devoted himself to the question of Ireland, made friends with the Irish members, and formed friendships which were afterwards to bear fruit with that branch of the Roman Catholic party which were subsequently to be known as the Sadleirites. At the general election in 1847, he again met with opposition, but on the poll the numbers were for Lord Lincoln 522, and Mr. Boyd (Liberal) 491.

During the administration of Lord John Russell, Lord Lincoln took little part in public affairs, and the death of his father in January, 1851, removed him to the Upper House. In 1853, when Lord Aberdeen was called upon to form a cabinet, he selected the Duke of Newcastle with the other members of the Peelite party as his colleagues in power. His Grace received the seals of the Colonial office, on which department also devolved the management of the military affairs of the nation. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out, and England and France sent a force to support the Turks, it was found necessary to make the War Administration a separate department. The Duke then left the Colonial Office, and devoted the whole of his time and attention to military affairs. England had been at peace for more than thirty years, and as might naturally be supposed, on the nation getting into war, matters did not work smoothly. The old system broke down, and a new one had to be remodelled after the war commenced; the natural consequence was that many blunders were committed and many errors occurred. It is generally believed that the anxiety which the Duke then suffered in administering affairs was the cause of that illness which terminated in his death. At that period he worked night and day almost, to bring the department into a sound administrative condition; and though

he was assailed by political opponents both in and out of Parliament at the time in the most virulent terms, it has since been acknowledged that he did all that was possible to be done.

No speech of the Duke is probably so well remembered as that which he delivered at the opening of the session of 1855, in which he made a clean breast of it in resigning his office of Minister for War. He was deeply moved himself, and he moved everybody else. Nobody after that speech thought of imputing to him indolence, indifference, levity, &c., which had been here and there heard of before; but still there was something said of incapacity. This charge he had noticed with the others, saying the only thing that a sensible man can say on that personal charge—that he was the last man who could discuss it, and that the question must be left to time. He made some brief and modest disclosures of his toil and anxiety, and of the special interest he had in the good conduct of the war, from two sons of his own being in the army and navy. These won him much sympathy; but the interest mounted to enthusiasm when he declared in his honest way, that the greatest relief and pleasure he could have would be in the better fortune of his successor, whoever he might be, in his official achievements, and his enjoyment of that national confidence and sympathy which he himself had failed to obtain. Now, under the emotion of the hour, his colleagues began to bear testimony to his official merits, but it was too late. The conduct of the war was to be inquired into; and the Duke's continuance in office could not be proposed to him. As soon as he was at liberty to go abroad, he went to the Crimea and the Black Sea, to examine into many things that can be only taken on credit at home. Meantime, Lord Panmure was not slow to do the requisite justice to his predecessor. He lost no opportunity of testifying to the admirable state in which he found the department, and producing the evidences of wisdom and

skill, as well as of zeal and devotedness which he had found there. The faults had taken deep root before the Duke's time; and any man—even a heaven-born minister—must have found them insuperable in the first year of a war after a peace of almost forty years.

When the second coalition government was formed in 1859, the Duke of Newcastle was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, which post he held till April last. This time his Grace was appointed to the office for which his talents and acquirements admirably fitted him. The present condition of our colonial possessions—regulating their own affairs, exercising all the privileges of self-government—renders the office of Colonial Secretary an easy one, as it respects the Parliament of this country, whatever may be the nature or amount of his correspondence with the colonies themselves. During the five years of his Grace's holding the seals, the only prominent incident was his excursion to Canada and the United States in company with the Prince of Wales. There his tour through the two countries was an almost continual ovation, and would have been so altogether but for those religious dissensions between Roman Catholics and Orangemen which, transplanted from Ireland, have become more fierce in the colony than on their native soil. The Orangemen shewed no lack of loyalty, but they insisted on shewing it in their own way; and the Duke, with a becoming sense of what was due to the dignity of the Crown, would not suffer the Heir Apparent to be mixed up in miserable party and polemical demonstrations. With this one exception, neither the Prince nor the Secretary had any cause to regret their visit to this magnificent possession of the British Crown. He continued at his post afterwards, working quietly, unostentatiously, but with rare diligence and conscientious industry, till, towards the close of last year symptoms of failing health appeared, which refused to yield to medical treatment, and compelled his retire-

ment. During his last illness his Grace had the honour of receiving more than one personal visit from Her Majesty and from the Heir Apparent.

The late Duke married in November, 1832, the Lady Susan Harriet Catherine Hamilton-Douglas, only daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, but the marriage was not a happy one, and it ended in a separation, and eventually a divorce. His Grace had five children by this union—a daughter, Lady Susan Charlotte (born 1839), now the widow of Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and four sons, of whom the eldest, Henry Pelham Alexander, Earl of Lincoln, succeeds to the title as sixth Duke; the other sons are, Lord Edward William (born 1836), Captain Rifle Brigade; Lord Arthur (born 1840), Lieut. R.N.; and Lord Albert Sidney (born 1845). The new Duke was born in 1834, and married in 1861 Henrietta Adela, daughter and heir of the late Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey, by whom he has issue one son, now Earl of Lincoln, and two daughters. His Grace, who is an officer in the Royal Sherwood Rangers, and a deputy-lieut. for Notts., sat as M.P. for the borough of Newark from 1857 to 1859. He contested Nottingham unsuccessfully in December, 1861.

The family of the Duke is of great antiquity. They descend from Renobald de Clinton, Lord of Clinton, Oxfordshire, *temp.* William I. The sixth in descent from him, John de Clinton, was summoned A.D. 1299 to the House of Lords as Baron Clinton; and ever since, say our Peerages, “the male line has been represented by peers in parliament, without intermission; consequently they are the oldest members of the House of Lords with that distinction, except the families of Berkeley and Neville.” The Clintons held lands near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, as early as the middle of the thirteenth century; and we find John de Clinton, of Avington, Warwickshire, summoned to Parliament in 1299 (27th Edward I.) as Baron Clinton of Maxstoke. His son,

Sir William, successively became Chief Justice of Chester, Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports; and, having been one of those who surprised Mortimer at Nottingham Castle, was created Earl of Huntingdon, a title which became extinct at his death without male issue. His nephew, the fourth Lord Clinton, was a sharer in the military glories of Edward III. and the Black Prince; and his descendant, Edward, ninth lord, who attained the highest rank as a naval commander during the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three immediate successors, was raised in 1572 to the Earldom of Lincoln, which is still extant in the family as the second title. The ancient Barony of Clinton, being a barony in fee and descendible to female heirs, passed away into another line in 1692. It is now possessed by Charles Rodolph Trefusis, Lord Clinton, the lineal descendant of the eldest—the name of Trefusis being acquired by the marriage of a female branch with Francis Trefusis, Esq., of Trefusis, in Cornwall. Henry, the seventh Earl, was one of the officers of the court to Prince George of Denmark, and filled the posts of Paymaster-General and Constable of the Tower. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister and heir of the then Duke of Newcastle. He left a son, who eventually inherited the earldom, and who was fortunate enough to obtain for his relative, the Duke, a fresh patent of his dukedom, with remainder to himself. It is in consequence of this alliance that the Newcastle family, to the present day, bear the double name of Pelham-Clinton. The nobleman who thus first combined in his person the names, moneys, and estates of the Pelhams and Clintons, was the great-grandfather of the late Duke.

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THE HON. AND REV. GEORGE SPENCER.

Oct. 1. At Carstairs, Scotland, very suddenly, aged 64, the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, better known among members of the Roman Catholic Com-

munion as “Father Ignatius” of the Passionist order.

The deceased was the fifth and youngest son of George John, second Earl Spencer, and brother of the late Earl, and also of the third Earl, who was better known by his courtesy title of Lord Althorpe. His mother was Lady Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan in the Peerage of Ireland. He was born on the 21st of December, 1799, was sent to Eton, where he was the cotemporary of Praed, and from Eton he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1819, without offering himself, we believe, as a candidate for any high honours or University distinctions. As time went on, he resolved on a clerical life, was ordained, and served a country curacy for a year or so, before being presented to Brington, a rural living in Northamptonshire, in the gift of his father. When Dr. Blomfield, who had been his tutor, was raised to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Chester, he appointed Mr. Spencer his chaplain. Great and general astonishment was soon afterwards excited by his giving up his preferment, and joining the Roman Catholic Church. The thought had struck him, as subsequently it struck Messrs. Newman and Manning, only less suddenly, that the English Church was not in all respects a counterpart of the Church of the Apostolic age, and that if England was not the true Church, Rome must be. On this conviction he acted without delay, threw up his living, and the hope of future preferment, and submitted himself to the Romish Church as the one true and infallible guide and teacher of mankind.

After studying for some time in the English College at Rome, he was there ordained a priest in 1832. Subsequently he returned to England, and in 1838 he was officiating as the Catholic pastor of West Bromwich, Staffordshire. In 1849 he joined the Passionists, one of the strictest Orders in the Church of Rome. He rose by gradual steps to be the recognised Superior and Head of the Order in

England, and he is understood to have been largely instrumental in founding the house of that body at Highgate, which bears the name of St. Joseph's. In former years, until the display of the monastic robes in our streets was forbidden after the Papal Aggression of 1850-51, Father Ignatius used to travel about in his semi-discalceated costume, soliciting alms for the extension of his Order, and beseeching all that he met, Romanists and Protestants, gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, to pray daily for the restoration of Unity to the Church—of course under a Papal head. It would not be correct to say that he met with no response; but we believe that his efforts met but with scanty success or even appreciation, either among members of the English Church, or with those of his own communion. Of late years “Father Ignatius” had been mainly employed in giving “missions” and preaching “retreats” in the Romish chapels of the three kingdoms: and death overtook him quite suddenly, whilst he was thus engaged at Carstairs in Scotland.

He was connected with the Retreat at Sutton, near St. Helen's, for the last two years, and about a year since he was appointed Superior or Rector of that establishment. There his remains were interred on October 6, with striking solemnity, the funeral address being delivered by Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham.

Mr. Spencer published—A Sermon preached at the Visitation of Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, 1827; Correspondence with Mr. Bedford, Mr. Ouseley, and Mr. Dalton, 1836; a Sermon at the Funeral of the Rev. Francis Martyn, Catholic Pastor of Walsall, 1838; and a translation of C. F. Krabbe's *Life of Bernard Overberg*, 1843. His secession from the Church of England had not the effect of estranging him from the members of his family, with all of whom he up to the last enjoyed most friendly relations, and he could count the Earl of Derby as one of his friends.

GEORGE RHODES, ESQ., J.P.

*June 18.* At Purau, Rhodes Bay, Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 47, George Rhodes, Esq., J.P., of Plains House, Timaru, New Zealand.

The deceased was one of the oldest and most successful among the settlers in Canterbury. He was resident in Akaroa on the day when the British flag was hoisted there to take possession of the country in the Queen's name, just in time to anticipate the French representative, who had determined on a similar course. In conjunction with his eldest brother, Capt. W. B. Rhodes, of Wellington, he farmed on Banks' Peninsula, and being afterwards joined by a younger brother from Australia, just before the arrival of the first settlers of the Canterbury Association, he farmed other large tracts of country. The brothers together have founded very handsome fortunes, and rank among the "shepherd princes" of New Zealand; the landed property they hold, together with the extent of their flocks and herds, can only be imagined by reference to patriarchal times. He was a Justice of the Peace and an influential colonist, but seemed to avoid public life. He was a strict and perhaps a stern man of business, of the highest integrity and honour, and, when occasion required, liberal and charitable to a degree scarcely appreciated by those who met him as strangers. He had been married some years, and leaves a widow and several children to inherit his wealth.

On June 23 his mortal remains were interred in the cemetery at Lyttelton, the funeral being attended by a large number of the most influential of the colonists. The absence of the male members of his family at his decease may account for his remains not being removed to his own parish, Timaru, where he had lately erected a fine residence, within sight of the lovely scenery of snow-clad summits of the southern Alps. A consistent and earnest member of the Church of England, his loss will be felt far and wide beyond the limits of his family circle.

REV. FREDERICK NOLAN, LL.D.,  
F.R.S., &c.

*Sept. 16.* At Geraldstown House, Navan, aged 84, the Rev. Frederick Nolan, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

The deceased, who was the third son of Edward Nolan, Esq., by Florinda, his wife, was born at his grandfather's, Old Rathmines Castle, co. Dublin, Feb. 9, 1784. In 1796 he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1803 he went to Oxford, where he entered Exeter College as Gentleman Commoner, chiefly that he might derive benefit from the library there and at the Bodleian, to which he was introduced, and where he diligently studied. He was ordained by the Bishop of Kilmore, Aug. 3, 1806. In 1805 he passed his examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the Schools of Oxford, but he did not take it until 1828, when he took that of Doctor of Laws at the same time. He took priest's orders Oct. 1, 1809, from Dr. Randolph, Bishop of London. He served the Curacies of Woodford, Hackney, and St. Benet Finck, in the city of London, until Oct. 25, 1822, when he removed to the Vicarage of Prittlewell, Essex, to which he was presented by Dr. Howley, at that time Bishop of London, which preferment he continued to hold until his death. He was appointed to preach the Boyle Lectures July 22, 1814; the Bampton Lectures in 1833; and the Warburtonian Lectures in 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and he was the only member of his profession who has been appointed to deliver these three great lectures in succession. Through the great merit of his works he was elected Member of the Royal Society of Literature 1828, Fellow of the Royal Society 1832, and Honorary Member of the Statistical Society of Paris.

The following is a list of his writings:—

"Vindication of a Review of the Bampton Lectures for 1815, inserted in the 'British Critic,' in a Letter addressed to the Rev. Reginald Heber, A.M." 8vo., 1817.

"The Evangelical Character of Christianity, according to the Doctrine and Ordinances of the Established Church, Asserted and Vindicated in a Series of Letters." 18mo., 1838.

"The Catholic Character of Christianity as Recognised by the Reformed Church, in Opposition to the Corrupt Traditions of the Church of Rome, Asserted and Vindicated in a Series of Letters addressed to a Student of Oxford." 18mo., 1839. This was the first work published to unmask the tendency of the "Tracts for the Times."

"The Egyptian Chronology Analysed, its Theory Developed and Practically Applied, and Confirmed in its Dates and Details, from its Agreement with the Hieroglyphic Monuments and the Scripture Chronology." 8vo., 1848.

"The Romantick Mythology, in two Parts. Part II. Faëry. To which is subjoined a Letter illustrating the Origin of the Marvellous Imagery, particularly as it appears to be Derived from Gothick Mythology." 2 Parts, 4to., 1809.

"An Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of Poetick Licence. Published under the name of N. A. Vigors, jun., Esq." 8vo., 1810.

"The Analogy of Revelation and Science established in a Series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in the year 1833, on the foundation of the late Rev. J. Bampton." 8vo., 1833.

"The Chronological Prophecies, as constituting a Connected System in which the Principal Events of the Divine Dispensations are Determined by the precise Revelation of their Dates; Demonstrated in a Series of Lectures delivered in the Chapel of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836. On the foundation of the late Bishop Warburton." 8vo., 1837.

"The Expectations formed by the Assyrians, that a Great Deliverer would appear about the time of Our Lord's Advent, Demonstrated." 8vo., 1826.

"The Time of the Millennium Investigated, and its Nature Determined on Scriptural Grounds." 8vo., 1831. These last-cited works form two parts of the Author's "Boyle Lectures;" since the delivery of which materials accumulated under his researches for a work of considerable extent, in which, if completed, he hoped to effect—"A Demonstration of Revelation, from the

Sign of the Sabbath;" but this project he did not live to complete.

"The Operations of the Holy Ghost, Illustrated and Confirmed by Scriptural Authorities, in a Series of Sermons evincing the Wisdom and Consistency of the Economy of Grace; with Notes and Illustrations exhibiting the Evidences of the Truth and Authority of the Doctrine, from the Primitive Church and the Church of England." 8vo., 1813.

"An Inquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate, or Received Text of the New Testament; in which the Greek Manuscripts are newly Classed, the Integrity of the Received Text Vindicated, and the various Readings traced to their Origin." 8vo., 1815.

"Supplement to an Inquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate; containing a Vindication of the Principles Employed in its Defence." 8vo., 1830.

"A Harmonical Grammar of the Principal Ancient and Modern Languages; viz. the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Modern Greek." 2 vols., 8vo., 1822. In this work the different languages are analysed, on an uniform plan, and upon new and simple principles; short and comprehensive rules are given, for attaining a just pronunciation, for determining the genders, for inflecting the noun and verb, including the whole of their irregularities; also a Syntax and Prosody fully exemplified, and a classed Vocabulary of the most useful and necessary words.

"A Key to Mr. Volney's Ruins, on the Revolution of Empires." 8vo., 1819. In this work the revolutionary and sceptical opinions of the French author are exposed and refuted.

Dr. Nolan was also the author of various papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, reviews, pamphlets, and critical observations on various biblical and other literary subjects. He has also left a large mass of manuscripts on a variety of important subjects, which will be offered for presentation to the Trustees of the British Museum.

The learning and varied attainments that these works evince have long established Dr. Nolan's repute as an eminent theologian, in proof of which we may cite the opinions of those eminent

scholars who have discussed the important questions that Dr. Nolan has treated.

Archbishop Magee, in his "Discourse on the Atonement," states:—

"To these writers (Bishop Burgess, Dr. Nares, Bishop Middleton, Archbishop Laurence) ought to be added the name of Mr. Nolan, who although he has not treated directly on the subject at issue with the Socinians, has thrown a most valuable light on what they have artfully contrived to draw into connexion with their object, by bringing Griesbach under strict examination, and subjecting his System of Classification to a critical and searching scrutiny. The work upon the 'Integrity of the Vulgate Greek Text of the New Testament,' a work marked by characters of great industry, learning, and sagacity."

Bishop Burgess, in his "Reply to a Vindication of Professor Porson," says:—

"If to the disquisitions before mentioned the reader should add a dissertation by B. M. De Rubeis, and Mr. Nolan's 'Inquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate,' (London, 1815), he will see that much more is necessary to a full information on the subject than is to be found in Mr. Porson's 'Letters to Travis.'"

The same learned bishop, in his "Remarks on the Nature and Dignity of Jesus Christ," states that—

"It is not unworthy of remark that after all the gigantic exertions of intellect which have been employed to prove the verse spurious, Dr. Nolan within these few years has shewn equal learning in defence of its authenticity."

The Rev. Thomas Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, the learned Editor of the "British Critic," tells us that—

"Mr. Nolan's reputation as a theologian is already established by his work 'On the Operations of the Holy Ghost,' published at the close of the year 1813. After such an exertion of talent most men would have allowed themselves some little relaxation, or had they engaged without respite in further literary pursuits, would have selected a subject on which it would not be necessary to bestow uncommon exertion. In both these respects our author's devotedness

to his professional studies led him to a different course.

"We trust that this volume will command the attention of every scholar throughout the kingdom. To the biblical inquirer it will present not only a new and wide field of the most curious and happy research, but a mine of the most valuable information; to the classical inquirer it will be a most interesting work, as it involves so many points, both with respect to manuscripts and editions, which to him must be highly important. Of a volume which displays so much labour of investigation, so much originality in deduction, so much sound principle in design, we can in common justice say no less than, whatever be the issue of the controversy which it has, we think very reasonably, revived, it reflects honour on the age and nation in which it was produced."

To the opinions of such eminent men on the labours of the earlier portion of Dr. Nolan's life, we may add the testimony of the Rev. J. G. Brighton regarding his later years, as given in a sermon preached on the Sunday after his funeral, wherein he says:—

"It was my great privilege, in years now for ever gone by, to profit by the learning and piety of this, one of the most able and learned of God's ministers, and that when he had passed the age of eighty years, when he could truly say with St. Paul, 'I know whom I have believed.'"

"And I remember, brethren, well, that with regard to this doctrine of election, he would never hear of its separation from Christ.

"'Elected in Christ' was always his caution, when he thought the believer was thinking too much of himself and too little of his Saviour. With regard to the evidences of his own election, his life abounded with them. Purity of deed, word, and thought; a heart filled with Christian love for all mankind; a mouth which gave utterance only to the words of meekness, gentleness, and peace."

Dr. Nolan died at Geraldstown House, Navan, on the 16th of September, and was buried in the family vault in the churchyard at Navan.

No better summary of his character can be given than is contained in the following inscription proposed for a me-

morial window in the church at Kents-town, by his friend the Rev. J. G. Brighton, the Rector:—

“Deseended from an ancient family in this county, and its last surviving head, endued with intellect of the highest order, adorned with learning of rarely equalled extent, and distinguished by every virtue which could adorn the Christian minister, the husband, and the friend, he closed a long and valued life, in his eighty-fifth year, at Geraldstown House, in this county, Sept. 16, 1864.”

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WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Sept. 17. At Florence, aged 89, Walter Savage Landor, Esq.

The deceased, who was the son of Walter Landor, Esq., of Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, by his second marriage with the daughter and coheirress of Clarke Savage, Esq., of Taehbrook, was born Jan. 30, 1775, was sent first to Rugby and afterwards to Trinity College, Oxford, but his conduct at both places was insubordinate, and he never took a degree. From his earliest years he exhibited a strange intractableness of temper, and he now declined to enter the army, or to study the law, or, indeed, to take any step that his friends urged upon him. But he early shewed that he possessed great abilities, and in his twentieth year he published “A Collection of Poems,” which was followed by “Gebir” (1798), and “Poems from the Arabie and Persian” (1800). His principles, both in religion and politics, being founded on an almost exclusive study of classic models, had scant regard for creeds or kings; they were, of course, widely different from those of most men of his day, and his relations with his family became thereby so unpleasant that he left England and travelled on the continent for some years amid all the difficulties and dangers that a very outspoken hater of Frenchmen in general and of the rule of Bonaparte in particular could be exposed to. When the Spaniards rose in arms in 1808, Mr. Landor, who had now become the owner of the family estate by the death of his

father, and was a man of large property, embraced their cause with ardour, made a handsome contribution to the funds of the Junta, and received in return a colonel’s commission, though we are not aware that he ever distinguished himself in the field. In 1814, on the restoration of Ferdinand VII., he quitted Spain, and the remainder of his long life was passed in literary occupation, though his works are by no means numerous.

In 1811 Mr. Landor married a lady of German parentage, by whom he had a family, but the union was not a happy one. His ideas of domestic life appeared to be formed rather on the classic than the Christian model, and at length a separation ensued, when he returned to England, after an absence of several years. He was, strange to say, an intimate friend of Southey, though he retained and even exaggerated all the wild notions that the latter had abandoned, a point that was not overlooked by Lord Byron, who reproached the Laureate for his intimacy with an avowed Republican, and but half-concealed Pagan. Thenceforth Landor was at daggers drawn with Byron, as indeed he was with most people, his temper being intolerably fierce and irritable, and, as it would appear, never kept under the slightest control. In 1824 the first series of his “Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen” was published, which was followed by a second series in 1829. This is the great work on which his fame as a writer must rest; it shews the profound classic erudition of its author, and even the Quarterly Reviewer (not Southey) confesses that “there is in it a good deal to be admired, and some little to be approved.” The same criticism may justly be extended to his other works; their style, at least, is almost faultless, and some of their sentiments are to be commended. Among other works Mr. Landor published a couple of plays, “Hellenics” (1847), *Poemata et Inscriptiones* (1851), “Popery, British and Foreign” (1851), and “The last Fruit off an old

Tree" (1853); beside a stinging "Satire on Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors" (1836). He resided at Bath for several years, where in 1856 an action was brought against him by a lady for defamation, and heavy damages were awarded against him. Rather than pay them, he again retired to Florence, where the remainder of his life was passed.

Though, as before stated, Mr. Landor's conduct at Rugby was a source of trouble to his tutors, some anecdotes of him at the latter seminary, with which we have been favoured by an old Rugbeian, will be read with interest.

"Walter Savage Landor was sent to Rugby at the age of eight years, in 1783. His first battle in his first half year was with Arthur Clifton, now Gen. Sir Arthur Clifton, K.C.H. and K.C.B., an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer, and at this time the oldest Rugbeian. He had another battle with Walter Birch, afterwards Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and got well thrashed, and according to his own account deservedly so. Walter Birch was afterwards one of his greatest friends. Another great friend was Cary, formerly sub-Librarian to the British Museum, and translator of Dante, whom he spoke of as an excellent man, an excellent scholar, and the best of translators. At one period he and Butler were the only two prepostors that did Greek verses. Butler was the first scholar of his day at Cambridge, and was afterwards Head Master of Shrewsbury School, which office he resigned when appointed Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1836. For the last eighty years, there have always been one or two of the younger sons of the nobility at Rugby, and in those days Dr. James, an Etonian, introduced the Eton custom of having the title of 'Mister' prefixed to the names of these boys in the school list, so the late Governor-General of Canada, the Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, was called over 'Mr. Bagot;' his brother, the late Bishop of Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, was entered in the list as Mr. Richard Bagot. Prepostors then called over the names, but Landor on these occasions would always omit the title of 'Mister,' to the great annoyance of the Head Master; and his worthy tutor John Sleath, afterwards High Master of St. Paul's School, told him his conduct was

'very wrong.' It was not on this account, however, as the boys believed, that Dr. James desired his father to remove him; the real reason was, some of his squibs at Dr. James and some of his alcaics. In one copy he introduced allusions to the altar of the Roman Goddess who presided over the sewers of Rome, built by Tarquinius Priscus. Some years afterwards he met Dr. James purposely at a friend's in Worcestershire, and both were equally cordial. The 'square pool' in the school close, so called because it was oblong, was at the north-east angle of the bath, and its site may still be traced. This was filled up about thirty-six years ago, to Landor's great regret, as he wrote many of his verses there. The Island then was an island with a deep moat round it, which he stocked with fish. In his Latin Poems—a duodecimo book published at Pisa—there is an allusion in one to the barbarian Head Master Inglis for lopping or cutting down some of the noble trees in the close."

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#### CAPTAIN COLBY, R.N.

*Sept. 21.* At Great Torrington, aged 82, Captain Thomas Colby, R.N.

The deceased was the second and only surviving son of Thomas Colby, of Great Torrington, a surgeon, by Mary Coplestone, of the ancient Devonshire family of that name. His elder brother, James, died unmarried in 1819, and his younger brother, Henry, a midshipman R.N., was lost in a prize belonging to H.M.S. "Sheldrake," Feb. 19, 1809. In early life he was actively employed for seventeen years at sea. His medal bore five clasps:—1, for the battle of Camperdown, 1797; 2, for Sir John Warren's action off Ireland, 1798; 3, for the defence of the "Centurion" against Adm. Linois' squadron, 1804; 4, for the battle of Trafalgar, 1805; 5, for boat service in the Mediterranean, 1813.

In 1804 he boarded the French frigate "Passe-partout," during a calm and in the middle of the day. In 1805 he was engaged in Sir R. Calder's action before Trafalgar, and in a partial action with the French fleet and batteries in Bartheaume roads. In 1806 he assisted at the capture of a French brig off

Cadiz, and took a Spanish schooner off Cape St. Vincent. He was employed for three weeks in assisting the garrison of Gaeta. He commanded a boat which boarded and blew up one of the frigates at the passage of the Dardanelles, and was twice wounded in the passage. For three weeks, night and day, he commanded an open boat co-operating with the army in Egypt, in 1807. In 1809, in command of one of the boats of the "Cadmus," he ran in under the batteries of Quiberon Bay during the night, fell in with twenty-five sail under convoy of several armed vessels, and, after two or three attempts, succeeded in boarding and bringing out a national armed transport brig.

In 1811-12-13, he was engaged in blockading the French fleet at Toulon. In 1814 he assisted at the reduction of Genoa. He was first lieut. of a brig, of a frigate, of a seventy-four, and of a three-decker, and was at last sent home in command of a brig of 16 guns in 1814. He shared in the capture or destruction of thirty-three sail of the line, nine frigates and thirteen brigs; three times received the thanks of Parliament, was gazetted in 1807, and was twice wounded.

In 1850 he was appointed one of the Commanders of Greenwich Hospital, and, in accordance with an order in Council of July, 1864, was allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain a short time before his death.

Captain Colby married, in 1826, Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Palmer, of Torrington, Prebendary of Lincoln, and brother of the then Dean of Cashel. Mrs. Colby was a sister of Sir James Fred. Palmer of Melbourne, a niece of Mary, first Marchioness of Thomond, and a great-niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Captain Colby leaves two sons. The elder, Frederic Thomas, is in Holy Orders, and a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; the younger son, Edmund Reynolds, also in Holy Orders, was, till lately, a Chaplain and Naval Instructor, R.N.

#### JOHN TANSWELL, ESQ.

Oct. 18. At his residence, Temple House, Nunhead, Surrey, aged 64, John Tanswell, Esq., of the Inner Temple.

The deceased was the last surviving son of the late Mr. Stephen Cock, and Mrs. Ann Tanswell, and was descended from Mr. Stephen Taswell, of Limington, Somersetshire, younger brother of the Rev. William Taswell, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, whose death June 16, 1731, at the advanced age of eighty, is recorded in the *first* number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Another branch of the family settled in Virginia, from which descended the Hon. Littleton Waller Tazewell, Governor of Virginia, whose death on the 6th of May, 1860, aged 85, is recorded in our Obituary, March, 1861, pp. 336, 337. It is there stated, in a note, with respect to the varied orthography of the name, that "Taswell, Tanswell, and Tazewell, have been used indifferently by father and son of the same family for more than 300 years, and are so used at the present day."

The late Mr. John Tanswell was bred to the profession of the law, and practised it in the Temple up to the time of his decease, having been at his chambers on the morning of the 17th; in the evening of the same day he was seized with apoplexy when but a few yards from his home, and he died the following morning.

For some years he had devoted his leisure time to the study of archæology; he was elected a member of the council of the Surrey Archæological Society, and shortly afterwards, in 1858, published his "History and Antiquities of Lambeth," 8vo., pp. 250, illustrated, which was very favourably received by the reviewers. He also wrote "Memorials of the Manor and Rectory of Limington, Somersetshire," which was published in the "Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society," in 1858.

Mr. Tanswell was buried in Nunhead cemetery. He never married; but his

property is devised, subject to certain legacies, to his nephew, Mr. T. P. Taswell Langmead, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister.

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H. L. WICKHAM, ESQ.

Oct. 27. In Chesterfield-street, May Fair, aged 75, Henry Lewis Wickham, Esq.

The deceased, the only issue of the Right Hon. William Wickham<sup>a</sup>, by his marriage with Elionore Madelaine, daughter of Monsieur Louis Bertrand, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Geneva, was born at Cottingley, in the county of York, May 19, 1789, and was educated at Westminster. From the foundation of this school he was elected Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and he obtained a Second Class in Classics in 1811. He was admitted to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and for a time went the western circuit. Having been appointed Receiver General of Gibraltar, he held that office till its abolition. He was principal private secretary to the third Earl Spencer when, as Viscount Althorpe, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Wickham was one of the Commissioners of Excise Enquiry, and in 1838 was appointed Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes, an office he resigned in 1848 on account of ill health. He was afterwards one of the Public Loan Commissioners. Mr. Wickham was joint author with his second cousin, the Rev. John Anthony Cramer, (afterwards Dean of Carlisle,) of "A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps." It was not, however, till the second edition, which appeared in 1828, that the authors put their names to this work. Mr. Wickham was one of the Trustees of Dr. Busby's charity. He married<sup>b</sup> Lucy, youngest child of William Markham, Esq., of Becca Hall, Yorkshire, and granddaughter of Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York<sup>c</sup>, by whom he

has issue, William, of Binsted-Wyck, near Alton, Hants., married to Sophia Emma, youngest daughter of Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq.; Leonora Emma, married to Herbert Compton Herries, Esq.; and Henry Lamplugh, a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade.

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MR. JOHN LEECH.

Oct. 29. At Kensington, aged 46, Mr. John Leech.

The deceased, who was the son of Mr. John Leech, of the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, was born Aug. 29, 1817. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and was afterwards placed with a medical practitioner at Hoxton, an eccentric man who, as Mr. Rawkins, is depicted in Albert Smith's "Adventures of Mr. Ledbury." John Leech diversified his medical studies by pen-and-ink sketches of his master and his fellow students, and some of these falling in the way of the Rev. Mr. Barham, the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," the young man was by him introduced to Mr. Bentley; an engagement to illustrate the "Legends" followed, and the medical profession was at once abandoned. Very soon after "Punch" was started Mr. Leech joined its staff, and he continued so engaged, among other occupations, for the rest of his life; his first sketch, entitled "Foreign Affairs," appearing in August, 1841, and his last upon the day of his funeral. Of these drawings a writer in the "Edinburgh Courant" thus speaks:—

"By them he may be said, in fact, to have created a new school of art. Nominally a caricaturist, he turned out weekly for many years charming little pictures which it would be libellous to call caricatures at all,—scenes of English life of every class, rural, domestic, and maritime; girls, delightful not more by their beauty than their grace; swells whom, through every excess of affectation and insipidity, you saw still to be gentlemen; coach-drivers whom you longed to treat to brandy and water; brisk little Cockney snobs whom you laughed at, but somehow could neither despise nor hate. The artist, it was

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<sup>a</sup> See GENT. MAG., 1841, p. 314.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., p. 315.      <sup>c</sup> Ibid., 1807, p. 1032.

plain, was essentially a genial humourist, inferior no doubt in poetic imagination and fancy to Doyle, but akin by his talent and his taste to the Thackerays and Trollopes of his generation. And the kind of work of which we have spoken was the characteristic work of Leech. He produced, of course, admirable political caricatures. But there he was often only embodying with his pencil another man's wit. For instance, the famous drawing of Earl Russell as 'The little boy who chalked up "No Popery" and then ran away,' was suggested by Douglas Jerrold. No doubt he was frequently under the same kind of obligation in the non-political branch of his art. But although this kind of help is most valuable to a comic artist, —resembling the communication of good stories or traits of character to a novelist like Scott or like Lever—still it leaves his proper originality in the matter untouched. The stories are soon common property in any case. But to give them reality, to clothe them with form, to make them live before the eye with a new and permanent life, is the artist's gift. Meanwhile, contrast the richness and variety of these situations in Leech, and still more their naturalness, their refinement, and purity, with the comic delineations of even such able men of the old schools as Gilray!"

Mr. Leech was a tall, handsome, grave-looking man, and much liked by his private friends, though to casual acquaintances he appeared cold, distant, and reserved. He was a most laborious worker, and almost all the recreation that he took was but work of a different kind, for it was had in the hunting-field, where he learnt to paint the admirable horses and hunting scenes with which he made the world familiar in "Punch," and in the drawings which he supplied to the works of the late Mr. Surtees; this recreation he was at length obliged to abandon on medical advice, and he never took heartily to any other.

To provide for certain members of his family he worked harder than he would otherwise have done, and his labour in connexion with the exhibition of his sketches at the Egyptian Hall a couple of years ago did serious injury to his health. He also suffered from *angina pectoris*, possibly inherited, but unques-

tionably aggravated by over-work. As is not unfrequently the case, his disease produced an amount of irritability which at times amounted almost to monomania. He left his house in Brunswick-square partly because he was constantly annoyed by the organ-men, and removed to Kensington, but no sooner was he settled there than he was nearly driven out of his mind by the noise made by a wheelwright who occupied premises at the back of the house, and who commenced hammering at four in the morning. The barking of dogs, the crowing of cocks, all harsh sounds, had a peculiarly irritating effect on him, and it was useless to attempt to persuade him that he laid too much stress on such annoyances. He declared that "they would kill him," and the foreboding no doubt had a most unhappy effect on him. In the summer of the present year, his health being very seriously impaired, he went to Homburg, where he remained for six weeks. On his return to England he went to Whitby, where he remained a month, and he seemed decidedly benefited by the change. But the improvement was not permanent; he gradually fell into his old state. He had long been forbidden horse exercise; now he was only able to walk slowly, and not very far. However no immediate crisis was expected, although his doctors declared that he could not live many months. On the day before his death he walked out with a friend, and his demise was so sudden that a children's party was in his house at the time. He has left a widow, and two children of tender age, and his father also survives him. He was buried in the Kensal-green cemetery, beside his friend Thackeray, and a joint memorial to them has been proposed by some of their fellow Carthusians.

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#### THE REV. FRANCIS MEREWETHER.

The kindness of a friend enables us to supplement our former notice of this most respected clergyman<sup>d</sup> with the fol-

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<sup>d</sup> GENT. MAG., Sept. 1864, p. 387.

lowing list of his works, which is believed to be complete.

"A Defence of Moderation in Religious Doctrine, Practice and Opinion, applied to the Present Times." (Anon.) (Lond. 8vo. 1812, 1813).

"Co-operation in promoting the Charitable Institutions of the Church of England, recommended in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin's, Leicester, on Friday, August 16, 1822." (Lond. 8vo. 1822.)

"The Rational Creature, the Moral Instrument of his Creator. A Reply to a Sermon lately preached and published entitled 'God the Doer of all Things,' by the Rev. E. T. Vaughan, M.A., Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, (Lond. 8vo. 1824.)

"Thoughts on the Present State of Popular Opinion in England in Matters of Religion, addressed especially to the National Clergy, with a Postscript respecting the Home Missionary Society, &c." (Lond. 8vo. 1824.)

"The Case between the Church and the Dissenters impartially and practically considered." (Lond. 8vo. 1827.)

"A Letter to the Editor of the 'Quarterly Review' in furtherance of the subjects of three Articles in No. 72 of that Review entitled 'On Agriculture and Rent:' 'Substitution of Savings Banks for Poor Laws:' 'On Planting Waste Lands.'" (Lond. 8vo. 1828.) Also in the "Pamphleteer," xxix. 147.

"A Letter to the Rev. W. Holme, B.D., Rector of Loughborough, on the Comparative Merits of a Shop for the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the General Baptist Repository, both open in that Town." (Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 8vo. 1829.)

"An Appeal to the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Leicester, in behalf of the Church of England. Dedicated by permission to the Duke of Rutland." (Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 8vo. 1832.)

"A Letter to the Right Hon. Edward G. Stanley, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, on a recently reported Declaration of his in Parliament." (Lond. 8vo. 1833.)

"Popery, a New Religion compared with that of Christ and His Apostles, a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Whitwick, Ashby-de-la-Zouch." (8vo. 1835.)

"Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Vaughan Thomas, John H. Newman, and John Keble, on Recent and Con-

templated Theological Publications at Oxford." (. . . . 8vo. 1837.)

"The Ministerial Succession: A Sermon preached at Broadstairs, Oct. 7, 1838." (Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 8vo. 1839.)

"Strictures on the Four Sermons on Tradition and Episcopacy, preached in the Temple Church by the Rev. Christopher Benson, Master." (Oxford, 8vo. 1839.)

"Roman Plea of Candour considered, in a letter to the Rev. L. Gentili." (. . . . 8vo. 1841.)

"A Letter to the Bishop of London on the Desirableness of an Authorised National Collection on the Feast of the Epiphany, for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." (Lond. 8vo. 1845.)

"A Respectful Letter to Lord Charles S. Manners, M.P., on the impending Dissolution of Parliament." (Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 8vo. 1846.)

"A Respectful Letter to the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the Religious Opinions Bill." (Lond. 8vo. 1846.)

"A Letter to Charles W. Packe, Esq., M.P., on the Desirableness and Necessity of a Church Association in Parliament." (Lond. 8vo. 1849.)

"A Letter to B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P., on the Roman Catholic Question." (. . . 8vo. 1849.)

"Truth and Charity, with reference to a Visitation Sermon preached at Leicester." (. . . . 8vo. 1851.)

"A Reply to Lord Stanley's Pamphlet on Church Rates." (Lond. 8vo. 1853.)

"A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord John Manners, M.P., on Church Rates." (Lond. 8vo. 1855.)

"A Respectful address to Rate-payers in Leicestershire on Church Rates." (. . . . 12mo. 1855.)

"A Letter to Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq., on his 'Remarks on the Future Unity of Christendom.'" (Lond. 8vo. 1857.)

"'Is Baptism a Covenant?' respectfully answered." (Lond. 8vo. 1861.)

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 18. The Rev. *Edward Pizey* (p. 661), was of Queens' College, Cambridge, B.A. 1840. He published a lecture on the "Advantages of an Acquaintance with General Literature in Sunday School Instruction," (London, 1844); three sermons, 1845, 1850, 1854, the latter preached at St. Peter's, Colchester. Occasional sermons by him also appeared in "The Pulpit."

Sept. 28. The Rev. *C. Eyre* (p. 662), who was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, published "An Illustration of the Epistles of St. Paul, including an entirely New Translation," (Lond. 2 vols., 8vo., 1832); and, "The Fall of Adam from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,'" (Lond. 12mo, n.d.). On the title of each of these works he gave his college and the date of his degree, an example worthy of imitation.

Oct. 18. At Baden Baden, aged 78, the Rev. *Francis Hawkins Cole*, of Marazion, Cornwall.

Oct. 22. At the Vicarage, Watlington, Oxon., after an illness of four years, aged 63, the Rev. *William Watson J. A. Langford*.

At his residence, Croom's-hill, Blackheath, aged 82, the Rev. *Wm. Crabtree*, for forty-four years Rector of Checkendon, Oxon.

Oct. 23. At Heyford Warren, Oxon., aged 49, the Rev. *William Wetherell*, B.C.L., Rector of that parish.

Oct. 24. At Ventnor, the Rev. *Charles Livingston*, M.A., Rector of St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight.

Oct. 25. In Osnaburgh-st., Regent's-park, the Rev. *Brisco Owen*, B.D. Oxon., Rector of Remenham, Berks.

At Ipswich, the Rev. *Edward Dykes Bolton*, Rector of Great and Little Wratting. He was originally of Queen's College, Cambridge, but removed to Pembroke College, where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1819. He edited "Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship," 1844.

Oct. 28. At Birling, Kent, aged 52, the Rev. *Henry Dampier Philips*, Vicar of that parish.

Oct. 30. Of diphtheria, aged 28, the Rev. *Arthur Phipps Nowell*.

At Iden Parsonage, Rye, aged 83, the Rev. *G. A. Lamb*, D.D., Rector of Iden, and East Guildford-cum-Playdon, Sussex.

Oct. 31. At Littledean Parsonage, Gloucestershire, aged 49, the Rev. *John J. Hedges*, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Incumbent.

At Old Charlton, aged 25, the Rev. *Francis Badham*, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Nov. 1. At Brighton, aged 79, the Ven. *Charles Parr Burney*, M.A., Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of Bishop's Wickham, near Witham, Essex. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 2. At the Vicarage, Leake, Lincolnshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Barfoot*, M.A., for thirty-three years Vicar of that parish.

At Falmouth, aged 79, the Rev. *Michael Egan*, Rector of Lurnagh, Ireland.

Nov. 5. Aged 61, the Rev. *James Nelson Palmer*, Rector of Breamore, Hants.

Nov. 6. Aged 66, the Rev. *Henry Curtis Cherry*, Rector of Burghfield, Berks. He was of Clare College, Cambridge, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824, and published "Illustrations of the Saint's Days and other Festivals of the Church: A Course of Lectures delivered in Burghfield Church," (Lond. 2 vols., 8vo., 1842).

Nov. 8. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 54, the Rev. *William Andrews*, M.D., Rector of Postwick, Norfolk.

At the Rectory, Leaden Roding, Essex, aged 38, the Rev. *Thos. Parkes*, M.A., Rector, third son of Thos. Parkes, esq., of Stoke Newington, formerly of Betchworth, Surrey.

Nov. 11. At his residence, Great Yarmouth, aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Barker Frere*, M.A., formerly Vicar of Biggleswade, Beds., and Incumbent of Ilketshall St. Lawrence, Suffolk.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, the Rev. *George Thompson*, Incumbent of Heathery-Cleugh, Weardale.

At Penn Vicarage, Wolverhampton, aged 76, the Rev. *E. Paley*, M.A., formerly Vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

Nov. 14. At St. John's Parsonage, Hoxton, aged 68, the Rev. *A. P. Kelly*, M.A., the first and for thirty-eight years Incumbent of the said parish.

At St. John's Parsonage, Huddersfield, the Rev. *Stephen Westbrook*, M.A., late of Katharine College, Cambridge, Incumbent of St. John's.

Nov. 17. At Rehoboth-house, Dublin, aged 66, the Rev. *James Morton*, M.A., Rector of Farrahy, diocese of Cloyne, co. Cork.

At the Rectory, Lee, Kent, aged 93, the Rev. *George Lock*, M.A., Rector.

At Nunwick, Northumberland, the Rev. *W. John Trevenen*, M.A., Incumbent of Holme, Hants., and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Teignmouth.

Nov. 18. At Ventnor, the Rev. *Henry Low*, late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter Coll., Oxford.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 18. At Purau, Rhodes Bay, Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 47, *George Rhodes*, esq., J.P. of Timaru. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 4. At Te Papa, Tauranga, New Zealand, *Falcon P. Leonard*, esq., Lieut. 18th Royal Irish, younger son of Dr. Leonard, Deputy-Inspector-General, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

Aug. 12. Mr. F. Robson (p. 397). From his will, recently proved, it appears that this gentleman's name was really "Thomas Fredk. Brownhill," and that the appellation by which he was, as he says, "more commonly known, Frederick Thomas Robson," was merely a professional one.

Aug. 24. At Auckland, New Zealand, aged 29, *Major Antrobus*, 2nd Waikato Militia, second son of the late G. C. Antrobus, esq., Eaton-hall, Congleton.

Aug. 27. In Northern India, aged 26, Sir *Alexander Lawrence*, bart. He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., who fell at Lucknow, by the youngest dau. of the Rev. George Marshall, of Cardonagh, in Ireland, and was nephew of the Viceroy of India, the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, bart., G.C.B. He was born at Allahabad in 1838, entered the Bengal C.S. in 1857, and was Assistant-Commissioner in

the Punjaub. He married, in 1862, the daughter of Dr. Every Kennedy, of Upper Merion-street, Dublin, and of Belgard Castle, co. Dublin. He was created a baronet for his father's services in India in 1858, with remainder to his brother, Henry Waldemar. The "Delhi Gazette" gives the following account of his sudden death:—"The young gentleman was, it appears, travelling up north by the Hindostan and Thibet Trunk road with his uncle, Col. Lawrence, the deputy commissioner of Simla. They made ten or twelve marches in safety, and reached Torahon, the summer residence of the Rajah of Bussahir, on the 26th of August. The next morning they started on horseback for the next bungalow at Tarunda. About four miles on the road they had to cross a bridge which girdled an almost perpendicular cliff; on nearing this spot, Sir Alexander's horse being somewhat restive, he passed his uncle to the front; on riding over the bridge rather hurriedly a large cross-beam gave way, and both rider and horse were precipitated violently down about three hundred feet of *khud*, and of course killed on the spot. This shocking and terrible accident happened about 120 miles from Simla. The corpse was brought into the station on the morning of Aug. 29, and was buried on the evening of the same day. The funeral was attended by the Viceroy and his staff, the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, the members of Council, Sir H. Edwardes, and all the principal visitors and residents of the place."

Aug. 30. At Melbourne, Valentine, wife of R. C. Brook, esq., 40th Regt., and youngest dau. of Maj.-Gen. Bateman, of Osborne-terr., Clapham-road.

Sept. 7. On his homeward voyage, invalided, from British Caffraria, Capt. Robert Henry Dick Macfarlane, 2nd Battn. 5th Fusiliers, of Donavoured, Perthshire.

Sept. 11. At Bermuda, of yellow fever, aged 24, William Trelawny Scott, esq., Lieut. R.A., only child of William Pulteney Scott, esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Brompton.

Sept. 14. Killed by a fall from his horse, at Up-park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica, aged 38, Maj. Thomas Cochrane, of the 5th West India Regt. He entered the service April 1845; became lieutenant, Jan. 1847; captain, Jan. 1855; and major, Jan. 1859. He commanded the expedition against the Crabboes on the African coast, in Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1858, including the action of the Crabboe Heights on the 18th of Sept., for which he received the brevet of major.

Sept. 15. At Fernando Po, Western Africa, aged 54, J. W. B. Lynslager, esq., for some time Governor of the Island and Acting British Consul. He was for thirty-seven years a resident merchant there.

Sept. 25. Near Mercara, India, aged 35, John Austin, eldest and last surviving son of George Austin Moultrie, esq., of Aston-hall, Shiffnal, Shropshire, and St. Austins, near Farnham.

Sept. 26. At Trichinopoly, Fanny, wife of Capt. George Stedman, 23rd Regt., M.L.I.

Sept. 30. At Bermuda, of yellow fever, Louis Frances Ellen, only dau. of Capt. W. J. S. Pullen, R.N.

At Ellerslie, Jamaica, the Hon. Emily Valentina, wife of George Preece, esq., and dau. of Edward, fourteenth Lord Dunsany.

Lately. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 37, Mr. F. S. Watermeyr, one of the leading barristers of the Supreme Court. He was counsel for the plaintiff in the late case of "Long v. the Bishop of Capetown."

Oct. 1. At Government-house, Freetown, Kate, wife of his Excellency Major Blackall, of Colamber-manor, co. Longford, and Governor of Sierra Leone.

Oct. 1. At Llanlachan, aged 77, Mrs. Stewart, of Luskintyre. "This lady," says the "Inverness Courier," "was a genuine specimen of the Highland gentlewoman of the olden time, stately in personal appearance, kind-hearted, genial, courteous, well-mannered, given to hospitality. Possessed of much solid good sense, she superintended and managed her household affairs discreetly and judiciously, and reared a large family of sons and daughters, whom she lived to see in a good position in life. By her death an eminent type of her class of the old school, whose number is fast diminishing in the Highlands, has passed away. Her mind and memory were richly stored with the legendary and traditional lore and poetry of the Gael, whose graphic language she spoke with perfection and purity. The deceased lady was a daughter of Maerae of Torrluishie, an old family in Kintail. Her clan were faithful and loyal adherents of Scotland's ancient dynasty, in whose cause they suffered much. At the battle of Sheriffmuir (remarkable for the fact that the right wing of each army defeated the left wing of the other, both sides claiming the victory, though Argyll retired to Dunblane and Marr to Ardoch) the Maeraes, though forming part of the defeated wing of Marr's army, refusing to fly, fought valiantly against great odds, one of their number, from time to time, rushing to the top of an eminence in their rear, and shouting *Cobhair, cobhair, as uehd Dhia 'us an Righ!* ('Help, help, in the name of God and the King!') At length the few that survived of the devoted band cut their way with their broadswords through the ranks of their foes to carry home the sad tale,—sad indeed to Torrluishie, who had to mourn the death of three gallant sons, Farquhar, Christopher, and Duncan, the last a youth of surpassing prowess. His great heavy broadsword is still preserved in the Tower of London. Mrs. Stewart's remains were carried to the distant island of Harris, for interment in the cemetery of St. Clement, beside those of her husband, Mr. Donald Stewart of Luskintyre, and some of her children, and were followed to the place of embarkation, at the pier of Port-William, by a considerable number of carriages, containing many friends and neigh-

hours, thus manifesting their respect for her memory."

*Oct. 3.* At Madeira, aged 26, Adelaide, wife of Capt. the Hon. Ernest Cochrane, R.N., and only dau. of his Excellency Major Blackall, Governor of Sierra Leone. She had been married but three weeks <sup>a</sup>.

*Oct. 4.* At Weymouth, aged 69, Robert George Cecil Fane, esq., a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy. The late Commissioner Fane was the youngest of thirteen children, of whom the late General Sir Henry Fane, formerly commander-in-chief in India, was the eldest. Another brother, at an early age, was killed at the battle of Vittoria, and two or three other brothers held valuable preferments in the Church. One sister married the late Mr. Arbuthnot, the auditor of the Civil List. The deceased Commissioner was educated at the Charterhouse, where he had amongst his schoolfellows Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, and Mr. W. H. Whitehead, the late Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Fane proceeded to Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and soon enjoyed considerable practice as an equity barrister. To that great lawyer Lord Eldon he was well and favourably known. In 1823 Mr. Fane was appointed by his Lordship one of the five commissioners of the "Thirteenth List," and in 1832 he was nominated by Lord Brougham one of the six commissioners who were to hold office under the new act establishing the Court of Bankruptcy. This appointment he filled until the time of his death, which occurred somewhat suddenly. The late Commissioner was at one time much interested in railway schemes, and for some years he regularly took his seat at the board of directors of the Eastern Counties, now the Great Eastern Railway Company. As a member of the Law Amendment Society he was a constant attendant at the weekly meetings in Lancaster-place. In later life his judicial bearing was marked by an eccentricity of manner and an occasional acerbity of temper which tended to hide the true goodness of his disposition. Failing health may possibly to some extent have been the cause of this, and although his decisions were frequently the subject of comment by the profession and by suitors it is somewhat singular that very few of his judgments were successfully appealed against; indeed in this respect he might challenge comparison with almost any other commissioner. But it was in private life that his character shone in its true light, and exhibited many traits of amiability and good-feeling. Mr. Fane was an ardent lover of field sports, and in the Leicestershire hunts he was well known. Occasionally he appeared in court with some facial disfigurement, the result of an unlucky fall, and once, after a prolonged stay at Melton, he took his seat upon the bench with his arm in a sling. Mr. Fane

was a lover of the fine arts, and prided himself upon his collection of paintings, which included several choice specimens. He was twice married, and leaves a family. In 1848 he published a series of Letters on Bankruptcy Reform, addressed to William Hawes, esq.

At Dublin, aged 74, Dr. Charles Maclean, late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals. This distinguished officer and excellent surgeon entered the service in 1809 as hospital mate, in which rank he served at Walcheren. In the following year he landed in the Peninsula, and was promoted to the assistant-surgeoncy of the second battalion 53rd Regiment. He was present at the battle of Busaco, served at Torres Vedras, Salamanca, Vittoria, and in the battles of the Pyrenees (July, 1813); also at the crossing of the Bidassoa, at Nivelle, and at Toulouse. For these services he was awarded the war medal with seven clasps. In June, 1814, he embarked with his battalion at Bordeaux, and on the 7th of the following month landed at Kinsale. In the next month he proceeded with the same battalion to Portsmouth, where he remained until the 23rd of July, when he embarked with it for St. Helena. During his stay in St. Helena, Dr. Maclean was one of the medical attendants of Napoleon. Subsequently he sailed in medical charge of a detachment of 400 men to join the 1st battalion in India, where he remained until 1823. There he was appointed acting surgeon (October, 1818), and served in that rank until July, 1820, when he was brought on full pay of the 53rd, but not gazetted until March, 1821. During the passage homewards, Dr. Maclean was wrecked on Green Point, near Capetown. In July, 1823, he landed at Deal, and two years afterwards was promoted to the full surgeoncy of the 53rd regiment. He afterwards embarked with his regiment for Gibraltar, where he remained upwards of two years. In July, 1832, he assumed the medical charge of the dépôt, and on the expiration of three years he rejoined the service company then at Malta. Thence he proceeded to the Ionian Islands, and on the 25th of April, 1840, embarked at Corfu with his regiment for England. In August, 1842, he was appointed staff surgeon of the first class, and sailed for Barbadoes, where he served until October, 1844. On returning home he took charge of the Bristol recruiting district. Again in 1848 he embarked for foreign service at Corfu, and in the following year he proceeded with the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals to Jamaica, where he remained until 1852, and on his return home he was appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals in Ireland; and to his efficiency in his various posts the testimony of Sir Andrew Smith, the Director-General of the Army Medical Dépôt, was given in the warmest language at the time of Dr. Maclean's retirement from the service.

*Oct. 7.* In the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, Major H. E. Fraser, who from 1827 to 1864 inhabited Paris, and who when in town was rarely to be seen elsewhere than on that small

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., NOV. 1864, p. 647.

but choice section of the boulevard which extends from the Chaussée d'Antin to the Rue Lafitte. Major Fraser was of good Scottish ancestry on both sides, his grandfather being the son of the eleventh Lord Saltoun, and his mother a daughter of Marshal Forbes (a cadet of the noble house of Forbes), of the Portuguese service, by a lady said to be allied to royalty. His father went to Portugal in 1790, married there, and had a large family. Two daughters living, are the wives of rich noblemen, the one is the Marquise de Bombelles, and the other is the Marquise de Gargallo, of Naples; one son was a secretary of embassy in Austria, the other, Henry Erskine Fraser, was the Major Fraser who has just gone to his grave. He was born at Badajoz, Portugal, where he lived up to the age of eleven years. He had then lost both father and mother, and was committed to the care of M. de Lebscltern, the tutor of Prince Felix de Schwartzenberg. The two pupils were sent together to Russia, where they entered the military service as cadets. Their friendship, dating thus early, was continued in Paris. The Major used to be fond of recounting how he took part in the battle of Leipsic, and rode into Paris with his regiment of Russian Hussars. But of late years he left off telling these stories, because they made him out older than he wished to be thought, and he was a singularly well-preserved man for his age. He left the Russian service in 1827 with the rank of Major, and ever after lived in Paris, in an apartment in the large house on the Boulevard des Italiens belonging to the Marquis of Hertford. The furniture of these rooms was simple, and not in proportion to the high rent of lodging in that quarter. There was little to be seen in them beyond an iron bedstead, a large map, a bearskin, a few books, a large assortment of polished leather boots, and a barrel of Cyprus wine, always on tap for the accommodation of friends. One day when his bed was broken he replaced it by a coffin, in which he was wont to say that he slept better than in bed, because he was not liable to tumble out when disturbed by the nightmare, to which he was very subject. He once made a bet with Lord Henry Seymour that he would ride to Brussels and back in thirty-six hours, and he did it. Another time he rode for a wager to Compiègne and back every day for six days running. With all this he was an accomplished scholar; he habitually capped Latin verses with Jules Janin, and was the friend of Alfred de Musset, Bequet, and Romieu. He was a member of all the most gambling clubs in Paris, but never played himself. Notwithstanding his eccentric and, as many supposed, frivolous life, he had a practical taste for the industrial pursuits of the present age. He was a director of several railways, and died ultimately from a fever caught in Portugal, whither he had gone to organize a company.—*Paris Letter*.

Oct. 8. At Agen, in France, aged 66, Jacques Jasmin, the Gaseon poet, styled in his

native tongue, Jaquose Jansemin. He was the son of very humble parents, was born at Agen in 1798, and received his only education from the charity of a priest. His writings in the *patois* of his province are celebrated throughout Southern France, and his fame long ago extended to Paris, whither he was repeatedly invited to migrate, but nothing could induce him to leave Gaseony. He began his poetical career in 1825 with a poem called *Mical Mourì* ('I must die'), which at once established his reputation. Some time before the Revolution of 1848 he was at Paris on a visit, when he was presented to King Louis Philippe, and received a pension through the influence of the Duchess of Orleans. In reply to temptations held out to him to settle in the capital he wrote a poetical epistle to M. Dumont, which displayed a degree of feeling and quiet humour almost worthy of Burns. Sainte Beuve and Chas. Nodier wrote sketches of "The Man and his Muse," and Longfellow has translated into English one of his most esteemed poems, "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé." Jasmin could not complain of non-appreciation while alive; and his memory will live long in the extensive districts of France where the mellow dialect in which he wrote is spoken or understood. Toulouse, the city celebrated for its cultivation of the Muses, decreed him many chaplets. Some of the barber-poet's most esteemed pieces appeared in two series, entitled *Les Papillotes*, "The Curl-papers." No one who visited Agen failed to have pointed out for his admiration that brilliant shop on the Promenade du Gravier, with the gilded inscription and decorations, the bright blue flag bordered with gold, and the golden blazonry of "JASMIN, coiffeur." There were trophies behind the window—trophies such as many a smaller Tasso might have envied—a gold crown from the city of Toulouse; a gold cup from Auch; a gold watch from the Tuileries; an emerald pin from the Duke of Orleans, and a pearl pin from the Duchess; and a service of fine linen from the town of Pau. Though naturally vain of all these distinctions, he was a kind-hearted worthy man, who never disclaimed his origin, and whose pride it was to have been able to support his parents; who was never above "frizzling hair," though he wore the Legion of Honour, and who always was kindly and charitable to the poor. Beside several medals from Academies, &c., he had received the Spanish Order of Isabella and the Order of Gregory the Great from Pope Pius IX., for, unlike too many modern French writers, he was a devout Catholic. "We may not expect to see another Jasmin. No new author of *Papillotes*, will, in all likelihood, construct his harp from the reeds of the Garonne. At no more 'St. Germain Nights' will the short, stout, dark-haired man, brightened and decorated with Spanish and Roman orders, compel grey-headed men with stars and ribbons to weep, and then go home to wear a white apron, frizzle hair, clip, curl, chatter

and warble, and be the very Anacreon of hair-dressers. We question whether a parallel to this man's history is to be found among the anecdotes of our own literature. It is uniquely French—the gilt flower, and oak crowns, the fashionable readings, the visits of great people to the barber in his blue coat and coarse stuff shirt, the chairs arranged for customers and listeners round the shop, the gracious reception and garrulous attention to foreigners, and the wife standing by smiling to hear, for the thousandth time, what beautiful girls have thronged to admire the poetry of Monsieur Jasmin, and not his poetry alone. No doubt this wild piper of the Garonne, who appreciated himself quite as much, though very innocently, as he was appreciated by the world, was, in French fashion, petted, spoiled, befooled, rewarded by theatrical demonstrations, and turned into a dandy, although nothing ever subdued the strong common-sense which kept him from attempting to play the Parisian; but so much the better for him in his day, for he belonged to a country of extremes. Else might he have languished, as others have languished, ‘singing all alone,’ and perhaps, notwithstanding his merry nature, have died early, broken in spirit, as predicted by his father when he said, “To the workhouse, my son; it is there the Jasmins die!”—*Paris Letter*.

Oct. 12. At Washington, aged 94, Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States. The “Index,” the Confederate organ, says that the deceased “belonged to the purer and better age of the Republic. To much learning he added a rare equanimity of temper, and his courtesy and dignity on the bench were not more remarkable than the fearlessness with which he uttered, and the firmness with which he maintained, his opinions. To no one would the *justum et tenacem propositi virum* more fitly apply than to this venerable man, who was unawed by popular clamour, and unsecluded by executive patronage. His decision in the Dred-Scott case, and his more recent dictum in upholding the rights of the citizens against military despotism in Baltimore, rendered him the subject of obloquy and hatred in the North; and his last days were saddened by the mournful spectacle of liberty overthrown and law outraged by a reckless dominant faction. But his name will live in association with that of John Marshall, whose ermine he wore so purely and so well.”

Oct. 14. At his residence, Southsea, Hants., aged 68, Major John Law, late R.M. He entered the service as second lieutenant on March 14, 1810, being then only fourteen years of age. On June 1, 1813, he was present in the famous action between the 38-gun frigate “Shannon,” Captain Broke, and the American frigate “Chesapeake,” of the same force, off the harbour of Boston, resulting in the capture of the latter vessel by boarding after an engagement of fifteen minutes, in which time the British lost twenty-five killed and fifty-

eight wounded, and the Americans forty-seven killed and ninety-nine wounded. The official despatch states, “Lieutenants Johns and Law, of the Marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions.” The historical record of this action states, “Lieutenant Law rushed forward, and while one party of the Marines kept the Americans from ascending the main hatchway, another party directed their attention to the musketry from the tops; in this one corporal and three privates were killed. The American Captain Lawrence was mortally wounded by a musket-shot fired by Lieutenant Law previous to the boarding, and died on the 4th of June.” The naval war medal with one clasp was awarded to the survivors of this gallant action in February, 1849. Lieutenant Law was afterwards at the capture of Fort St. Elmo, and the batteries at Naples on May 21, 1815, which were held by the Royal Marines until the entry of the Austrian army. He was promoted to first lieutenant, June 6, 1828; appointed adjutant of the third division at Plymouth, July 10, 1837; became captain, April 26, 1838; and retired on full pay, Aug. 11, 1847. On Nov. 28, 1854, he received the brevet rank of major. During a service of fifty-four years and seven months he was only two years and ten months on half-pay, and then by reduction of the corps.

At Woodrising-hall, Norfolk, aged 84, Maj. Richard Weyland, formerly of the 16th Light Dragoons. He was born March 25, 1780, and was the second surviving son of J. Weyland, esq., of Woodrising, by Elizabeth, dau. of J. Noursse, of Woodeaton-hall, Oxfordshire. He was for a short time at St. John's College, Cambridge, but obtained a commission in the 16th Light Dragoons, and served with that regiment throughout the Peninsular war. He succeeded, under the will of his maternal grandfather, to the Woodeaton estate in 1825, and was High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1832, in which latter year he stood for the county in the Reform interest, and was returned as the third Whig member, having for his colleagues Mr. G. G. Harcourt and the present Earl of Abingdon, then Lord Norreys. He seems subsequently to have modified his views, as he opposed the ballot, the abolition of flogging in the army, the sale of bishops' lands, the abolition of sinecures, the repeal of the malt tax, &c., and in 1837, he did not present himself for re-election. In 1854, he succeeded to the Woodrising estate on the death of his elder brother, and resigned the Oxfordshire property to his eldest son. He married, in 1820, Charlotte, dau. of C. Gordon, esq., of Cluny, Aberdeenshire, widow of Sir J. L. Johnstone, of Westerhall. He leaves issue two sons and a daughter. The daughter, Joanna Elizabeth, married, in 1844, the present Earl of Verulam; and the elder son, John, born 1821, married, in 1850, Lady Catherine de Burgh, dau. of the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P. Sir F. Johnstone is the Major's grandson by marriage, and Sir W. B. Smijth is his nephew—his sister's son. Major Weyland was

very popular both in Norfolk and in Oxfordshire, and as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of both counties he was universally respected.

*Oct. 15.* At Norton-house, Stockton-on-Tees, Anne Louisa Sarah, wife of John Hogg, esq., J.P., M.A., F.R.S., and barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple. She was the second dau. of Maj. Goldfinch, of the Priory, Chewton Mendip, Somerset.

Lady Boswell (p. 670) was the relict of Sir Alexander Boswell, Vice-Lieut. of Ayrshire, who was the eldest son of Dr. Johnson's biographer, and was, like his father—and unlike his grandfather, old Lord Auchinleck,—a Tory of the Tories. He was charged by Mr. Stuart, of Duncarn, with writing a political song of an offensive nature, was called out, and met his opponent, who was attended by the Earl of Rosslyn (his own "friend" being the Hon. John Douglas, the Marquis of Queensberry's brother), at Auchtertool, near Balmuto, March 26, 1862; the ball of Mr. Stuart struck him on the shoulder and entered the spine, and he died shortly afterwards at Balmuto-house. Mr. Stuart was tried for murder, June 10, 1822. Jeffrey defended him, and he was acquitted, but the sensation caused by this avowed political duel was immense. Lady Boswell had lived in retirement for the last forty-two years.

*Oct. 16.* At Paris, after a short illness, the Lady Catharine Ann Bruen. Her ladyship, who was the second dau. of the seventh Earl of Westmeath, by his second marriage with Lady Elizabeth Emily Moore, eldest dau. of Charles, first Marquis of Drogheda, was born May 10, 1801, and married Francis Bruen, esq., in 1823.

Charlotte Heath, wife of the Rev. H. J. Muskett, of Clippesby-house, Norfolk.

At Witham, aged 89, Elizabeth Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Francis Talbot, of Witham-pl., Witham, Essex, and aunt to the late Bertram Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

*Oct. 17.* At Bermuda, the Hon. Robert Kennedy, late Colonial Secretary, and son of the late John Kennedy, esq., of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland.

Suddenly, at Rotherham, aged 37, Richard Augustus Long Phillip, esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.

*Oct. 18.* At Therapia, near Constantinople, Philip Sarell, esq., of H.B.M.'s Embassy. He was seized by a cramp while swimming, and was drowned before he could be assisted. "Mr. Sarell, who was about forty years of age and unmarried, was a man of original mind, of the most upright character, and of many attainments. He was an accomplished Orientalist; his valuable services will long be missed at the Embassy."—*Levant Herald*.

At Bowdon, Cheshire, Elizabeth, widow of William Neild, esq.

At her son's house, Witham, Essex, aged 91, Harriet, widow of Alexander Proctor, M.D., formerly of Crewkerne, Somerset.

*Oct. 19.* At Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, aged

39, William George Howard, esq., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, by Frances, dau. of the late Rt. Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore, and nephew of the Earl of Wicklow, and heir presumptive to his title and estates.

At Clifton, aged 74, Archibald Robertson, M.D., F.R.S., many years Senior Physician of the General Infirmary, Northampton.

At Brighton, aged 80, Mary, widow of the Rev. Thomas Seutt.

At Beccles, aged 81, Robert Fiske, esq., late of Kessingland, Suffolk, third and last surviving son of the late Samuel Fiske, esq., of Clopton-hall, Rattlesden.

*Oct. 20.* At Dover, Lieut.-Gen. George Sandys, of H.M.'s Indian Army. The deceased general received a commission in the Indian army in the year 1812. In 1847 he became colonel of the 6th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, which appointment he held for some years, and he was promoted to Major-Gen. in 1857. Since his retirement from the service he had suffered much from failing health.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 24, Capt. Hamilton Sandford Pakenham, late 2nd Life Guards, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham, Dean of St. Patrick's.

At the Whetmore, Onibury, Shropshire, Jane Isabella Erskine, eldest dau. of the late Hon. James Erskine-Murray, of Aberdona, Fifeshire, of injuries received from burns on Sept. 20.

Anne, widow of the Rev. William Corbould-Warren, Rector of Tacolneston, Norfolk, and younger dau. of the late Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S.

*Oct. 21.* At Bradwell Grove, aged 84, the Dowager Lady Sherborne. She was the Hon. Mary Legge, only child of Henry Stawell Bilson Legge, Baron Stawell, whose title is extinct. She married the second Baron Sherborne in 1803, by whom she had surviving issue, the present Lord Sherborne, Elizabeth, Countess (Dowager) of Ducie, the Hon. J. T. Dutton, and the Hon. R. H. Dutton, M.P.

At Manydown-park, near Basingstoke, aged 70, Sir Richard Henry Charles Ryeroft, bart. The deceased, who was the third baronet, succeeded his father in 1827, and is himself succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Nelson, who was born in 1831. The first baronet was Dr. R. Nelson, who assumed the name of Ryeroft in 1858.

At Aberdeen, Capt. J. H. Furneaux, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, and second son of the late Maj.-Gen. W. Furneaux, R.A. He served on board the "Southampton," 50, at the Cape of Good Hope, flag-ship of Sir E. D. King; the "Excellent," gunnery-ship, Capt. Sir T. Hastings; "Mutine," 12, Capt. Richard Crawford; and "Excellent" again, Capt. Chads, and lately as Inspecting Commander of Coastguard.

Suddenly, at the residence of her son, St. Paul-street, Islington, aged 55, Eliza, wife of Comm. Richard Fellowes Lewis, R.N.

At Greenwich Hospital, aged 54, Joseph Allen, esq. He was the editor of Allen's "New Navy List," and was also a newspaper writer on professional topics.

At Musselburgh, Christina, eldest dau. of D. Macdonald, esq., late Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders.

At King's College, London, aged 17, Cyril Ernest Dudley, son of the Rev. Edward L. Ward, Rector of Blendworth, Hants.

At Torquay, Louisa Anne, eldest dau. of the late Francis Macartney Iredell, Lieut.-Col. of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Over-hall, Colne Engaine, aged 65, John Jeremiah Mayhew, esq., one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex.

Oct. 22. At Huntingdon, aged 80, Adm. Henry Edwards. The deceased entered the navy in November, 1796, and after serving on the home station in the West Indies, was made lieutenant, November 2, 1802, and in that capacity, after serving at Portsmouth and in the North Sea, returned to the West Indies, and served in the "Atlas," 74, in the action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. In September, 1809, he obtained command of the "Haddock," schooner, but was unfortunately captured on his passage home with despatches, Nov. 12, following. On regaining his liberty he further served in 1810 and 1811, and for a short time, in 1813, in the Mediterranean and river Thames, and he was commander of the "Doterel," 18, from August, 1825, until promoted to post-rank, August 2, 1826. He became rear-adm. on the reserve list, April 15, 1854; vice-adm., June 9, 1860; and adm., February 9, 1864.

At his residence, Woolwich-common, aged 80, Morgan Thomas, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals. He entered the Army as an Assistant-Surgeon, July 14, 1804, and served in the campaign in Italy in 1805, including the occupation of Sicily, descent on the coast of Calabria, battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla Castle in 1806. He afterwards accompanied the expedition to Sweden, under Sir John Moore; and subsequently in Portugal and Spain, up to the retreat to Corunna, in 1808-9. He obtained the rank of surgeon, Nov. 11, 1811, and was present at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815. He was promoted to assistant-inspector, July 14, 1836; deputy inspector-gen., Jan. 16, 1841; and inspector-gen., April 1, 1850. He had received the silver war medal with two clasps for his services.

In George-st., Portman-sq., Caroline, widow of Capt. Peter McQuhae, R.N.

In Camden-grove, Kensington, aged 58, Fanny Hutchins Calcott, dau. of the late Dr. Calcott.

In King-st., St. James's, aged 69, Peter Routledge Montague Browne, of Janeville, St. John's Point, D.L. and J.P. for the county of Down, Major Royal South Downshire Light Infantry, and late Capt. 9th Regt.

At Chester, Mrs. Mascie Taylor, relict of the Rev. Mascie Domville Taylor, of Lymm-hall,

Cheshire, and Rector of Moreton Corbet, Salop, and Langton, Yorkshire.

Oct. 23. Georgina, wife of the Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West.

In Southampton-st., Bloomsbury-square, the wife of Dr. Steggall.

At Keswick, Cumberland, Bessie, wife of the Rev. H. Donald Hill.

At Crosby, near Liverpool, aged 30, Mr. Alfred Taylor, C.E. Though so young, he had already become well known as a sanitary engineer. "Commencing as a pupil with Mr. Hibbert, C.E., and afterwards with Mr. Henry, when engaged on the Wolverhampton water supply and drainage works, after executing several large surveys, he was engaged by the borough engineer of Liverpool, Mr. Newlands, at whose office and works he was not slow to avail himself of the first-rate opportunities which presented themselves for improving his practical knowledge. Thence he became the engineer of Merthyr Tydfil, where he carried out a good deal of drainage and other work, and removing to Waterloo, near Liverpool, completed the system of sewerage there which is now in operation. A few years ago Mr. Taylor commenced private practice, and carried out some difficult and successful land drainage works for Mr. Weld Blundell, at Birkdale, near Southport. He also made surveys of both Birkdale and Crosby, for their respective local boards, and laid out a system of inland drainage and deodorising tanks for the latter, which met the approval and warm support of the Government inspector, Mr. Rawlinson. In addition to these, he executed many private sanitary works, and as architect produced some meritorious buildings. Mr. Taylor's character was distinguished by energy and thoroughness, sparing no pains, when about to undertake any new work, to inform himself of the details of the most successful works of the kind that had up to that time been carried out. In him we have lost a promising engineer, who, doubtless, by his practical talents and excellent judgment, would, had he lived, have raised himself to a foremost place in the profession."—*Builder*.

Oct. 24. At Edinburgh, aged 64, Walter Nugent, esq., of Chester-st., Belgravia, London, Baron of the Austrian Empire.

At Toronto, Canada West, aged 56, the Hon. James Christie Palmer Esten, Vice-Chancery, who, for nearly fifteen years, occupied a position on the Chancery Bench in Canada. "He was the son of the Chief Justice and grandson of the Attorney-Gen. of the Bermuda Islands. The former position was held by his father for twenty years. He was himself born in St. George's, Bermuda. He was sent to England when a boy, and educated in London at Charterhouse School. He studied his profession at Lincoln's Inn; and we recollect being told that he was for a short period in the office of a special pleader in London, whose junior partner at the time was our present County Court Judge, the Hon. S. B. Harrison. After

being called to the bar he removed to Exeter, and practised in that town for a short time, and selected an Exeter lady, Miss Hutchinson, for his wife. In the year 1837 he came to Canada, and settled in Toronto, where he opened an office. Just at this period the Court of Chancery was established in Upper Canada, and Mr. Esten gave his attention particularly to the equity branch of the law. From this time up to 1849 he had a large and lucrative practice, which he left in that year upon his elevation to the Bench. The labour and conscientious pains that he bestowed upon his onerous judicial duties were unremitting until June of the present year, when he was reluctantly compelled by the state of his health to allow himself some respite. For the last four years he suffered under a painful disease, but bore up bravely against it, until he was at length carried off by a low fever that set in a few weeks ago, and arose from the cruel and distressing nature of his complaint. The memory of this distinguished judge may well be cherished by his friends. He was an amiable, accomplished man, and a Christian gentleman. His profound acquaintance with the laws by which real property is governed, made his opinions especially looked up to on all such points by his brother judges; while he brought to bear on every subject a mind admirably adapted to preside in a Court of Equity, and stored with the results of careful and deep research. On the Bench he was patient and obliging, but always jealously guarded the rights of those having peculiar claims upon the assistance of that Court, which was created to administer equity. Towards students and the younger members of the profession he was kind, considerate, and ever ready to aid them with good advice; and it will be many, many years before the name of Vice-Chancellor Esten is forgotten amongst them."—*Toronto Daily Globe*.

In Queen's-sq., Bath, aged 86, Hen. Godwin, esq., J.P., for many years an active and valued supporter of the various institutions of that city.

Aged 56, Thomas Fosbrooke Salt, esq., of Stapenhill-house, Burton-on-Trent.

Aged 82, Hen. Payne, esq., the Newarke, Leicester.

At Brighton, aged 82, Capt. Chas. Mortlock, late H.E.I.C.S.

At Southampton, Martha Frances, younger dau. of the Rev. John Davis, Oakhill, Somerset.

At the Parsonage, Hannah, wife of the Rev. J. Smyth, Incumbent of Keyingham, near Hull.

Oct. 25. At Paris, aged 66, Adm. Romain-Desfossés. The deceased was born in 1798, and entered the service at the age of twelve. He became captain of a corvette in April, 1837, and capt. of a line-of-battle ship in 1841. Being appointed to the command of the French naval station of Bourbon and Madagascar, in 1845 he undertook an expedition against Tamatave, the Queen of which, Ranavola, had banished all

the strangers from her territory. He landed troops from the corvettes "Bereau" and "Zelée," and proceeded to bombard Tamatave; but he was forced to retire after considerable loss. The Chamber of Deputies, who disapproved the expedition, would not have it renewed. He was made Rear-Adm. in 1847, and after the revolution was elected to the Legislative Assembly by the department of the Finistère. On the 31st of Oct., 1849, the President of the Republic named him Minister of Marine, which post he held until 1851, when he was appointed to the command of the Levant naval division. He was named Senator in 1855, and raised to the rank of Admiral in 1860.

At Greenwich, aged 83, Chas. Lear, esq., formerly of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

At the house of her nephew, the Rev. T. W. Weare, Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, aged 72, Miss Maria Pugh.

At Ollerton-hall, Sarah Frances Elizabeth, wife of R. K. McGildowny, esq., and dau. of the late Capt. W. Fowden Hindle.

At Torquay, aged 14, Arthur Harrison, sixth son of the Rev. Charles Forster, Rector of Stisted, Essex.

At Croydon, aged 73, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Charles Arnold, M.A., formerly Vicar of Nazing and Roydon, Essex.

Oct. 26. At Bournemouth, Catharine Amelia, relict of Capt. Jas. Willis, R.N., and dau. of the late Edmund Walcott Sympton, esq., of Winkton, Hants.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 34, Cecel Anne, wife of Capt. William Patterson.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Lt.-Col. G. Kingston, late of the Bengal Army.

At Monk's-grove, Chertsey, Mrs. St. Aubyn, relict of James St. Aubyn, esq., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall.

Oct. 27. At Castle Malwood, Lyndhurst, aged 79, Gen. Thomas William Robbins, Col. of the 80th Foot, Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the county of Southampton. He entered the army in 1805, and served in Sicily in 1806-7, with the 1st Brigade of Guards under Sir John Moore. He exchanged into the 7th Hussars, and was with them in the Peninsula and France, in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, including the investment and surrender of Pampeluna, the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, with several intermediate affairs of outposts. He served also in Flanders in 1815, with the 7th Hussars; was present at Quatre Bras, commanded a squadron of the rear-guard in the affair at Genappe, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He had received the war medal with two clasps for Orthes and Toulouse. The following are the dates of his commissions:—Ensign, Sept. 26, 1805; lieut., May 5, 1808; capt., May 25, 1809; maj., Dec. 24, 1818; lieut.-col., Oct. 24, 1821; col., Jan. 10, 1837; major-gen., Nov. 9, 1846; lieut.-gen., June 10, 1854; gen., Nov. 9, 1862; col. 80th Foot, March 12, 1855.

At Mount Henry, co. Wexford, aged 65, Rear-Adm. Henry Lyster. He entered the Navy in November, 1811, and served on the West India and North American stations until October, 1815. He was next, for two years and a-half, employed on the coast of Africa, and, after further service in South America, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1824. From the close of the last-named year until March, 1826, he served again on the Jamaica station, and in July, 1831, proceeded to China, and assisted in forcing the passage of the Boea Tigris, September 9, 1834. He was made commander, November 23, 1841, and in 1842 sailed for the East Indies, and was acting captain of the "Agincourt," 72, and second in command of the expedition to Maluda Bay in 1845, was honourably mentioned in the gazetted despatches, and was in consequence posted June 30 of the same year. He returned home in 1846, and was captain of the "Penelope," 16, bearing the commodore's pendant, and honourably mentioned in the gazetted despatches for important services at the capture of Lagos in 1851, where he commanded a division of the attacking force, and was wounded.

At Bex, Switzerland, Anne Frances, wife of Lieut.-Col. Kitchener.

In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, aged 75, Henry Lewis Wickham, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Fishponds, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, Frances, widow of Charles Penry Martin, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Stubbs, D.D., Rector of Fryerning, Essex.

At Banisters, Finchampstead, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Ellis St. John, of Westcourt, Berks.

At her house in the Close, Exeter, aged 91, Ann, widow of the Rev. William Oxenham, formerly Vicar of Cornwood, Devon, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

At Aberystwith, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Peter Felix.

† Aged 72, Mr. Chas. Harriot Smith, architectural sculptor. After a very limited education, he was set to work at the age of 12, by his father, as a stone mason, but he was devoted to art, and in 1809 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a design for a villa, in 1810 a view of Chelsea Hospital, from actual measurement, and in 1813 a design for a church. In 1814 he was enabled to enter as a pupil, and he passed through all the schools of drawings of the human figure. In 1817 he obtained the highest academic rewards for architecture, and consequently enjoyed the privilege of free admission as a student at all times during his life. Starting thus, he might have aspired to practise one of the highest branches of art. Circumstances, however, led him to producing rather than creating. He executed the Corinthian capitals and other architectural adornments at University College, the National Gallery, the Royal Exchange, and elsewhere, and was appointed, without application, one of the four commissioners to travel through

England and Scotland in search of a fit and proper stone for the New Houses of Parliament. Later, he was a member of the Government Committee appointed to inquire and report as to the condition of the stone of the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Smith became a life member of the Society of Arts in 1813, and for many years took a lively interest in its proceedings. This was the only society to which he ever subscribed, feeling justly proud that to all other institutions he was admitted by invitation. His writings and lectures were numerous and varied in subject. In his latter days he called himself a "strange mongrel of art, science, literature, and business." He was an occasional competitor for architectural works. For the Nelson column at Charing-cross he made a large model of his design. The last design he submitted was for the proposed museum in Kensington. In 1855 he was elected honorary member of the Institute of Architects—a distinction of which he was very proud.—*Builder*.

Oct. 28. At Bergheim, in the Principality of Waldeck, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Anthony Ferdinand Bentinck, Count Bentinck, Col. of the 12th Foot. He was the second son of Count John Charles Aldenburg-Bentinck, and consequently a near relative of the Duke of Portland. He was born March 4, 1792, and married in 1846 the Countess Caroline, dau. of Count Waldeck, by whom he leaves four sons. The late general entered the army in 1808, and up to the time he obtained his rank as major-general was in the Coldstream Guards. He served with his regiment at the defence of Cadiz, and the Isle of Leon, from March, 1810, to June, 1811, and was wounded at the battle of Barossa, which prevented his joining the 1st Battalion in Portugal. He was afterwards appointed adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, and accompanied the six companies that were sent to Holland in 1813 under Lord Lynedoch, and was engaged in the successful attack of Merxem, the bombardment of Antwerp, and the operations against Bergen-op-Zoom. He was afterwards attached to the second division as deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, under Sir H. Clinton, at the battle of Waterloo and the capitulation of Paris, for which service he received the brevet rank of major, and being appointed assistant adjutant-general to the 2nd division, he continued to serve in the army of occupation until its dissolution in 1818. His commissions were:—ensign, Nov. 16, 1808; lieut. and capt., Sept. 24, 1812; brevet-major, June 18, 1815; capt. and lieut.-col., May 27, 1825; col., June 28, 1838; major, May 30, 1843; lieut.-col., Nov. 9, 1846; major-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; lieut.-gen., Jan. 15, 1858; col., 12th Foot, April 14, 1857. He had received the Waterloo medal, and also the war medal with one clasp.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Elizabeth Essex, Lady Honyman, widow of Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, bart., of Armidale, formerly commanding the Grenadier Guards, and youngest

dau. of the late Admiral George Bowen, of Coton-hall, Shropshire.

At Calverly-park, Tunbridge Wells, Eliza, fifth dau. of the late Sir Henry Hawley, bart., of Leybourne Grange, Kent.

At Sydney-place, Brompton, aged 54, Emma Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Cobbe, R.A.

Thomas John Barstow, esq., of Hillands, Dedham, Essex, only son of the late Major Barstow, H.M.'s 69th Regt.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 20, Annie Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. F. J. Eyre, Rector of Englefield, Berks.

Suddenly, Thomas Battam, esq., F.S.A., of Aubrey-villas, Notting-hill.

At Scotstoun-house, near Glasgow, aged 89, Miss Oswald, of Scotstoun.

At her residence, Cavendish-cottage, Leamington, Sophia, widow of the Rev. Francis Smyth, eldest son of the late Rev. Jos. Smyth, Vicar of Kirkby-Moorside, Yorkshire.

At the Vicarage, Terrington St. John's, Norfolk, aged 87, Frances, widow of Edmund Clutterbuck, esq., of Avening-lodge, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 29. At Valetta, aged 85, Monsigneur Publio de Conti Sant, late Archbishop of Rhodes, and Bishop of Malta. From the "Malta Observer" we learn that he was created Bishop of Larada *in partibus* in the year 1818, and on the death of Mgr. Caruana, in 1847, was raised to the highest ecclesiastical post in Malta, which he continued to occupy until 1857, when he retired into private life.

At his residence, Bloomsbury-sq., aged 87, Lyon Falkener, esq., (or Fawkener,) descendant and representative of the ancient Rutlandshire families of those names.

At the Rectory, Rawmarsh, Rotherham, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. David Ross, and only dau. of the late T. Moseley, esq., of Grove-hill, Camberwell.

At Kensington, aged 46, Mr. John Leech, See OBITUARY.

At her residence, Springfield-lodge, Worcester, aged 79, Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Col. Charles Maxwell, and mother of Dr. Maxwell, of that city.

Oct. 30. At Ickworth, Suffolk, aged 64, the Most Hon. Frederick William, Marquis of Bristol. See OBITUARY.

Aged 33, Capt. St. John William Chiverton Charlton, late of the Royal Dragoons, eldest son of St. John C. Charlton, esq., Apley Castle, Shropshire.

At the Spa, Gloucester, Sarah, widow of Thomas Turner, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. J. Jones, Vicar of Foy, Herefordshire.

Oct. 31. At Lewes, aged 80, F. Harding Gell, esq., for the last thirty-five years Coroner for East Sussex, to the duties of which office he attended uninterruptedly to within a few days of his death. He officiated at an inquest held at Uckfield on Oct. 24, but upon his return he expressed himself as feeling somewhat unwell, and retired to bed, which he never again left.

Aged 41. Henry Wycliffe Goodwin, esq., of Sunderland-place, Westbourne-park, Bayswater, and of the Stock Exchange. He was a member of Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated (B.A. 1845), and brother to Dr. Harvey Goodwin, Dean of Ely.

At the Vicarage, Chobham, Surrey, aged 90, Ann, widow of the Rev. Charles Jerram, late Rector of Witney, Oxon.

*Lately.* Gen. Paul Petrovitsch Liprandi, so well known in the Crimean war. He was born in 1796, and served under General Woronzow in the campaign of 1812-15. In the Polish war of 1831 he greatly distinguished himself, particularly at the capture of Warsaw, and at his storming of two Polish redoubts. In 1848 he became lieutenant-general and commander of the 12th Division of Infantry. In 1854 he replaced General Aurep at the blockade of Kalafat, and, after the Alma, went to the Crimea. He led the Russian troops at Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854, and afterwards occupied the heights of the Tchernaya, which menaced the flank of the allied army. In 1855 he commanded the left wing of the Russian army at the battle of Traktir, and defended the defiles of Belbeck. Latterly he commanded the 6th Division of Infantry in the interior of the Russian empire.

Nov. 1. At Zofingen, Switzerland, aged 71, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Sir William Hope and Lady Ann Hope Johnstone.

At Penlee, Stoke Damerel, Theodosia Sophia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Gostling, R.A.

At Wearish-hall, Takely, Essex, aged 32, Harriet, wife of Joseph Dixon Legerton, esq.

At Dantzig, aged 78, H. R. Plaw, esq., H.M.'s Consul-General.

At Cambridge, aged 77, Mr. Edward Litchfield, fruiterer. As a tradesman he was well known to several generations of gowmsmen. Having a taste for antiquities he formed a small museum which contained some curious and valuable articles. At various periods he rendered essential service to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, who, through his instrumentality obtained for its Museum many objects of much local and general interest. Mr. Litchfield was Churchwarden of St. Sepulchre's at the period when the famous stone altar case was decided. Latterly he took an active part in the management of the Cambridge Free Library, to which he was a donor of books and curiosities.

Aged 76, Peregrine Bingham, esq., formerly one of the Police Magistrates at Great Marlborough-street. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Peregrine Bingham, B.C.L. (who died May 28, 1826), by Amy, dau. of William Bowles, esq. He was educated at Winchester, and Magdalen College, Oxford, proceeding B.A. June 14, 1810, and being called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 27, 1818. He published "The Law and Practice of Executions," (Lond., 8vo., 1815); "A Treatise on Infancy and Coverture," (Lond., 8vo., 1816); "A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant, with Precedents," (Lond., 8vo., 1820); "A Sys-

tem of Short Hand on the Principle of the Association of Ideas," (Lond., 8vo. 1821); and "Reports in the Common Pleas, from Easter Term, 1819, to Michaelmas Term, 1840, (Lond., 19 vols. 8vo., 1821-40). The first three volumes of these Reports were compiled jointly with W. J. Broderip, esq. In 1811 appeared a poem entitled "The Pains of Memory," but it is uncertain whether it were written by the gentleman whose death we now announce, or his father<sup>b</sup>. Mr. Bingham married Eliza, dau. of James Bolton, and sister of the late Lady Thurlow, by whom he had Peregrine (born 1820, and educated at Charterhouse, and Jesus College, Cambridge) and Eliza.

*Nov. 2.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Frederica Anne Saunders, widow of Frederick Franks, esq., and dau. of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart.

At Brompton, aged 45, Geo. F. Sheppard.

*Nov. 3.* At his residence, Clapham, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Dixon, R.E. He entered the service, Oct. 1806; became lieut., Dec. 1806; capt., July, 1811; major, July, 1830; lieut.-col., Jan. 1837; col., Nov. 1815; major-gen., Dec. 1854; and lieut.-gen., Sept. 1860.

Aged 78, Harriett, wife of Adm. Croft, of Stillington, near York.

Marianne, wife of the Rev. Thos. Shepherd, Vicar of Wellington, Herefordshire.

At Torquay, aged 21, Thomas Flavel, second son of the Rev. John Flavel Stenner, Curate of St. Paul's, Finsbury.

Near Goletta, Tunis, from the upsetting of a boat belonging to H.M.S. "Orlando," Lieut. A. P. Still; C. B. Wood, Surgeon; Capt. E. F. Pritchard, R.M.L.I.; B. Stratford, Assistant Paymaster; B. W. Fielding and S. B. Kemble, Midshipmen; Vasco de Gama, Midshipman (of the Portuguese Navy); W. C. Hadnill, Master's Assistant. A cutter containing the above named eight officers, four seamen, and one marine, belonging to the "Orlando," left the ship, which was lying off Tunis, for a pic-nic, and, after spending the day ashore at a place a little to the southward of Goletta, they started on their homeward voyage at about 3.30 p.m., when, within about 800 or 1,000 yards off the shore, the boat was struck by a heavy squall which capsized her, by which accident the lives of the whole party except one were sacrificed. They clung for a while to the boat, but at last the coxswain (Edward Faye) seeing that she was drifting out to sea, struck out for the shore, and was the only one who succeeded in saving his life. He was found the next morning completely exhausted in an Arab hut by the crew of another cutter of the "Orlando," which had been sent, in tow of the French frigate "Invincible's" steam-launch, in search of the missing boat. The "Orlando" and "Tyrian" gun-boat, with the steam-launch of the "Invincible," for some days used their utmost endeavours to recover the bodies, but up to the 8th of the month they had been un-

successful. On the news spreading in the town of Tunis all the foreign representatives displayed their flags at half-mast; and on the receipt of the intelligence at Malta all the English men-of-war in port, as well as the merchant vessels and the foreign vessels of war, did the same out of respect to the memory of so many gallant officers and men, whose death has suddenly deprived their country of their valuable services.—Capt. Pritchard, the Marine officer, entered the service, Sept. 1848; became lieut., Jan. 1852; and capt., Nov. 1859. He was at the bombardment of Odessa, April 22, 1854; served the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, with the R. M. Brigade, and was attached to the Light Division of the army in the trenches before Sebastopol during the winter. He was Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion at the fall of Sebastopol, and at the surrender of Kinburn; had received medal and clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal.—Mr. Fielding (son of Dr. Fielding, of Tunbridge) was one of the few survivors of the wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus," on the coast of New Zealand.

*Nov. 4.* At Christiansand, of brain fever, aged 21, Hardinge Arthur, son of Sir Henry Stracey, bart., of Rackheath-park, Norfolk.

*Nov. 5.* Aged 68, Col. Onslow Baker, of the Bengal Artillery, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Baker, bart., of Dunstable-house, Richmond.

At Clifton, Bristol, aged 75, Anna Margaretta, relict of the Rev. Charles Taylor, late Rector of Bidisham, Somerset.

*Nov. 6.* At Lockinge-house, near Wantage, aged 65, the Lady Overstone. She was Harriet, third dau. of the late Ichabod Wright, esq., of Nottingham. She married Mr. Jones Loyd (now Lord Overstone), Aug. 10, 1829, and has left surviving issue, one dau., the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay.

At the Castle, Portstewart, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell.

In Westbourne-park, aged 45, Ellen Catharine, wife of Col. W. Yolland, late of the Royal Engineers, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Peter Rainier, R.N., C.B., A.D.C.

In the Close, Salisbury, aged 27, Sarah Anne, dau. of the late Rev. G. L. Benson.

At the Beacon, Lingfield, the residence of Col. W. St. Clair, aged 17, Matilda Maria, eldest surviving dau. of Major Charles Creagh.

At Townhead, Kintore, Mr. Alexander Watt. "Mr. Watt, who in early life was a druggist, was a person of great intelligence, and had a strong turn for antiquarian pursuits. He had, perhaps, the best knowledge of the ancient history of the Burgh of Kintore, and the country all around, of any person in the district. His stores of antiquarian lore were always at the service of inquirers, and he has, on various occasions, been most helpful in inquiries prosecuted by the Spalding Club, or by members of the Scottish Antiquarian Society. For some time before his death, Mr. Watt was engaged in the preparation for the

<sup>b</sup> See GENT. MAG. xcvi. part 2, p. 92.

press of a work connected with the early history of his native burgh, a considerable portion of which, we understand, has already passed through the press, and we trust that means may be found to complete the work, and give it to the public."—*Banffshire Journal*.

At St. Stogau, Rhine Prussia, aged 70, from paralysis, Mr. Robert Ransome, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Ransome and Sims, of the Orwell Works, Ipswich. As one of the pioneers who helped to clear away the old cumbrous implements of agriculture, and introduce the modern class of implements on the farm, his name is entitled to remembrance and honour. Mr. Ransome, throughout a long life, took a deep interest in various religious and philanthropic movements, and the last public meeting over which he presided was in connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Nov. 7. At Southsea, aged 46, Capt. William Ponsonby Johnson, R.N., second son of Wm. Ponsonby Johnson, esq., of Walton House, Carlisle.

At Reading, Major John Montresor, youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H.

In Brunswick-sq., Brighton, suddenly, aged 82, Newton Dickenson, esq., late Coldstream Guards.

At Witton-hall, Aston, aged 88, Catherine Matilda, widow of the Rev. Francis Knight, D.D.

Aged 85, Eleanor, widow of Major John Malcolm, of Haughton-le-Skerne, co. Durham.

Nov. 8. Aged 74, Lieut.-Col. James Robert Colebrooke. The deceased entered the Royal Regt. of Artillery as second lieutenant March 21, 1806. He became first lieutenant June 3 following, and served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. He was promoted to the rank of captain Dec. 31, 1822; major, Jan. 10, 1837; and lieutenant-col., Nov. 28, 1854.

Suddenly, whilst taking a Turkish bath, aged 51, Mountifort Longfield, esq., D.L., of Castle Mary, Cloyne, co. Cork.

Nov. 9. At Oxenford Castle, Mid Lothian, aged 88, the Right Hon. North Hamilton Dalrymple, ninth Earl of Stair. His lordship was the second son of Sir John Dalrymple, Baron of Exchequer in Scotland, by his cousin Elizabeth, only child and heir of Thomas Hamilton M'Gill, esq., and heir and representative of the Viscounts Oxenford, which title merged in the Earldom of Stair on the succession to it in 1840 of Sir John Dalrymple, the elder brother of the deceased, who was a general in the army, and for a short time after the passing of the Reform Bill represented the county of Mid-Lothian in Parliament. The deceased peer, who in early life served in the army, married first, in 1817, Margaret, youngest dau. of James Penny, esq., of Arrad, Lancashire, who died in 1828; and second, in 1831, Martha Willett, second dau. of the late Col. George Dalrymple, and had issue by both marriages. The late Earl in early life was well known in Mid-Lothian as

Mr. North Dalrymple, of Fordel, taking an active part in politics on the Liberal side, but owing to his advanced age, he had long ceased to mix in public affairs; like his predecessor in the title, he was a Whig in politics. He was a member of the Established Church of Scotland, and officiated for several years before his death, as an elder in the parish church of Cranston. His landed possessions were among the most valuable in Scotland; he was the largest landowner in Mid-Lothian, and the largest or second largest in Wigtonshire, beside having valuable properties in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. He succeeded in the title by his eldest son, John, Viscount Dalrymple, Lord-Lieut. of Wigtonshire, who represented that county in Parliament for some years previous to 1856. The present Earl was born in 1819; he married in 1846 Louisa Jane Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Duke and Duchess de Coigny, and has issue.

At Bournemouth, aged 76, the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, a younger son of the first Lord Erskine, sometime Lord Chancellor. He was born March 12, 1788, was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1811, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1813, and made a King's Counsel in 1827. On the institution, in 1831, of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy, he was constituted the chief judge, and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1839 he was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. This post he resigned on account of ill health in 1845; but for several years and up to the time of his death he was one of the commissioners of the Duchy of Cornwall. He married, in 1814, Henrietta Eliza, only dau. of the late Henry Trail, by whom he leaves issue.

At Southsea, aged 81, Julia Caroline Wilhelmine, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis de Rottenburg, K.C.H., and mother of Lady William Paget.

At Bushy-pk., co. Dublin, aged 48, Caroline, relict of the Rev. John Rogerson Cotter, and dau. of the late Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.

In Woburn-sq., aged 69, Sarah, widow of John Hulbert Glover, esq., F.S.A., Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen.

At Brook-hull, near Hythe, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Tournay, Rector of Denton, Kent.

At Keswick-hall, near Norwich, aged 89, Hudson Gurney, esq. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 10. At Edinburgh, Admiral the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B. He was the fourth son of John George, third Earl of Courtown, K.P., by Mary, eldest dau. of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, and nephew of the late Admiral Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and was born Nov. 11, 1798. He entered the navy Oct. 8, 1810, as first-class volunteer, on board the "Scipion," 74, Capt. James Johnson, bearing the flag of his uncle, Hon. Robert Stopford, under whom, in the ensuing year, he was present as midshipman at the conquest of the island of Java. In June,

1815, he joined the "Tonnant," 80, fitting at Plymouth for the flag of Sir Benjamin Hallowell, but was in the ensuing December transferred to the "Alceste," 38, Capt. Murray Maxwell. In the latter ship he accompanied Lord Amherst in his embassy to China, and was wrecked in the Straits of Gaspar on the passage home, Feb. 18, 1817. In Oct., 1819, at which period he had been serving for six months on the Halifax station in the "Newcastle," 60, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Edward Griffith, he was presented with a commission dated July 17 preceeding. He was appointed, Feb. 24, 1820, to the "William and Mary" yacht; was promoted, Jan. 29, 1822, to the rank of commander; and on April 8, 1825, after having served for about fourteen months in that capacity in the "Algerine," 10, in the Mediterranean, was advanced to post rank. He subsequently, from Aug. 1, 1842, until paid off in 1846, commanded the "Pique," 36, on the North America and West India station. He was appointed a rear-admiral in 1853; served in the Black Sea in 1854 and 1855, and was made a K.C.B. for his services before Sebastopol in the latter year. In 1857 he received from the Emperor of the French the order of Commander of the Legion of Honour, and was made a Knight, second class, of the Medjidie by the Sultan in 1858, in which year also he was appointed Superintendent of the Dockyard at Malta. In 1861 he was made a vice-admiral, and in 1863 became Admiral of the Blue. Sir Montagu was twice married: first in Aug., 1827, to Cordelia Winifreda, second dau. of the late Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., which lady died in 1851; and secondly in Sep., 1853, to Lucy, youngest dau. of John Kay, esq., of North Charlton, Northumberland. He has left issue by both marriages.

At Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, Capt. Berry Haines, R.N.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 66, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G.

At Beaconfield, Grantham, aged 20, Grace Marian, wife of John Hardy, jun., esq., and dau. of Colonel Manners, of Parsonstown, Ireland.

At Plymouth, aged 43, John, eldest son of the late Captain W. Stephens, R.N.

Ann, wife of the Rev. Henry Van Notton Pole, of Waltham-place, Maidenhead, Berks.

Nov. 11. John Ramsay McCulloch, esq., Comptroller of H.M.'s Stationery-office. See OBITUARY.

At Penn Viearage, near Wolverhampton, aged 76, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Edmund Paley, M.A., Rector of Gretford, Lincolnshire, and formerly Vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

In South-street, Thurloe-square, Reditia, second dau. of the late Patrick Lynch, of the Castle, Galway.

In London, Lieut.-Colonel William Brookes, late Town Major of Dublin, and formerly of H.M.'s 75th Regt. He commenced his military

career as a private soldier in the 75th (Sterlingshire) Regt., but received an ensign's commission in 1833, when he was appointed field adjutant to the troops on the first line of defence in the Kaffir war. He served for several years after in South Africa, and in 1839 received the special thanks of Gen. Sir George Napier, then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He served through the Indian campaigns of 1857-8, and for a time during the siege of Delhi he commanded the regiment, his exertions being rewarded by a brevet majority. When the 75th returned from India, he was appointed Town Major of Dublin, and also presented with an unattached majority without purchase, receiving likewise the brevet of lieut.-col. After holding the Town Majorship of Dublin for a few months, his gradually failing health compelled him to resign the appointment, and to obtain permission to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, which was granted to him a few months previous to his death. He died in King's College Hospital, where he had been for some time under treatment for cancer.

Nov. 12. At Salcombe Regis, Devon, aged 72, Commander George Mortimer. He entered the service in 1805, and became lieutenant Dec. 17, 1813, on board the "Venerable," 74, in which ship he assisted in the capture of the "Iphigénie" and "Alemene," 40 gun frigates. Subsequently, when belonging to the "Malta," 80, Capt. Fahie, he commanded a division of boats at the cutting-out of a large ship from under the batteries of Gaeta, for which service he received, in common with the other officers employed, the thanks of the British Minister. Having become incapable of further service from the effect of injuries, he received a Greenwich Hospital pension, Dec. 9, 1831.

At the Elms, Ipplepen, Devon, aged 65, Jeffery Lang, esq., M.D.

At Seaforth-house, Leamington, aged 15, Arthur Gillespy, youngest son of the late Anthony Strother, esq., of Eastfield-hall, Northumberland.

Louisa Anne, only dau. of the late Francis Walford, esq., formerly of Cronkhill, Salop.

Nov. 13. In Lowndes-street, aged 70, Sarah, Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry, relict of the sixth Marquis. Her ladyship was the dau. of the late Major James Sholto Douglas, and in 1817 married the sixth Marquis of Queensberry, who died in 1856.

At Cliff-house, Ramsgate, aged 78, Mary Ann, relict of Sir William Curtis, second bart.

Aged 75, Col. Henry Dawkins, late of the Coldstream Guards, of Over Norton, Oxon. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Henry Dawkins, esq., of Over Norton; his mother was dau. of General Sir Henry Clinton, and sister of the late Generals Sir William and Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B. Col. Dawkins was born in November, 1788, was educated at Harrow and Marlow, and entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, on the 10th of March, 1804. He embarked on

the 28th of December, 1809, to join the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, serving with the Duke of Wellington's army in Portugal. He was wounded at the enemy's sortie from Bayonne in 1814. He served with his company at the battle of Waterloo and the capitulation of Paris, remained with the army of occupation, and served as lieut.-col. with the 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards from Jan. 1, 1815, to 1826, when he exchanged to half-pay unattached. He had received the war medal with six clasps for Nive, Nivelle, Vittoria, Salamanea, Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes d'Onor, and also the medal for Waterloo. His commissions bore date as follow:—ensign, March 10, 1804; lieut. and capt., Aug. 25, 1808; capt. and lieut.-col., July 25, 1814; col., Jan. 10, 1837. He retired from the army in 1846. Col. Dawkins represented Boroughbridge in Parliament from 1820 to 1830, and was a deputy-lieutenant and in the commission of the peace for the county of Oxford.

At Great Malvern, aged 59, Margaret, widow of Peter Borthwick, esq., formerly M.P. for Evesham.

At Charlemont-pl., Armagh, aged 40, Jane Josephine, wife of Hugh Boyle, esq., J.P.

*Nov. 14.* At Hastings, aged 46, the Right Hon. John Thomas, second Baron Manners, of Foston, Lincolnshire. The deceased peer was the son of the Right Hon. Thos. Manners-Sutton, a distinguished barrister, (who, after serving the offices of Solicitor-General and a Baron of the Exchequer in England, was transferred to Ireland in 1807 as Lord Chancellor, with the title of Baron Manners,) by his second marriage with the Hon. Jane Butler, dau. of James, ninth Lord Caher. He was born in Dublin, Aug. 17, 1818; succeeded his father May 30, 1842; and was captain in the West Suffolk Militia and a deputy-lieutenant of Suffolk, in which county he once held a prominent position as owner of Fornham, near Bury. He married Sept. 28, 1848, Lydia Sophia, third dau. of Vice-Admiral William Bateman Dashwood, R.N., and by her leaves a youthful family of four sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. John Thomas Manners-Sutton, born May 15, 1852, now third baron. The first peer was fifth son of Lord George Manners-Sutton, third son of the third Duke of Rutland (who in 1762 inherited the estates and assumed the name of his maternal grandfather, Robert Sutton, Baron Lexington.) His brother was Charles, Lord Primate of all England; and his nephew was the late Speaker, Charles Manners-Sutton, first Viscount Canterbury.

At Torquay, aged 32, the Lady Mary St. Lawrence, third dau. of the Earl of Howth.

At Elmfield-house, near Exeter, Harriet, widow of Gen. Gage John Hall, Col. of H.M.'s 70th Regt.

On board the P. and O. Company's steamer

"Massilia," aged 44, Major John Wray, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

At Killingbeck-hall, near Leeds, aged 84, Mrs. Anna Marie Salvin, relict of Wm. Thomas Salvin, esq., of Croxdale-hall, co. Durham.

At Southgate, Middlesex, aged 48, Harriet Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. John Marsh, of Hursley, Hants.

*Nov. 15.* At Burton-hall, Cheshire, aged 61, William Walter Congreve, esq., of Congreve and Burton.

At Torquay, aged 59, William Crawford, esq., Barrister-at-Law, late Chief Magistrate of Bombay.

At Deal, Ann, wife of Edm. Brown, esq., J.P.

*Nov. 16.* At Torquay, Frances, relict of Sir Robert Houstoun, K.C.B., of Clerkington, N.B.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 79, Adm. George Brine, third son of the late Adm. James Brine. He entered the navy, in Feb., 1797, as midshipman on board the "Glory," 98, commanded by his father in the Channel; became, July 23, 1802, acting-lieut. of the "Diomedé," 50. In 1804-5 he was flag-lieutenant to his father, who at that time held the second command at Plymouth; and he then served for four years in the "Victory," 100, flag ship of Sir James Saumarez; also in the Baltic, where he was advanced to the command of the "Sheldrake" sloop, Aug. 13, 1812. His last appointment was, Aug. 12, 1815, to the "Mosquito," 18, which vessel he paid off within a few days of the receipt of his post-commission, which was dated Dec. 7, 1818. He accepted the retirement, Oct. 1, 1846.

At Clifton, aged 60, Major-Gen. Peter Jas. Begbie, H.M.'s Madras Artillery.

Mrs. Mayne, second dau. of the late Sir John Taylor Taylor, bart.

At Redruth, Cornwall, aged 80, Stephen Davey, esq., J.P., and D.L., and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.

At Dover, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Girardot, late of the Coldstream Guards.

*Nov. 17.* In Sussex-pl., Hyde-pk., Julia Barbara, wife of Sir Archer Denman Croft, bart.

Aged 56, Hannah Lætitia, wife of Major Stansfeld, of Field-house, near Halifax.

*Nov. 18.* At Plymouth, aged 58, Anne Catherine, wife of Major-Gen. Trevor.

In Portman-place, Maida-hill, aged 80, Catherine Charlotte, relict of Nathaniel Beard, and dau. of the late Sir Thomas Carr, of Beddingham.

*Nov. 19.* At Park-crese., Brighton, aged 78, Maria Ann, relict of Terriek Haultain, esq., late Deputy Paymaster-General.

At Lansdowne, Tunbridge Wells, Mary, widow of Edmund Wright, esq., of Mauldeth-hall, Lancashire.

*Nov. 20.* At Cheltenham, aged 53, Col. Edmund William Wilton Passy, late of the 56th Regt., eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Passy, of Leire, Leicestershire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.  
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)  
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Oct. 22, 1864.	Oct. 29, 1864.	Nov. 5, 1864.	Nov. 12, 1864.	Nov. 19 1864.
Mean Temperature . . . . .			53.1	50.6	42.4	37.5	45.5
London . . . . .	78029	2803989	1335	1409	1454	1586	1742
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	213	218	198	228	274
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	275	291	314	339	347
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	193	209	198	219	226
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	302	303	341	366	404
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	352	388	403	434	491

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Oct. 22 .	696	197	207	198	28	1335	997	987	1984
„ 29 .	771	190	208	203	37	1409	1044	987	2031
Nov. 5 .	799	181	221	212	35	1454	1019	998	2017
„ 12 .	877	191	219	239	41	1586	1003	991	1994
„ 19 .	865	218	275	302	58	1742	944	1016	1960

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c., Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 15, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.											
Wheat			Oats			Beans					
Qrs.	s.	d.	Qrs.	s.	d.	Qrs.	s.	d.			
770	38	9	130	19	11	181	37	11			
Barley			Rye			Peas					
2,120	30	1	62	33	0	58	35	9			

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.											
Wheat			Oats			Beans					
s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.				
38	8		20	0		38	4				
Barley			Rye			Peas					
30	1		31	2		35	4				

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 17.  
Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* — Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.											
Beef						Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 17.					
4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>		Beasts				1,520	
Mutton						Sheep					
4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>						3,550	
Veal						Calves					
4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>						360	
Pork						Pigs					
4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>						120	
Lamb											
0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>							

COAL-MARKET, Nov. 18.  
Best Wall's-end, per ton, 21*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From October 24 to November 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	49	55	48	29. 31	foggy	9	37	47	42	30. 99	fair
25	47	56	51	29. 29	do.	10	37	44	42	30. 96	do.
26	47	57	53	29. 25	heavy rain	11	36	43	42	30. 80	foggy
27	53	58	52	29. 26	constant rain	12	40	44	43	30. 72	do.
28	53	58	50	29. 44	fair	13	40	48	46	29. 44	const. hvy. rain
29	52	54	50	29. 64	cloudy, rain	14	46	52	44	28. 77	fair, cloudy
30	48	50	46	29. 96	do. do.	15	43	50	43	28. 75	foggy, rain
31	45	58	45	30. 16	cloudy	16	43	49	43	29. 24	constant rain
N.1	45	48	44	30. 12	do.	17	43	51	52	29. 20	do. do.
2	42	49	44	30. 11	do.	18	43	54	43	29. 27	cloudy
3	43	48	43	30. 19	foggy	19	50	52	49	29. 71	do.
4	37	50	42	30. 20	do.	20	48	46	51	29. 73	slight rain
5	42	50	40	30. 26	rain	21	42	51	45	29. 79	foggy
6	41	45	37	30. 50	foggy, fair	22	42	50	41	29. 46	rain
7	38	43	40	30. 30	do. do.	23	42	48	50	29. 55	hvy. rn. cly. rn.
8	37	47	40	30. 35	rain						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
O.24	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	236	17. 6 dis.		10. 7 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
25	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	237 9	12. 6 dis.	213	11 dis.	104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5
26	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		15. 6 dis.	214		104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
27	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	6. 5 dis.	214		105 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		14. 4 dis.			105 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
29	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$		14. 4 dis.	212	13 dis.	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
31	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	239	10. 3 dis.	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 5 dis.	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
N.1	Stock	Exchange	closed.					
2	89 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 1 dis.	215	10. 5 dis.	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6
3	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9		214 16		105 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6
4	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$		5 dis.	214	3 dis. par.	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6
5	89 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$					105 $\frac{7}{8}$
7	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{5}{8}$ 8	237 9	7. 2 dis.		5 dis.	105 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	237	5 dis. par.	214 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		5 dis.	214		106 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
10	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	237 9		215		106 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7
11	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$			217 18		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
12	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	238	4 dis.	218		106 $\frac{5}{8}$
14	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ 91 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$		4 dis. par.	216		106 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7
15	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ 91	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9	238 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 dis. par.	218	4 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
16	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$		5 dis. par.			106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
17	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$					106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
18	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ 9	237			1dis. 5par.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
19	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9		par.			106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
21	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	5 dis. par.	218		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
22	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	239	par.			106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
23	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$		4. 3 dis.			106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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AND BOOKS REVIEWED.

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